NETWORK i2i LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 2022

NETWORK i2i LIMITED

Contents

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		Date of Appointment
DIRECTORS	Bashirali Abdulla Currimjee	February 09, 2001
	Jantina Catharina Van De Vreede	May 22, 2013
	Naushad Ally Sohoboo (ceased to be director w.e.f. March 09, 2022)	September 06, 2013
	Ajay Chitkara	August 24, 2015
	Pravin Surana (ceased to be director w.e.f. November 25, 2021)	January 01, 2020
	Savinilorna Payandi-Pillay Ramen	March 09, 2022
	Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani	November 25, 2021

ADMINISTRATOR AND SECRETARY

IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
33 Edith Cavell Street
Port Louis, 11324
Mauritius

REGISTERED OFFICE

C/o IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
33 Edith Cavell Street
Port Louis, 11324
Mauritius

BANKERS

Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited
19 Bank Street, 6th floor, Standard Chartered Tower,
Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius - 72201

BNP Paribas,
The Netherlands
Herengracht, 595 1017,
CE Amsterdam

AUDITOR

Deloitte
7th-8th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower,
19-21 Bank Street, Cybercity,
Ebene, 72201, Mauritius

NETWORK i2i LIMITED
COMMENTARY OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their commentary, together with the audited Financial Statements of Network i2i Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended March 31, 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is the operation and provision of telecommunication facilities and services utilising a network of submarine cable systems and associated terrestrial capacity. The network consists of submarine cable system connecting Chennai to Singapore and consortium ownership of submarine cable systems like South East Asia - Middle East - Western Europe – 4 (SWM4), Asia America Gateway (AAG), India - Middle East -Western Europe (IMEWE), Unity, Europe India Gateway (EIG) and East Africa Submarine System (EASSY). The Company sells, leases or otherwise provides wholesale bandwidth and related telecommunication services to carrier customers. It also acts as an investment holding entity.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year (2021: Nil).

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 3.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements, comprising the Statement of Financial Position at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the Financial Statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and for such internal controls which are necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

AUDITOR

The Board of Directors has recommended the appointment of Deloitte as auditor for the year 2022-23. Deloitte has confirmed its willingness / eligibility to continue in office and a resolution concerning its re-appointment will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting of shareholder.

Director

Director

NETWORK i2i LIMITED

Certificate from the Secretary

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, all such returns as are required of **Network i2i Limited** under Section 166(d) of the Mauritius Companies Act, 2001 for the year ended March 31, 2022.

For IQ EQ Corporate Services (Mauritius) Ltd.
SECRETARY

Date July 5, 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte.

7th - 8th floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Mauritius

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Network i2i Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Network i2i Limited** (the "Company") set out on pages 9 to 53, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Global Business Licence companies, as described in note 2.1 to the financial statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the "IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Basis of preparation

We draw attention to note 2.1 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Global Business Licence companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters are addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, Commentary of the Directors and Certificate from the secretary, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Global Business Licence companies and they are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Deloitte.

7[th] - 8[th] floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Mauritius

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Network i2i Limited (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditor;
- we have obtained all information and explanations that we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from our examination of those records.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder, as a body, in accordance with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to the shareholder in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Deloitte.

Deloitte
Chartered Accountants

08 July 2022

Agrawal.

Vishal Agrawal, FCA
Licensed by FRC

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD')

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue	5	143,059,979	175,676,184
Other income	6	13,249,059	20,282,215
		156,309,038	195,958,399
Expenses			
Network operating expenses	7	47,923,510	48,221,820
Depreciation expense	12	9,087,839	8,397,582
Employee benefits expense	8	1,024,525	1,323,959
Other operating expenses	9	3,327,097	3,513,406
Sales and marketing expenses		82,932	82,932
Provision for liability for subsidiary	23	-	62,677,500
Provision for impairment on investment in subsidiary	13	242,270	1,390,000
		61,688,173	125,607,199
Profit before finance costs and income tax		94,620,865	70,351,200
Finance costs	10	27,591,258	36,441,101
Profit before income tax		67,029,607	33,910,099
Income tax expense	11	2,611,928	4,229,530
Profit for the year		64,417,679	29,680,569
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		64,417,679	29,680,569

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Approved by the Board of directors on July 5, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Savinilorna Payandi Pillay Ramen
Director

Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani
Director

NETWORK i2i LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD')

	Notes	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	116,831,111	113,328,822
Capital work-in-progress	12	36,260,968	8,906,482
Investments in subsidiary	13a	2,756,305,814	2,756,515,365
Financial assets			
-Investments	13b	3,764,706	1,947,254
Deferred tax asset	11	57,255	672,039
Other non-current assets	14	178,979,784	150,011,384
		3,092,199,638	**3,031,381,346**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
-Loans	27	745,465,602	789,053,763
-Trade receivables	17	13,529,678	56,009,531
-Cash and cash equivalents	18	1,284,302	94,414,215
-Other bank balances	18	114,000,000	15,000,000
-Other financial assets	15	174,332	22,387
Other current assets	16	18,485,182	19,130,002
		892,939,096	**973,629,898**
Total assets		**3,985,138,734**	**4,005,011,244**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	19	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896
Retained earnings		208,413,512	215,403,333
Perpetual securities		1,490,534,356	1,490,534,356
Total equity		**2,966,375,764**	**2,973,365,585**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Other financial liabilities	22	-	464,057,097
Deferred revenue	5	64,386,359	87,454,210
		64,386,359	**551,511,307**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Borrowings	20	355,436,353	347,837,098
-Derivative financial liability	21	1,574,331	291,432
-Trade and other payables	23	83,458,828	107,777,551
-Other financial liabilities	22	487,706,969	-
Deferred revenue	5	22,309,371	19,538,168
Current tax liabilities		3,890,759	4,690,103
		954,376,611	**480,134,352**
Total liabilities		**1,018,762,970**	**1,031,645,659**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,985,138,734**	**4,005,011,244**

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Approved by the Board of directors on July 5, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Savinilorna Payandi Pillay Ramen
Director

Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani
Director

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD')

