22. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 134(3)(l) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report:

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this report, there have been no material changes and commitments which can affect the financial position of the Company occurred between the end of the financial year of Company and date of this report.

23. PUBLIC DEPOSIT:

The Company has not accepted any public deposits during the year.

24. DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES OR ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

Details of Subsidiaries, Joint venture or Associate companies:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	No. of Shares Held	Percentage of Shareholding
1.	Demello Telepower Private Limited Relationship: Wholly Owned Subsidiary	10,000	100%

Pursuant to section 129 of the Act, the statement containing salient features of the financial statements of Company's subsidiary is given in **ANNEXURE – IV** (Form AOC -1) forms part of the Board's Report.

25. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

The net profit was more than INR 5,00,00,000 (Indian Rupees Five Crore Only) during the Financial Year 2020-21, according to which, CSR provisions has been made applicable on the Company, as are contained in Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per the rule 9 (Disclosure about CSR Policy) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and as per the rule 8 (CSR Reporting) of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 the annual report on CSR given in **ANNEXURE III (CSR)**, which forms a part of this Board report.

26. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS:

There is no guarantee given by the Company in terms of Section 186 of the Act, during the financial year.

27. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

Details relating to related party transactions during the period under review are provided in **ANNEXURE II (AOC-2)** and forms part of this Board's report.

28. STATEMENT OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY OF THE COMPANY

The Company has taken the required measures for reduction and elimination of Risk though the elements of risk threatening the company's existence are very minimal.

29. DISCLOSURE OF COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE AND PROVIDING VIGIL MECHANISM:

The provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6of the Companies (Meetings of the Board and its Powers) Rules, 2013 with respect to Audit Committee are not applicable to the Company.

The Company has adopted a whistleblower mechanism for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of the Company's code of conduct and ethics. During the year, Company has received 01 (One) Complaint under whistleblower policy of the Company, later the management found that it was a fake complaint, Accordingly, no action was taken with respect to the same.

30. MAINTAINENCE OF COST RECORDS AS SPECIFIED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 148(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

The maintenance of Cost Records has been specified by the Central Government under Sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the telecommunications activities carried on by the company.

During the year Company has maintained the specified accounts and records under the section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the telecommunication service.

31. STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s S.R Batliboi and Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants were appointed by the company in the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting held on 28th October, 2020 to hold office for a period of 04 (Four) years from the financial year 2020-21 to 2023-24 till the conclusion of Twenty First Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Hence, the said Auditors will continue to hold office for FY2021-22.

32. EXPLANATIONS OR COMMENTS BY THE BOARD ON EVERY QUALIFICATION, RESERVATION OR ADVERSE REMARK OR DISCLAIMER MADE:

The observations of the Statutory Auditor's, when read together with the relevant notes to the accounts and accounting policies are self-explanatory and does not call for any further comment.

In the report by the Auditors under Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016, there is no qualification hence, no comment from the management is needed.

33. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS, COURTS AND TRIBUNALS:

No significant and material order has been passed by the regulators, courts, tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

34. TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND:

There were no funds which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

35. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS:

The company is in compliance with the applicable Secretarial Standards and other Secretarial Standards voluntarily adopted by the company.

36. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL:

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weakness in the design or operation was observed.

37. SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT:

Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year 2020-21 given by Mr. Suman R, Practicing Company Secretary is appended as **Annexure- V**, forms part of this Board Report and the same is self-explanatory. There is no qualification or adverse remark made by the secretarial auditor, hence, no comment from the management is needed.

38. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE:

The Company is committed to provide a safe and conducive work environment to its employees. The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013.

The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed of during the year:

(a) Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year – NIL
(b) Number of complaints received during the year - 01
(c) Number of complaints disposed of during the year – 01
(d) Number of cases pending at the end of the year – NIL

The Company has complied with the provisions relating to the constitution of the Internal Complaints Committee ('ICC') under the POSH Act. The ICC has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

39. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Act, the Board, based on the representations received from the management, confirms that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, for year ended on 31.03.2021, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and that there are no material departures;
b) The Board has selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimated that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period.

c) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities; and
d) The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concerns basis.
e) The Company being unlisted, sub clause (e) of section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to laying down internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company.
f) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

40. DETAILS OF FRAUD REPORT BY THE AUDITOR:

As per Auditors' Report, no fraud u/s 143(12) reported by the Auditor.