	Share capital		Perpetual securities#	Retained earnings	Total Equity
	No of shares	Amount			
At April 1, 2020	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896	999,803,645	237,396,722	2,504,628,263
Issuance of securities (net of expenses) (refer note 4(a))	-	-	495,556,753	-	495,556,753
Dividend	-	-	(4,826,042)	(51,673,958)	(56,500,000)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	29,680,569	29,680,569
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**29,680,569**	**29,680,569**
At April 1, 2021	**1,267,427,896**	**1,267,427,896**	**1,490,534,356**	**215,403,333**	**2,973,365,585**
Dividend	-	-	-	(71,407,500)	(71,407,500)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	64,417,679	64,417,679
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**64,417,679**	**64,417,679**
At March 31, 2022	**1,267,427,896**	**1,267,427,896**	**1,490,534,356**	**208,413,512**	**2,966,375,764**

#Refer note 4(a)

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Approved by the Board of directors on July 5, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Savinilorna Payandi Pillay Ramen
Director

Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani
Director

NETWORK i2i LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD')

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	67,029,607	33,910,099
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation expense	9,087,839	8,397,582
Finance costs	27,591,258	36,441,101
Interest income	(11,190,220)	(14,784,202)
Allowance for doubtful debts	(6,245)	(8,445)
Net gain on fair value through profit or loss investments	(1,817,452)	-
Profit on sale of investments	-	(5,482,978)
Provision for liability for subsidiary	-	62,677,500
Provision for impairment on investment in subsidiary	242,270	1,390,000
Operating cash flows before changes in assets and liabilities	**90,937,057**	**122,540,657**
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	42,486,098	(22,619,807)
Trade payables	8,340,251	(1,500,191)
Other financial and non financial assets	2,097,499	9,580,460
Other financial and non financial liabilities	(20,296,648)	(8,676,605)
	123,564,257	**99,324,514**
Income tax paid	(2,796,488)	(110,757)
Net cash generated from operating activities (a)	**120,767,769**	**99,213,757**
Investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(70,811,244)	(12,224,970)
Loan to related parties (refer note 27)	(83,072,000)	(78,175,000)
Repayment of loan to related parties	128,578,474	142,210,167
Investment in fixed deposit	(99,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Net (purchase) / sale of investments	(36,282,719)	43,810,188
Interest received	9,120,643	9,690,618
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities (b)	**(151,466,846)**	**90,311,003**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	17,500,000	25,489,030
Repayment of borrowings	(6,056,495)	(797,430,430)
Proceeds from issue of perpetual securities (refer note 4(a))	-	495,556,753
Interest paid	(2,466,841)	(17,314,747)
Dividend paid	(71,407,500)	(56,500,000)
Net cash used in from financing activities (c)	**(62,430,836)**	**(350,199,394)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (a+b+c)	**(93,129,913)**	**(160,674,634)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	94,414,215	255,088,849
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 18)	**1,284,302**	**94,414,215**

Refer note 24(d), for reconciliation of liabilities whose cash flows movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these Financial statements.

Approved by the Board of directors on July 5, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Savinilorna Payandi Pillay Ramen
Director

Mukesh Hassanand Bhavnani
Director

1. Corporate information

Network i2i Limited (the 'Company') is domiciled and incorporated in Mauritius under the Mauritius Companies Act, 2001 as a private company limited by shares. The Company has been issued Global Business License. The address of its registered office is 33 Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, 11324, Mauritius.

The principal activity of the Company is the operation and provision of telecommunication facilities and services utilising a network of submarine cable systems and associated terrestrial capacity. The network consists of submarine cable system connecting Chennai to Singapore and consortium ownership of submarine cable systems like South East Asia - Middle East - Western Europe – 4 (SWM4), Asia America Gateway (AAG), India - Middle East -Western Europe (IMEWE), Unity, Europe India Gateway (EIG) and East Africa Submarine System (EASSY). The Company sells, leases or otherwise provides wholesale bandwidth and related telecommunication services to carrier customers. It also acts as an investment holding entity.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bharti Airtel Limited, a public limited company with its shares being listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limted and the BSE Limited and incorporated in India.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Mauritius Companies Act, 2001 for companies holding a Global Business Licence. The Directors have considered the exemption available under Section 12 of the Fourteenth Schedule of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and have not prepared group Financial Statements as required by IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements. These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on a standalone basis.

The preparation of the said Financial Statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the Financial Statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in note 3.

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by the Company, to all the periods presented in the said Financial Statements, except in case of adoption of any new standards and amendments during the year.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

To provide more reliable and relevant information about the effect of certain items in the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Company has changed the classification of certain items.

Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the Financial Statements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for adoption of the following interpretation effective from the current year. The adoption of these interpretations did not have a material impact.

S. No.	Improvements/ Amendments to Standards	Effective date- annual periods beginning on or after
1.	IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments regarding Interest Rate Benchmark Reforms – Phase 2	January 1, 2021
2.	IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding Interest Rate Benchmark Reforms – Phase 2	January 1, 2021
3.	IFRS 16 Leases – Amendments regarding Interest Rate Benchmark Reforms – Phase 2	January 1, 2021

New and revised Standards in issue but not yet effective

S. No.	Improvements/ Amendments to Standards	Effective date- annual periods beginning on or after
1.	IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	January 1, 2022
2.	IFRS 3 Business Combinations- Reference to the Conceptual Framework	January 1, 2022
3.	IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment- Proceeds before Intended Use	January 1, 2022
4.	IFRS 16 Leases and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	January 1, 2022
5.	IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2023
6.	IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors- Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 1, 2023
7.	IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements- Disclosure of Accounting Policies	January 1, 2023
8.	IAS 12 Income Taxes- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	January 1, 2023

The Directors anticipate that these amendments will be applied in the Company's Financial Statements for the annual periods beginning on the respective dates as indicated above. The Directors have not yet assessed the potential impact of the application of these amendments.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis, and the historical cost convention except where the IFRS requires a different accounting treatment. The principal variations from the historical cost convention relate to financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss - which are measured at fair value.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold or liability can be transferred, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company's accounting policies require, measurement of certain financial instruments at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis).

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial instruments, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the Financial Statements, using a three level fair value hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement). Accordingly, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy are described below:
Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets
Level 2: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable
Level 3: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional currency

The Financial Statements are presented in United States Dollars ('USD) which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the relevant functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date with the resulting foreign exchange differences, on subsequent re-statement / settlement, recognised in the profit or loss within finance costs.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a(ii) Transactions and balances (continued)

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevalent, at the date of initial recognition (in case they are measured at historical cost) or at the date when the fair value is determined (in case they are measured at fair value) – the resulting foreign exchange difference, on subsequent re-statement / settlement, is recognised in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

b. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position based on current / non-current classification.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, and all assets and liabilities which are not current (as discussed in the below paragraphs) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, held primarily for the purpose of trading, expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(This space is intentionally left blank.)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in regular intervals, the Company recognises such parts as separate component of assets. When an item of PPE is replaced, then its carrying amount is derecognised from the Statement of Financial Position and cost of the new item of PPE is recognised. Further, in case the replaced part was not being depreciated separately, the cost of the replacement is used as an indication to determine the cost of the replaced part at the time it was acquired.

The expenditures that are incurred after the item of PPE has been available for use, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the profit or loss in the period in which such costs are incurred. However, in situations where the said expenditure can be measured reliably, and is probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company, it is included in the asset's carrying value or as a separate asset, as appropriate.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset as follows:

Categories	**Years**
Plant and machinery	
Cable network and related assets	7 to 25 years
Other equipment	1 to 10 years
Synchronous digital hierarchy	8 to 10 years
Computer equipment	
Computer equipments	3 years

An item of plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

PPE

PPE (including Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)) with definite lives, are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. Intangible assets under development is tested for impairment, at-least annually and whenever circumstances indicate that it may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (that is, higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined at the cash-generating-unit ('CGU') level to which the said asset belongs. If such individual assets or CGU are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the profit or loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset / CGU exceeds their estimated recoverable amount and allocated on pro-rata basis of the carrying value of each asset.

Reversal of impairment losses

Impairment losses are reversed in the profit or loss and the carrying value is increased to its revised recoverable amount provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the said asset / CGU previously.

e. Financial instruments

A. Recognition, classification and presentation

The financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, and b) those to be measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Company has classified all the non-derivative financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial Position, if and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the related recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

B. Measurement - Non-derivative financial instruments

I. Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures the non-derivative financial instruments at its fair value plus, in the case of financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Otherwise transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss.

II. Subsequent measurement - financial assets

The subsequent measurement of the non-derivative financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

i. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, specifically:

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortised cost;
- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- all other debt investments and equity investments are measured subsequently at FVTPL.

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2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

ii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts, including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month, expected credit loss (ECL) is used to provide for impairment loss, otherwise lifetime ECL is used.
However, only in case of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

iii. Derecognition of financial assets

The financial assets are de-recognised from the Statement of Financial Position when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired, or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The resultant impact of derecognition is recognised in the profit or loss.

III. Subsequent measurement - financial liabilities

i. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Any off-market financial guarantees are amortised over the life of the guarantee and are measured at each reporting date at the higher of (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition and (ii) the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant).

ii. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate a shorter period), to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

iii. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The financial liabilities are de-recognised from the Statement of Financial Position when the underlying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released.

C. Measurement - derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, including separated embedded derivatives are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss - held for trading. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss within finance costs.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Investment in subsidiaries

The Company recognises its investment in subsidiaries at cost less any impairment losses. The said investments are tested for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed the recoverable amount (viz. higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use).

f. Leases

The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses the contract as, or containing, a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Company as a lessee

For lease contracts, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, in the Statement of Financial Position. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the incremental borrowing rate (as the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined). Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments (including any in-substance fixed payments) and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments including changes in the Company's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option or when the lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the related right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives received.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f. Leases (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, right-of-use assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses; and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is shorter. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of the underlying property and equipment.

In the Statement of Financial Position, the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented separately. In the Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income, interest expense on lease liabilities are presented separately from the depreciation charge for the right-of-use asset. Interest expense on the lease liability is a component of finance costs, which are presented separately in the Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income. In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash payments for the principal portion of lease payments and the interest portion of lease liability are presented as financing activities, and short-term lease payments and payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability, if any, as operating activities.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices of each lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g. Taxes

The income tax expense comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognised accordingly.

Current tax

The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates, laws and regulations, which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the Company's income tax obligation for the period are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as current tax assets / current tax liabilities.

The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. The Company considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If the Company concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it determines the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If the Company concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity reflects the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the Financial Statements. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The Company considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g. Taxes (continued)

The unrecognised deferred tax assets / carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date for recoverability and adjusted appropriately.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.
Income tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial Position, if and only when, (a) the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and (b) when it relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and where there is an intention to settle the current income tax balances on net basis.

h. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, call deposits, and other short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

i. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when the Company has an unconditional right to avoid delivery of cash or another financial asset, that is, when the dividend and repayment of capital are at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company and there is no contractual obligation whatsoever to that effect.

j. Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

Joint operations

The Company recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the Financial Statements under the appropriate headings. Details of the joint operation are set out in note 26.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to the customer at the consideration which the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange of those products or services, net of any taxes / duties, discounts and process waivers.

Revenue is recognised when, or as, each distinct performance obligation is satisfied. The main categories of revenue and the basis of recognition are as follows:

(i) Service revenue

Service revenues mainly pertain to data, Indefeasible Right of Use ('IRU') and bandwidth services.

The Company has entered into certain IRU agreements. An IRU is a right to use a specified amount of capacity for a specific time period that cannot be revoked or voided. Revenue from IRU agreements is recognised over the period of agreement.

Amounts received or contractually receivable as per the agreement in excess of revenue recognised are recorded as deferred revenue in the Statement of Financial Position. Costs of the network relating to IRU agreements are included as plant and equipment and depreciated over the economic useful life of the network.

Non-IRU revenue comprises of revenue from rendering of bandwidth services to customers and is recognised over the period of use of these bandwidth services.

Operation and maintenance revenues are recognised upon performance of services.

(ii) Equipment sales

Equipment sales mainly pertain to sale of telecommunication equipment and related accessories for which revenue is recognised when the control of equipment is transferred to the customer i.e. transferred at a point in time.