41. GENERAL:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

a) Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.
b) Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.
c) The Company has wholly owned subsidiary, however, there are no Managing Director nor the Whole-time Directors on the board of the Company. Hence, the receipt of remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries does not arise.

42. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Your directors gratefully acknowledge all stakeholders of the Company viz. customers, members, clients, employees, consultants, business partners, lenders, associates, solicitors, vendors, shareholders, auditors, bankers, business associates and various Government/Local Authorities for the continued support extended to the Company. for the excellent support received from them during the year. The Directors place on record their sincere appreciation to all employees of the Company for their unstinted commitment and continued contribution to the Company.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
For ASCEND TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Vivek Anilchand Sett	**Milind Mukund Joshi**
Nominee Director	Nominee Director
DIN: 00031084	**DIN:** 02685576
Place: Mumbai	**Place:** Mumbai
Date: September 15, 2021	**Date:** September 15, 2021

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg,
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
Tel: +91 22 6819 8000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Ind As Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS 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 SAs 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS 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. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021;

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 32 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER

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DN: cn=HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER, c=IN, o=Personal, email=hormuz.master@srb.ir

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership Number: 110797
UDIN: 21110797AAAABW3571

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 15, 2021

ANNEXURE 1 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

Statement on matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order")

Re: Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited (the "Company")

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) Property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the company.

(ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the telecommunications services and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, value added tax, work contract tax and goods and service tax, except professional tax, where there have been slight delay in a few cases. The provision related to duty of custom and duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, professional tax, value added tax, works contract tax, cess, sales tax, goods and service tax, and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provision related to duty of custom and duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of sales tax, value added tax and other statutory dues on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount in Rs. Million	Financial year to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Value Added Tax	1.42	2008-09	Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Pune
Bihar Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	0.95	2013-14	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bihar
Jharkhand Value Added Tax Rules, 2005	Value Added Tax	9.91	2009-10	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jharkhand
Telangana Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2001	Entry Tax	1.44	2013-14 to 2016-17	Commercial Tax Officer, Keesara Circle, Telangana

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has raised money by way of term loans and same has been utilised for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company or by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence, not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

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S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership Number: 110797
UDIN: 21110797AAAABW3571

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 15, 2021

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIALS STATEMENT OF ASCEND TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited (the "Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind As financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Ind As Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

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per Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership Number: 110797
UDIN: 21110797AAAABW3571

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 15, 2021

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-2021	As at 31-Mar-2020
Assets			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,809	7,675
Right-of-use assets	4	3,408	3,418
Capital work-in-progress		142	128
Intangible assets	5	4	2
Investment property	6	86	86
Financial assets			
Investments	7	355	355
Loans	8	132	119
Other financials assets	9	9	9
Income tax assets (net)		337	409
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	853	1,113
Other non-current assets	11	92	102
		12,227	13,416
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	7	2,057	670
Trade receivables	12	1,921	1,565
Cash and cash equivalents	13	191	252
Other financials assets	9	23	22
Other current assets	11	591	703
		4,783	3,212
Assets classified as held for sale	6	4	4
Total assets		17,014	16,632
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	293	293
Other equity		3,482	2,755
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		3,775	3,048
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total equity		3,775	3,048
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	5,128	6,928
Lease liabilities	16	3,510	3,490
Other financial liabilities	17	425	404
Provisions	18	244	221
Other non-current liabilities	19	39	49
		9,346	11,092
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	20		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise		-	3
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises		910	863
Lease liabilities	16	432	298
Other financial liabilities	17	2,262	899
Provisions	18	157	255
Other current liabilities	19	132	175
		3,893	2,493
Total liabilities		13,239	13,585
Total equity and liabilities		17,014	16,632