(iii) Interest income

The interest income is recognised using the EIR method. For further details, refer note 2.3(e).

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the said obligation, and the amounts of the said obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the relevant obligation (if the impact of discounting is significant), using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to un-winding of interest over passage of time is recognised within finance costs.

m. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other ancillary costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of any asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the profit or loss within finance costs in the period in which they are incurred.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainties

The estimates used in the preparation of the said Financial Statements are continuously evaluated by the Company, and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.
Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognised in the Financial Statements in the year in which they become known.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities are discussed below:

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

I. Useful lives of PPE

As described at note 2.3(c), the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. After considering market conditions, industry practice, technological developments and other factors, the Company determined that the current useful lives of its PPE remain appropriate. However, changes in economic conditions of the markets, competition and technology, among others, are unpredictable and they may significantly impact the useful lives of PPE and therefore the depreciation charges.

II. Allowance for impairment of trade receivables

The expected credit loss is mainly based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. The receivables are assessed on an individual basis or grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively, depending on their significance. Moreover, trade receivables are written off on a case-to-case basis if deemed not to be collectible on the assessment of the underlying facts and circumstances.

III. Impairment of Investment in subsidiary

The Company conducts impairment reviews of investments in subsidiaries whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Determining whether an asset is impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable amount, which requires the Company to estimate the value in use which base on future cash flows, after taking into account past experience management's best estimate about future developments. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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4. Significant transactions / new developments

a. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has issued subordinated perpetual securities of USD 500,000,000 at an issue price of USD 99.888 which are guaranteed by Bharti Airtel Limited. These securities are listed on Singapore Exchange (SGX). The notes bear interest at a rate of 3.975% per annum payable semi- annually in arrears. The interest payments on these securities may be deferred in a cumulative, non-compounding manner, subject to certain restrictions including on distributions and payment of dividend by the Company and its parent until such cumulative interest remains unpaid The entire amount collected on these securities (net of issue expense of USD 3,883,247) have been classified as a separate component of equity.

b. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has made a distribution of USD 56,500,000 as interest to the holders of these securities, out of which USD 4,826,042 (constituting the accrued interest collected from holders of additional securities from October 15, 2019 to February 18, 2020) has been debited to perpetual securities and remaining amount of USD 51,673,958 has been debited to retained earnings as distribution to the security holders.

c. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has made a distribution of USD 71,407,500 as interest to the holders of these securities, and the amount has been debited to retained earnings as distribution to the security holders.

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(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

5. Revenue

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Service revenue	143,059,979	175,676,184
	143,059,979	175,676,184

Revenue is disaggregated by timing of revenue recognition:

Timing of Revenue Recognition	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Transferred over time	143,059,979	175,676,184
	143,059,979	175,676,184

Contract Balances

The following table provides information about unbilled revenue and deferred revenue from contract with customers:

	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deferred revenue		
- Current	22,309,371	19,538,168
- Non - current	64,386,359	87,454,210

Significant changes in the unbilled revenue and deferred revenue balances during the year are as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Revenue recognised that was included in deferred revenue at the beginning of the year	19,538,168	20,273,235
(Decreases) / Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	(758,480)	11,596,629
Transfers from unbilled revenue recognised at the beginning of the year to receivables	-	761,210

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

6. Other income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest on loans given	10,784,571	14,115,564
Interest on fixed deposits	405,649	668,638
Net gain on FVTPL investments (refer note 13)	1,817,452	-
Gain on sale of investments	-	5,482,978
Others	241,387	15,035
	13,249,059	20,282,215

7. Network operating expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Passive infrastructure charges	472,644	472,644
Repair and maintenance	30,500,494	30,480,703
Internet bandwidth and leasedline charges	16,950,372	17,268,065
Others	-	408
	47,923,510	48,221,820

8. Employee benefit expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salary and wages	86,001	174,645
Allowances	938,524	1,149,314
	1,024,525	1,323,959

9. Other operating expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Audit fees*	26,875	9,580
Legal & professional charges	3,073,802	3,161,819
Repair and maintenance - others	163	49,493
Allowance for doubtful debts	(6,245)	(8,445)
Consultancy charges	51,751	51,580
Others	180,751	249,379
	3,327,097	3,513,406

*Audit fees includes USD 1,875 (2021: USD 914) towards out of pocket expenses.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

10. Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest on borrowings	28,054,389	35,894,761
Corporate guarantee fees	1,907,084	2,140,193
Bank charges	13,699	69,832
Net foreign exchange gain	(2,383,914)	(1,663,685)
	27,591,258	36,441,101

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(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

11. Tax expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The major components of the income tax expense are:		
Current tax	1,987,124	3,245,525
Deferred tax		
- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	624,804	687,663
Tax expense	2,611,928	3,933,188
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous year		
- Current tax	10,020	1,656,044
- Deferred tax	(10,020)	(1,359,702)
	-	296,342
Income tax expense	2,611,928	4,229,530

The Company is liable to income tax in Mauritius on chargeable rate at 15%. With effect from January 1, 2019, the existing provisions of Deemed Foreign Tax Credit of 80% on the foreign sourced income have been abolished and provisions of Partial Exemption Regime (PER) have introduced instead. Network I2i limited, being a GBL company with license issued before October 16, 2017, will be able to benefit from the presumed foreign tax credit benefit up to June 30, 2021 and thereafter under the PER.

The reconciliation between the actual income tax charge and the accounting profit is as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit before tax	67,029,607	33,910,099
Tax at effective rate of 15%	10,054,441	5,086,515
Tax impact on expenses not deductible for tax purpose	2,018,076	2,805,127
Adjustment in respect to current income tax of previous years	10,020	1,656,044
Adjustment in respect to deferred tax of previous years	(10,020)	(1,359,702)
Tax for which no credit is allowed	292,916	110,758
Foreign tax credit (80%)	(9,753,505)	(4,069,212)
Income tax expense recorded in Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income	2,611,928	4,229,530

Deferred tax assets relate to the following:	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(2,181,327)	(2,017,590)
Deferred revenue	2,212,099	2,662,930
Provision for impairment of debtors and advances	26,483	26,699
Closing balance	57,255	672,039

Deferred tax (credit) / expense	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	163,737	2,017,590
Deferred revenue	450,831	(2,662,930)
Provision for impairment of debtors and advances	216	(26,699)
Total	614,784	(672,039)

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

12. Property, plant and equipment

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

	Plant and machinery	Computer equipments	Total
Gross Carrying value			
At April 1, 2020	296,564,034	4,885	296,568,919
Additions	416,750	-	416,750
Disposal/ Adjustment	(892,030)	-	(892,030)
At March 31, 2021	296,088,754	4,885	296,093,639
Additions	12,590,128	-	12,590,128
At March 31, 2022	308,678,882	4,885	308,683,767
Accumulated Depreciation			
At April 1, 2020	174,362,350	4,885	174,367,235
Charge	8,397,582	-	8,397,582
At March 31, 2021	182,759,932	4,885	182,764,817
Charge	9,087,839	-	9,087,839
At March 31, 2022	191,847,771	4,885	191,852,656
Net book value#			
At March 31, 2021	113,328,822	-	113,328,822
At March 31, 2022	116,831,111	-	116,831,111

#It mainly includes assets of the jointly controlled operations (refer note 26).

The carrying value of capital work-in-progress as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 is USD 36,260,968 and USD 8,906,482 respectively, which mainly pertains to plant and machinery.

13. Investments

	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(a) Investments in Subsidiaries, at cost *	2,875,286,765	2,839,004,046
Less: Provision for impairment on investment in subsidiary^	(118,980,951)	(82,488,681)
	2,756,305,814	2,756,515,365
(b) Other Investments (FVTPL)		
Equity Instruments @	3,764,706	1,947,254
	3,764,706	1,947,254

* Refer note -27 A (6) & 27 B (9)

^ Impairment test for investment in a subsidiary

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that investment in its subsidiary is impaired.

As at March 31, 2022, the carrying value of investment in Bharti Airtel Holdings Mauritius Limited (BAHML), the subsidiary of the Company was USD 118,975,232 (March 31, 2021: USD 82,698,232).

BAHML had made a downstream investment in Bharti Airtel Overseas Mauritius Limited (BAOML). Out of USD 118,975,232 (March 31, 2021: USD 82,698,232), BAOML had made a downstream investment of USD 118,598,681 (March 31, 2021: USD 82,348,681) in Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V. (a joint venture of BAOML and Millicom Ghana Limited) which had further invested in its wholly owned subsidiary, Airtel Ghana Limited. Airtel Ghana Limited is engaged in the business of providing telecommunication services in Ghana. These downstream subsidiaries and joint venture do not have any other business operations / sources of revenue generation (for detail refer note 23).

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the recoverable amount of the investment in BAHML and Network I2i (Kenya) limited is determined at Nil and consequently, a provision for impairment loss of USD 236,551 and USD 5,719 (March 31, 2021: USD 1,390,000) has been recognised respectively. Further, impairment charge of USD 36,250,000 has been adjusted with the provision recognised in the previous year.

@ Equity Instruments

The net fair value gain on investments in Tube Inc. for the year ended March 31, 2022 is 1,817,452 (March 31, 2021: Nil).

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

13. Investments (continued)

Detail of investments in subsidiaries and other investments are as below:

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Proportion (%) of ownership interest As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Investment in subsidiaries				
Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	Singapore	Investment Holding, Telecommunication services	100%	100%
Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	Mauritius	Investment holding	100%	100%
Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited	Mauritius	Investment Holding	100%	100%
Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	Mauritius	Investment Holding	100%	100%
Network I2i (UK) Limited#	United Kingdom	Management Services	100%	100%
Network I2i (Kenya) Limited	Kenya	Telecommunication Services	100%	-
Other Investments				
Tube Incorporated	United States	Software Development	10%	10%
Airtel Africa plc.^	United Kingdom	Investment Holding	0%	0%

#Network i2i (UK) Limited was incorporated on May 19, 2020 with capital infusion of USD 2,000.
^Refer note 27A(6).

14. Other non-current assets

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	146,818,684	148,272,044
Capital advances	32,161,100	1,739,340
	178,979,784	150,011,384

15. Others financial assets

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2021
Interest accrued on deposits	173,651	22,387
Others	681	-
	174,332	22,387

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

16. Other current assets

	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	18,463,115	19,123,654
Others	22,067	6,348
	18,485,182	19,130,002

17. Trade receivables

	As of			
	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
Trade receivables:-unsecured				
- related parties (refer note 27 A)		12,408,461		54,993,025
- other than related parties	1,951,518		1,853,052	
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(830,301)	1,121,217	(836,546)	1,016,506
		13,529,678		56,009,531

The ageing analysis of gross trade receivables is as follows:	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Amount neither past due nor impaired	13,275,208	55,324,148
Trade receivables past due but not impaired:		
Less than 30 days	16,458	110,483
30 to 60 days	220,040	204,659
60 to 90 days	17,708	270,119
Above 90 days	830,565	936,668
	14,359,979	56,846,077

Movement in allowances for doubtful receivables	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	836,546	844,991
Add: Provision reversal during the year	(6,245)	(8,445)
Closing balance	830,301	836,546

Refer note 24(c) for credit risk

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally have up to 30 days terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

The amount due from related parties is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The amount is expected to be settled in cash.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

18. Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash on hand	2	2
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	1,284,300	10,837,556
- Bank deposits with original maturity of three months or less	-	83,576,657
	1,284,302	94,414,215

Other bank balances	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Term deposits with bank	114,000,000	15,000,000
	114,000,000	15,000,000

All bank balances are assessed to have low credit risk as they are held with reputed financial institutions. No expected credit loss provision has been recognised in respect of these amounts as they are not material.