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER
Digitally signed by HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER
DN: cn=HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER, c=IN, o=Personal, email=hormuz.master@srb.in

Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership No: 110797

Place : Mumbai
Date : September 15, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

Vivek Sett

Vivek Sett
Director
DIN: 00031084

Milind Joshi
Director
DIN: 02685576

J Rajagopalan
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : September 15, 2021

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

ASCEND TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE (P) LTD. BANGALORE

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31-Mar-2021	Year ended 31-Mar-2020
Continuing Operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	7,992	7,527
Finance and other income	22	241	170
Total Income		**8,233**	**7,697**
Expenses			
Power and fuel		2,699	2,586
Operating and maintenance expense	23	543	471
Employee benefits expense	24	259	315
Other expenses	25	559	618
Total expenses		**4,060**	**3,990**
Profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation		**4,173**	**3,707**
Depreciation and amortization	26	1,754	1,463
Finance cost	27	1,431	1,442
Profit before tax		**988**	**802**
Tax expenses	10		
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		260	21
(Loss) / profit for the year		**728**	**781**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(2)	(2)
Income tax on above		0	1
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(1)	(1)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**727**	**780**
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) (Nominal value of share Rs.10 each)			
Basic (Rs.)	28	25	27
Diluted (Rs.)	28	25	27

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : September 15, 2021

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital: Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Number of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2019	2,92,82,021	293
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**2,92,82,021**	**293**
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**2,92,82,021**	**293**

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Money received against share warrants	Attributable to the equity holders – Reserves and surplus: Securities Premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Debenture redemption	Total Other Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2020						
As at April 01,2019	-	4,752	2,419	(5,196)	-	1,975
Profit for the year	-	-	-	781	-	781
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
As at March 31, 2020	-	4,752	2,419	(4,417)	-	2,755
For the year ended March 31, 2021						
As at April 01,2020	-	4,752	2,419	(4,417)	-	2,755
Profit for the year	-	-	-	728	-	728
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Transfer to debenture redemption reserve	-			(93)	93	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	4,752	2,419	(3,782)	93	3,482

Notes:

(i) Securities Premium

Securities Premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares, write off of preliminary expenses, buy back of its own share and premium payable on redemption of preference shares/ debentures in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) General Reserve

The general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013

(iii) Debenture Redemption Reserve

During the year, Debenture Redemption reserve is created for 10% of outstanding 'Optionally convertible debentures', i.e. Rs 928 Mn

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

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Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : September 15, 2021

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants MUMBAI

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure (P) Ltd. BANGALORE

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended 31-Mar-2021	Year Ended 31-Mar-2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**988**	**802**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,754	1,462
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	21	227
Gain on sale or fair value of investments	(60)	(31)
Gain on termination of lease	(1)	(21)
Finance income	(10)	(58)
Dividend Income	(120)	-
Finance costs	1,431	1,442
Advances written off	0	6
Provision for doubtful receivables	391	42
Bad Debts written off	-	36
Provision for contingencies	(104)	26
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	8	(40)
Revenue Equalisation	(6)	(29)
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(746)	(790)
(Increase) in long term loans and advances	(8)	(22)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial and non-financial assets	119	18
Increase in trade payables and other financial liabilities	38	165
Increase in provisions	3	78
(Decrease)/increase in other non-financial liabilities	(53)	44
	3,647	3,356
Income tax refund/ (paid)	72	(56)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**3,719**	**3,300**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(500)	(966)
Purchase of intangible assets	(3)	(2)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	48	49
Dividend received	120	-
Proceeds from sale of current investments	5,804	1,544
Purchase of current investments	(7,132)	(1,760)
(Investment) / Proceeds in bank deposits	1	(0)
Interest received from Bank Deposits	1	53
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	**(1,662)**	**(1,082)**
Financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings from banks and financial institutions	(2,626)	(620)
Repayment of debentures (including interest accrued)	(1,700)	-
Proceeds from borrowings from banks and financial institutions	3,700	-
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest accrued)	(762)	(715)
Interest paid on Borrowings	(730)	(739)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	**(2,118)**	**(2,074)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(61)	144
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	252	108
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 13)	**191**	**252**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