19. Share capital

	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
1,267,427,896 (March 31, 2021 - 1,267,427,896) equity shares of USD 1 each	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896
	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding

	As of March 31, 2022		As of March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	USD	No. of shares	USD
At the beginning of the year	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896
Additions during the year	-	-		-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896	1,267,427,896

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of USD 1 per share. The holder of the equity share is entitled to dividend right and voting right in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on such equity share bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

19. Share capital (continued)

c. Details of shareholders

	As of			
	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid				
Bharti Airtel Limited	1,267,427,896	100%	1,267,427,896	100%

20. Borrowings

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties (refer note 27 A)	355,436,353	347,837,098
	355,436,353	347,837,098

20.1.1 Repayment terms of borrowings

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's borrowings:

	As of March 31 , 2022				
	Interest rate (range)	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility (range)	Within one year	Between one and two years
Loan from related parties	1.02%-1.49%	One time	1	355,436,353	-

	As of March 31 , 2021				
	Interest rate (range)	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility (range)	Within one year	Between one and two years
Loan from related parties	1.04%-1.41%	One time	1	347,837,098	-

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

20. Borrowings (continued)

20.1.2 Interest rate of borrowings

	Weighted average rate of interest	Total borrowings (Floating rated)
USD	1.26%	355,436,353
March 31, 2022		355,436,353

	Weighted average rate of interest	Total borrowings (Floating rated)
USD	1.28%	347,837,098
March 31, 2021		347,837,098

21. Derivative financial liability

Current

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2021
Option contracts	1,574,331	291,432

22. Others financial liabilities

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2021
Others*	-	464,057,097
	-	464,057,097

Current

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2021
Others*	487,706,969	-
	487,706,969	-

*It pertains to advance received against an agreement to sell investment in associates held via subsidiary Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Ltd, in current year and is subject to certain customary closing conditions. Further, it is supported by a guarantee by Bharti Airtel Limited which is effective on occurrence of certain contingent conditions.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

23. Trade and other payables

	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables - due to related parties (refer note 27A.3)	742,361	354,686
Trade payables - others	1,672,478	742,096
Payables against capital expenditure	9,260,449	9,705,319
Interest accrued (refer note 27A.5)	28,383,198	24,347,302
Accrued operating expenses	16,945,202	9,902,545
Other payables*	26,455,140	62,725,603
	83,458,828	107,777,551

* Bharti Airtel Limited (Intermediate Parent company) along with the other JV partner Milicom Ghana Limited has executed a definitive agreement for the transfer of JV to Government of Ghana on a going concern basis. On March 31, 2021, a share sale and purchase agreement (SPA) has been signed between the parties. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the transaction has been completed and 100% shareholding of the said JV have been transferred to Government of Ghana. Out of the share of liability incurred on behalf of joint venture amounting to USD 62,677,500, the Company has paid USD 36,250,000 during the year.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The main risks arising from the Company's financial assets and liabilities are foreign exchange, interest rate, liquidity and credit risks. The overall risk management seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the Company. The Company has established risk management policies, guidelines and control procedures to manage its exposure to financial risks.

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(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company has liabilities which are denominated mainly in USD, JPY, SGD, MUR, AED and GBP. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of the USD relative to the MUR, SGD, JPY, AED and GBP may change in a manner which has an effect on the reported values of the Company's assets and liabilities.

The following demonstrates the sensitivity in foreign currency to functional currency, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in fair value of monetary assets and liabilities).

	Change in currency exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax
For the year ended March 31, 2022		
GBP	5%	156
	-5%	(156)
AED	5%	(1,039)
	-5%	1,039
MUR	5%	(51)
	-5%	51
SGD	5%	(568)
	-5%	568
JPY	5%	(2,788)
	-5%	2,788
For the year ended March 31, 2021		
GBP	5%	302
	-5%	(302)
AED	5%	(3,442)
	-5%	3,442
MUR	5%	(55)
	-5%	55
SGD	5%	(571)
	-5%	571
JPY	5%	(1)
	-5%	1

Currency profile

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

	As of March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	USD	USD
GBP	3,127	6,035
AED	(20,771)	(68,847)
MUR	(1,024)	(1,092)
SGD	(11,368)	(11,411)
JPY	(55,770)	(15)
	(85,806)	(75,330)

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

b) Interest rate risk

The Company's significant interest earning financial assets are loans given to related parties. Interest income from these balances may fluctuate in amount, in particular due to changes in market interest rates.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings).

	Change in interest rate (basis points)	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2022		
Loans to / from related parties	+20	670,918
	-20	(670,918)
March 31, 2021		
Loans to / from related parties	+20	777,129
	-20	(777,129)

c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter-party, the risk of deterioration of credit-worthiness of the counter-party as well as concentration risks of financial assets, and thereby exposing the Company to potential financial losses.

Financial assets that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of trade and other receivables, cash and loans to related parties and balances with banks.

Trade Receivables

The Trade receivables of the Company are typically non-interest bearing unsecured and derived from sales made to a large number of independent customers. As the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically, there is no concentration of credit risk other than related parties.

As there is no independent credit rating of the customers available with the Company, the management reviews the credit-worthiness of its customers based on their financial position, past experience and other factors. The credit risk related to the trade receivables is managed / mitigated by each business unit, basis the Company's established policy and procedures, by setting appropriate payment terms and credit period, and by setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers. The credit period provided by the Company to its customers generally ranges upto 30 days.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

c) Credit risk (continued)

Based on the industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates, management considers that the trade receivables are credit impaired if the payments are more than 90 days past due. Refer note 17 for details on the impairment of trade receivables.

The Company performs on-going credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and monitors the credit-worthiness of its customers to which it grants credit in its ordinary course of business. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount due. Where the financial asset has been written-off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

Loan to related parties and Cash at bank

Loan to related parties is unsecured and repayable on demand. The Directors have considered that the loan to related parties to have low credit risk. Accordingly, no ECL provision has been recognised in relation to these balances as the amount of provision is not material. Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by Parent's treasury in accordance with the Board approved policy.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	More than 1 year	Within 1 year	Total
As of March 31, 2022			
Trade receivables*	-	13,529,678	13,529,678
Loans to related parties	-	745,465,602	745,465,602
Cash at bank	-	1,284,300	1,284,300
Other bank balances	-	114,000,000	114,000,000
	-	874,279,580	874,279,580

	More than 1 year	Within 1 year	Total
As of March 31, 2021			
Trade receivables*	-	56,009,531	56,009,531
Loans to related parties	-	789,053,763	789,053,763
Cash at bank	-	94,414,213	94,414,213
Other bank balances	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
	-	954,477,507	954,477,507

* Include receivables that are past due but not impaired at reporting dates (refer note 17).

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

c) Credit risk (continued)

As at March 31, 2022, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees provided by the Company arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the Statement of Financial Position.

	Note	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
As of March 31, 2022				
Loan to related parties	27	745,465,602	-	745,465,602
Trade receivables	17	14,359,979	830,301	13,529,678
Cash at banks	18	1,284,300	-	1,284,300
Other bank balances	18	114,000,000	-	114,000,000
		875,109,881	830,301	874,279,580
As of March 31, 2021				
Loan to related parties	27	789,053,763	-	789,053,763
Trade receivables	17	56,846,077	836,546	56,009,531
Cash at banks	18	94,414,213	-	94,414,213
Other bank balances	18	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
		955,314,053	836,546	954,477,507

The Company determines the expected credit losses on these items as described in the relevant notes.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

d) Liquidity risk

In the management of liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Company aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping credit lines available.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As of March 31, 2022	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade and other payables	83,458,828	-	83,458,828
Borrowings	355,436,353	-	355,436,353
Other financial liabilities (including derivatives)	489,281,300	-	489,281,300
	928,176,481	-	928,176,481

As of March 31, 2021	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade and other payables	107,777,551	-	107,777,551
Borrowings	347,837,098	-	347,837,098
Other financial liabilities (including derivatives)	291,432	464,057,097	464,348,529
	455,906,081	464,057,097	919,963,178

Reconciliation of liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows:

	Statement of cashflow line item	April 1, 2021	P&L charge	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	March 31, 2022
Borrowings	Proceeds / repayment of borrowings	347,837,098	-	11,443,505	(3,844,250)	355,436,353
Interest accrued	Interest paid	24,347,302	29,975,172	(2,466,841)	(23,472,435)	28,383,198

	Statement of cashflow line item	April 1, 2020	P&L charge	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	March 31, 2021
Borrowings	Proceeds / repayment of borrowings	1,121,319,750	-	(771,941,400)	(1,541,252)	347,837,098
Interest accrued	Interest paid	22,623,447	38,104,786	(17,314,747)	(19,066,184)	24,347,302

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

e) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholder, return capital to the shareholder or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. The details are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Borrowings	355,436,353	347,837,098
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,284,302)	(94,414,215)
Other bank balances	(114,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Net Debt	240,152,051	238,422,883
Equity	2,966,612,315	2,973,365,585
Capial and net debt	3,206,764,366	3,211,788,468
Gearing ratio	7.49%	7.42%

25. Capital Commitments

Commitments for the acquisition of plant and equipment not provided for in the Financial Statements:

	As of	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Contracted capital expenditure	189,179,281	20,252,577

26. Jointly controlled operations

The Company has participated in various consortium towards supply, construction, maintenance and providing long term technical support with regards to following Cable Systems. The details of the same are as follows and already included in property, plant and equipment refer note 12:

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
Cable project	Net block (USD)	Share %	Net block (USD)	Share %
AAG-Project	20,774,580	7.88%	22,118,383	7.98%
EASSY Project	1,529,619	1.19%	1,644,929	1.20%
Unity Project	11,505,453	10.00%	12,391,578	10.00%
EIG Project	30,430,783	8.43%	28,560,724	8.13%
IMEWE Project	36,200,638	14.31%	30,134,610	13.38%
SMW-4 Project	14,612,561	9.68%	16,147,700	9.68%

27. Related party disclosures

Related party transactions represent transactions entered into by the Company with the holding company, fellow subsidiaries and entities having significant influence over the Company. The transactions and balances with the following related parties for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively, are described below:

List of related parties	Relationship
Bharti Airtel Limited	Parent company
Bharti Enterprises (Holding) Private Limited	Ultimate controlling entity
Singapore Telecommunications Limited	Entity having significant influence over parent company
Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary
Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary
Airtel Networks Kenya Limited *	Subsidiary
Airtel Madagascar S.A. *	Subsidiary
Airtel Malawi plc *	Subsidiary
Airtel Tanzania plc *	Subsidiary
Airtel Uganda Limited *	Subsidiary
Airtel Networks Zambia plc (formerly known as Celtel Zambia plc) *	Subsidiary
Airtel Congo S.A *	Subsidiary
Airtel Networks Limited*	Subsidiary
Celtel Niger S.A. *	Subsidiary
Airtel (Seychelles) Limited *	Subsidiary
Airtel Gabon S.A. *	Subsidiary
Airtel Rwanda Limited *	Subsidiary
Airtel Tchad S.A.*	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel Kenya B.V. *	Subsidiary
Airtel Congo (RDC) S.A.*	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel Lanka (Pvt) Limited	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel (HongKong) Limited	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel (France) SAS	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	Subsidiary
Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V.	Subsidiary
Network i2i (UK) Limited	Subsidiary
IQ EQ Corporate Services Mauritius Ltd.	Local management company

* Bharti Enterprises (Holding) Private Limited is held by private trusts of Bharti family, with Mr. Sunil Bharti Mittal's family trust effectively controlling the Company.

* Transactions of similar nature with such subsidiaries have been clubbed and shown under the head 'Other African subsidiaries'.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

27. Related party disclosures (continued)

A. The details of amounts due to or due from the related parties as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

		As of	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	**Loan outstanding # @**		
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	195,588,318	226,889,484
	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Pvt) Limited	153,724,060	76,724,060
	Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	341,582,790	432,788,098
		690,895,168	736,401,642
2	**Accrued interest @**		
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	30,494,022	32,045,719
	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Pvt) Limited	9,556,359	7,351,056
	Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	14,520,053	13,255,346
		54,570,434	52,652,121
3	**Trade and other receivables / (payables) @**		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	4,205,543	37,447,474
	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	237,432	343,142
	Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited	-	(62,677,500)
	Singapore Telecommunications Limited	(376,807)	(625,824)
	Bharti Airtel (HK) Limited	34,570	83,524
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	454,409	1,175,960
	Network i2i (UK) Limited	(362,819)	954,935
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	4,056,933	8,502,190
	Other African Subsidiaries	3,787,940	6,598,330
	Bharti Airtel (France) SAS	(2,735)	(3,030)
4	**Borrowings***		
	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	234,367,004	234,546,412
	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	7,221,834	7,221,834
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	49,491,564	41,712,901
	Bharti Airtel Limited	64,355,951	64,355,951
		355,436,353	347,837,098
5	**Interest due***		
	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	24,307,687	21,536,623
	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	293,141	221,890
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	1,556,453	1,241,571
	Bharti Airtel Limited	2,225,917	1,347,218
		28,383,198	24,347,302
6	**Investment**		
	Network I2i (Kenya) Limited	5,719	-
	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	235,220,000	235,220,000
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	415,900,000	415,900,000
	Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited	118,975,232	82,698,232
	Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	2,105,183,804	2,105,183,804
	Network i2i (UK) Limited	2,000	2,000
	Airtel Africa Plc	10	10
		2,875,286,765	2,839,004,046