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Place : Mumbai
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Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : September 15, 2021

MUMBAI
BANGALORE

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited (the 'Company' or 'Ascend') was incorporated on March 28, 2002. The Company registered office is in Hyderabad. Ascend is in the business of providing passive infrastructure services to telecom operators. Pursuant to a scheme of arrangement between the Company and India Telecom Infra Limited ('ITIL'), which has been sanctioned by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh vide dated October 28, 2011 and Hon'ble High Court of Madras vide order dated January 31, 2012, the undertaking and entire business of ITIL, including all the assets and liabilities were transferred and vested in the Company with effect from April 1, 2008 (appointed date), on a going concern basis.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on September 15, 2021

2 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (INR) (presented in millions) which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest million. Amounts less than Rs 0.50 million have been presented as "0".

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when :
i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Property, Plant and Equipments

Property, plant and equipment including Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the Property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer note 3.2(c) regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and provisions for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

An item of property, 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follow:

Assets	Useful lives estimated by the management
Plant and Machinery	4-20 years
Computers	3 years
Buildings Freehold	30 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years

ASCEND TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE (P) LTD. BANGALORE

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The Company has considered realisable value of 15% for batteries and 1% for all other material assets. The Company believes that the useful lives and realisable value is the best estimate on the basis of technical evaluation and actual realization. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end or whenever there are indicators for impairment, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

c) **Investment properties**

Investment properties comprise of land that are held for long term lease rental yields and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in note 6. Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

d) **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Assets	Useful lives estimated by the management
Computer Software	3 years

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed three years from the date when the asset is available for use. If the persuasive evidence exists to the affect that useful life of an intangible asset exceeds three years, the Company amortizes the intangible asset over the best estimate of its useful life. Such intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. All other intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

e) **Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

f) **Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets at the lease commencement date.

i) Right of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (g) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company may elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.The Company has opted to recognize the asset retirement obligation liability as part of the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment in accordance with Ind AS 16.

MUMBAI

BANGALORE

iii) Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Property,Plants & equipment, investment properties, intangible assets and investments in subsidiary to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognised in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

h) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets, and Commitments

Contingent assets are not recognised. However,when realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset,and is recognised as an asset.

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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date

Asset retirement obligations (ARO) are provided for those operating lease arrangements where the Company has binding obligation at the end of the lease period to restore the leased premises in a condition similar to inception of lease.

ARO are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using the estimated cashflows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the site restoration obligation. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissiong are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

i) Financial Intruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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[I] Financial Assets

Financial assets primarily comprise of trade receivables, loan and receivables, cash and bank balances, marketable securities and investments

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

(iii) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

(iv) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial Assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI (Solely payment for Principal and Interest).

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. For debt instruments, at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes investments in mutual funds.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial instruments the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the Financial assets that are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g. Trade receivables, unbilled revenue etc.The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in the subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on a twelve month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

(a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

(b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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[II] Financial liabilities and equity intruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:
(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.This category generally applies to borrowings.

a. Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

b. De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

k) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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"A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs"

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

l) Revenue from contract with customer

The Company earns revenue primarily from leasing of passive infrastructure equipment and energy for operation of sites (Infrastructure provisioning services). Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services to the customers. Services are considered performed when the customer obtains control, whereby the customer gets the ability to direct the use of such services and substantially obtains all benefits from the services. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Rental fees is recognised as and when the services are rendered on a monthly basis as per contractual terms prescribed under contract entered with customer. The Company has straight-lined leasing of passive infrastructure revenue over the initial lock-in-period of the contract.

Recovery of Energy charges is recognized over the period on a monthly basis upon satisfaction of performance obligation as per contracts with the customers. The transaction price is the consideration received from customers based on prices agreed as per the contract with the customers.

In order to determine, if it is acting as principal or as an agent, the entity shall determine whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified services itself (i.e. the entity is a principal) or to arrange for those services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the entity is an agent) for all its revenue arrangements.

Exit Charges is recognised when uncertainty relating to the amounts receivable on exit is resolved and it is probable that a significant reversal relating to the amounts receivable on exit will not occur.

Unbilled revenue represents revenues recognized after the last invoice raised to customer to the period end. These are billed in subsequent periods based on the prices specified in the contracts with the customers, whereas invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as unearned revenues. The Company collects GST on behalf of the government and therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company, hence it is excluded from revenue.

Finance income

Finance income comprises of interest from bank deposits, income tax refund, EB deposits and unwinding of security deposits paid.
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Other interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.
Interest on delayed payment from operators is recognized as income when uncertainty relating to amount receivable is resolved and it is probable that a significant reversal relating to this amount will not occur.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised in the period during which the services have been rendered.

The Company's post employment benefits include defined benefit plan and defined contribution plans. The Company also provides other benefits in the form of deferred compensation and compensated absences.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a statutory authority and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss when the related services are rendered. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Under the defined benefit retirement plan, the Company provides retirement obligation in the form of Gratuity. Under the plan, a lump sum payment is made to eligible employees at retirement or termination of employment based on respective employee salary and years of experience with the Company.

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The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out as at the reporting date by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income forming part of Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligation towards the said benefit is recognised in the balance sheet as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the present value of the plan liabilities. Scheme liabilities are calculated using the projected unit credit method and applying the principal actuarial assumptions as at the date of Balance Sheet.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies.The contribution towards gratuity is made to Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC')

All expenses excluding remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), in respect of defined benefit plans are recognized in the profit or loss as incurred. Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on the plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The Company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

n) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

o) Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period

Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses:

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

(i) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

(ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

p) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

3.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) Leases

Company as lessor

The Company has assessed that its contracts with operators contains lease of its tower sites and plant and equipment and has determined, based on evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements such as various lessees sharing the same tower sites with specific area, the fair value of the asset and all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties retained by the Company, that such contracts are in the nature of operating lease and has accounted for as such.

Lease rentals under operating leases are recognised as income on straight line basis over the initial lockin lease term.

Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the noncancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease.The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116.Identification of a lease requires significant judgment.The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate calculated as the weighted average rate specific to the portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates .

b) Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer services to a customer which are energy and rentals. Rentals are not covered within the scope of Ind AS 115, hence identification of distinct performance obligation within Ind AS 115 do not involve significant judgement.

Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as discounts, service level credits, waivers etc. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period

In evaluating whether a significant revenue reversal will not occur, the Company considers the likelihood and magnitude of the revenue reversal and evaluates factors which results in constraints such as historical experience of the Company with a particular type of contract, and the regulatory environment in which the customers operates which results in uncertainty which is less likely to be resolved in near future.

Contract also contains clause on Service Level Penalty/ rewards in case the Company is not able to maintain uptime level mentioned in the agreement. These discount/penalties are called variable consideration.

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There is no additional impact of SLA penalty as the Company already estimates SLA penalty amount and the same is provided for at each month end. The SLA penalty is presented as net off with revenue in the Statement of profit and loss.

Exit charges are recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss when the amounts due are collected.

3.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except when the asset is carried at revalued amount, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

b) Allowance of doubtful trade receivables

The expected credit loss is mainly based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Based on the industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates, management considers that the trade receivables are provided if the payment are more than twelve months past due. 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.

c) Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company uses various leased premises to install its tower assets. A provision is recognised for the cost to be incurred for the restoration of these premises at the end of the lease period, which is estimated based on actual quotes, which are reasonable and appropriate under these circumstances. It is expected that these provisions will be utilised at the end of the lease period of the respective sites as per respective lease agreements.