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

27. Related party disclosures (continued)

B. The details of related party transactions entered into by the Company during the year March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	**Sale/ rendering of services**		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	67,112,930	93,184,879
	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	2,455,573	4,727,925
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	34,002,197	38,084,883
	Other African Subsidiaries	6,498,461	5,503,504
	Bharti Airtel (HK) Limited	366,144	577,378
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	5,496,709	7,485,695
		115,932,014	149,564,264
2	**Purchase of assets**		
	Singapore Telecommunication Limited	1,390,982	-
		1,390,982	-
3	**Purchase of goods / Receiving of services**		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	1,461,887	1,709,021
	Singapore Telecommunications Limited	3,010,376	691,723
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	71,485	120,754
	IQ EQ Corporate Services Mauritius Limited	14,550	10,825
	Network i2i (UK) Limited	2,805,141	2,682,943
	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	140,426	405,105
	Bharti Airtel (France) SAS	10,192	10,819
		7,514,057	5,631,190
4	**Fund received/Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company**		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	51,751	89,448
		51,751	89,448
5	**Loans given #**		
	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Pvt) Limited	77,000,000	49,000,000
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	6,000,000	29,100,000
	Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	72,000	75,000
		83,072,000	78,175,000
6	**Repayment of loans given**		
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	37,301,166	49,672,375
	Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	91,277,308	92,537,792
		128,578,474	142,210,167

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

27. Related party disclosures (continued)

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
7	**Interest income**		
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited	3,991,869	5,596,306
	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Pvt) Limited	2,205,303	898,060
	Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited	4,587,399	7,613,562
		10,784,571	14,107,928
8	**Investment**		
	Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited	36,277,000	1,270,000
	Network i2i (UK) Limited	-	2,000
		36,277,000	1,272,000
9	**Borrowings taken**		
	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	-	2,000,000
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	17,500,000	23,489,030
		17,500,000	25,489,030
10	**Repayment of borrowings**		
	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	179,409	92,123
	Bharti Airtel Limited	-	539,559,372
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	9,721,338	17,467,361
	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	-	1,929,274
		9,900,747	559,048,130
11	**Interest expense**		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	878,699	9,058,984
	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	2,788,654	3,688,874
	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	71,252	87,471
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	593,545	648,146
		4,332,150	13,483,475
12	**Corporate guarantee commision**		
	Bharti Airtel Limited	1,907,084	2,140,193
		1,907,084	2,140,193

Loans given to related parties are unsecured, interest rate of 1.22% to 2.70% (previous year of 1.55% to 2.25%) per annum and are given for a short term period on a revolving basis which is repayable on demand. The amounts are expected to be settled in cash.

* The USD borrowings are unsecured carries interest rate from 1.02 % to 1.49 %(previous year 1.04 % to 1.41 %) for the year ended and are taken for a short term period on a revolving basis which is repayable on demand. The amounts are expected to be settled in cash.

@ Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited, Bharti Airtel Lanka (Pvt) Limited , Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited rely on support of the Parent Company to meet their obligation.

(All amounts are in United States Dollar – 'USD'; unless stated otherwise)

28. Leases

Company as a lessee

Amount recognised in profit or loss

Leases under IFRS 16	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	5,360	14,797
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	2,287	2,045

29. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The category wise details as to the carrying value and fair value of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	Carrying Value as of		Fair Value as of	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial Assets					
Fair value through profit or loss					
Investments	Level 2	3,764,706	1,947,254	3,764,706	1,947,254
Amortised cost					
Loans		745,465,602	789,053,763	745,465,602	789,053,763
Trade receivables		13,529,678	56,009,531	13,529,678	56,009,531
Cash and cash equivalents		1,284,302	94,414,215	1,284,302	94,414,215
Other bank balances		114,000,000	15,000,000	114,000,000	15,000,000
Other financial assets		174,332	22,387	174,332	22,387
		878,218,620	**956,447,150**	**878,218,620**	**956,447,150**
Financial Liabilities					
Fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	Level 2	1,574,331	291,432	1,574,331	291,432
Amortised cost					
Borrowings- floating rate		355,436,353	347,837,098	355,436,353	347,837,098
Trade and other payables		83,458,828	107,777,551	83,458,828	107,777,551
Other financial liabilities		487,706,969	464,057,097	487,706,969	464,057,097
		928,176,481	**919,963,178**	**928,176,481**	**919,963,178**

There were no other transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

29. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i. The carrying value of trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings, floating-rate long-term borrowings, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value mainly due to the short-term maturities of these instruments / being subject to floating-rates.

ii. The fair value of other long-term borrowings and non-current financial assets / liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using current rates applicable to instruments with similar terms, currency, credit risk and remaining maturities.

iii. The fair values of derivatives are estimated by using pricing models, wherein the inputs to those models are based on readily observable market parameters. The valuation models used by the Company reflect the contractual terms of the derivatives (including the period to maturity), and market-based parameters such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, volatility etc. These models do not contain a high level of subjectivity as the valuation techniques used do not require significant judgement and inputs thereto are readily observable.

The following table describes the key inputs used in the valuation (basis discounted cash flow technique) of the Level 2 financial assets / liabilities as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Financial assets / liabilities	Inputs used
Derivatives	
-Forward & option contracts	Forward currency exchange rates, interest rates
Investments	Prevailing interest rates in market, future payouts, Interest rates

30. Going Concern

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had net current liabilities of USD 61,437,515. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continued financial support of the intermediate parent company; Bharti Airtel Limited.

The Directors are of the opinion that this support will be forthcoming over the next twelve months and therefore believe that it is appropriate for the Financial Statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.