d) Useful life of property,plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The cost of property, plant and equipment net of expected residual value at the end of the life is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the property, plant and equipment's estimated economic useful lives. Based on the historical experience with similar assets, the Company estimates the economic useful lives of these property, plant and equipment as described in significant accounting policies (refer 2.2(c)). These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and future events such as technological developments may impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The Company estimates the economic useful lives of these property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition and review when deemed necessary. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting year is disclosed in Note 4 to IND-AS Financial Statements.

e) Defined benefit plans (gratuity and compensated absences benefits)

The Company's obligation on account of gratuity and compensated absences is determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rate and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter subject to frequent changes is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables in India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.
Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 29

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment & Right-of-Use Asset

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Plant & machinery	Vehicles	Computers	Total property, plant and equipment	Right-of-Use Asset
Cost									
At 1 April 2019	8	12	(0)	6	8,962	2	6	8,997	4,232
Additions	-	-	0	2	763	-	5	770	252
Disposals	-	(0)	-	(2)	(917)	-	-	(919)	(210)
At 31 March 2020	8	12	(0)	6	8,808	2	11	8,848	4,274
Additions	-	-	0	1	486	-	9	496	479
Disposals	-	-	-	(0)	(325)	-	(4)	(329)	(20)
At 31 March 2021	8	12	(0)	7	8,969	2	16	9,015	4,733
Accumulated Depreciation									
At 1 April 2019	-	1	(2)	2	777	0	3	781	436
Depreciation charge for the year	-	2	0	2	992	0	3	999	463
Disposals	-	(0)	-	(2)	(604)	-	-	(606)	(43)
At 31 March 2020	-	3	(2)	2	1,165	(0)	6	1,174	856
Depreciation charge for the year	-	1	0	2	1,267	0	4	1,274	479
Disposals	-	-	-	0	(238)	-	(3)	(240)	(10)
At 31 March 2021	-	3	(2)	4	2,194	0	7	2,206	1,325
Net Book value									
At 31 March 2021	8	9	2	3	6,775	2	9	6,809	3,408
At 31 March 2020	8	10	2	4	7,643	2	5	7,675	3,418

Notes:

(i) As per Common Loan Agreement , Negative Lien has been created pursuance to which Company has submitted Undertaking dated December 26, 2017 & March 27, 2021 in favour of Senior Lenders. As per the common loan agreement terms till the loan is repaid.
i) Company shall not sell or create any kind of charge/encumbrance in favour of any third parties on land without consent of the Lenders and
ii) in case of Event of Default and demanded by Lenders appropriate additional security shall be created in favour of Lenders. As of this date, the Company has not sold nor created any kind of charge /encumbrance.

(ii) A first pari passu charge of Rs 5,910 Mn Rupee Term Loan and Rs.250 Mn against Overdraft facility has been created by way of hypothecation on the entire movable properties of the company, both present and future, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, raw material, stock-in-trade, inventory and all other movable properties of whatsoever nature.

(iii) **Change in accounting estimate :**
The Company, basis an independent technical assessment, has reassessed the useful life of powerplant (a component of plant and machinery). The impact of revision resulted in additional depreciation charge of Rs 53 Mn for the year ended March 31, 2021.

(iv) Refer footnotes under Note 15.

5 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
Cost		
As at 1 April 2019	1	1
Additions	2	2
As at 31 March 2020	3	3
Additions	3	3
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2021	6	6
Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2019	0	0
Amortisation charge for the year	1	1
At 31 March 2020	1	1
Amortisation charge for the year	1	1
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2021	2	2
Net Book Value		
At 31 March 2021	4	4
At 31 March 2020	2	2

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

6 **Investment Property**

	Freehold land	Total
Cost		
At 1 April 2019	90	90
Additions	-	-
Classified as held for sale (refer note (b) below)	(4)	(4)
At 31 March 2020	86	86
Additions	-	-
Classified as held for sale	-	-
At 31 March 2021	86	86
Net Book value		
At 31 March 2021	86	86
At 31 March 2020	86	86

Notes:

(a) Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Rental income derived from investment properties	43	25
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	43	25
Less – Depreciation	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	43	25

(b) The board of directors approved for disposal of freehold land vide board meeting dated February 19, 2020. Accordingly the carrying value of these properties were classified as Asset Held for Sale in the previous year

(c) As at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 , the fair values of the properties are Rs 424 million and Rs 109 million respectively. The fair valuation has been carried out by the Management for material investment properties. The fair value of the Company's investment properties have been arrived at using discounted cash flow method. Under discounted cash flow method, cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of cash flow are discounted. The main inputs used are rental growth rate, expected vacancy rates, terminal yields and discount rates which are based on comparable transactions and industry data.

(d) Refer footnotes under Note 4 and 15.

7 **Investment**

a. Non-current Investments

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary (Unquoted) at cost		
Demello Telepower Private Limited :10,000 (March 31, 2020: 10,000) fully paid up Equity shares of Rs 100/-	355	355
	355	355

b. Current Investments

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual funds (Quoted)	2,057	670
	2,057	670
Aggregate value of unquoted Investments	355	355
Aggregate book value of quoted Investments	2,057	670
Aggregate market value of quoted Investments	2,057	670

Acquisition of Demello Telepower Private Limited

On August 01, 2018, the Company acquired 100% shareholding in Demello Telepower Private Limited ("DTPL") by way of acquisition of share for a purchase consideration of Rs.355 million paid in two tranches of Rs. 344 million on July 31, 2018 and Rs.11 million on March 31, 2019. DTPL is in the business of providing passive infrastrucutre services to telecom operators in Goa.

Current Investments

Details of investments in mutual funds are provided below:	31-Mar-2021		31-Mar-2020	
	No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount
IDFC Cash Fund Growth - (Direct Plan)	-	-	41,650	100
IDFC Bond Fund - Short Term Plan - Growth (Direct Plan)	17,09,364	80	17,09,364	74
IDFC Corporate Bond Fund Direct Plan- Growth	5,56,40,303	849	1,48,56,223	207
IDFC Ultra Short Term Fund Plan - Growth	6,90,41,320	827	2,52,68,457	288
IDFC Floating Rate Fund Direct Plan Growth	2,99,98,500	301	-	-
	15,63,89,487	2,057	4,18,75,695	670

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8 Loans

	Non-current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Security Deposit		
Unsecured, considered good	132	119
Total	132	119

9 Other financials assets

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Deposit with banks/margin money*	9	9	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	23	22
	9	9	23	22

* Deposits with banks/margin money having maturity of 5 to 15 years held with banks as margin money deposits agains bank guarantee issued by banks.

10 Taxes

a. Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense are

Profit and loss

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Tax expenses		
Deferred tax	260	21
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	260	21
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	0	1
Income tax charged to OCI	0	1

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021:

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Profit Before Tax	988	802
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	249	202
Adjustments to taxable profit on account of:		
Utilisation of unabsorbed depreciation & carryforward loss (refer note (i) below)	-	(298)
Tax effect on disallowable expenses	3	-
Change in deferred tax balances due to change in income tax rate from 31.20% to 25.17% (refer note (ii) below)	-	219
Others (refer note (c) below)	8	(101)
Total tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	260	22

Notes:

(i) The Company has brought forward unabsorbed depreciation against which current tax liability has been set off during the year.

(ii) The Company has exercised the option of lower tax rate of 25.17% (inclusive of Surcharge and Cess) permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019. Accordingly, the Deferred Tax Assets (net) as at 31 March 2019 have been re-measured. Consequently, tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2021 includes a charge nil (31 March 2020 includes Rs. 219 million).

c. Deferred tax assets (net)

The components that gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	Recognised in		As at March 31, 2020	Recognised in	
		Profit and loss	OCI		Profit and loss	OCI
Deferred tax liability in relation to:						
Right of Use assets	855	(5)	-	860	(324)	-
Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset (excluding ARO)	110	(120)	-	230	(103)	-
Investment carried at fair value to profit and loss	19	6	-	13	5	-
Revenue equalisation reserve	20	(6)	-	26	6	-
Others	14	13	-	2	(0)	-
Total deferred tax liability	1,019	(112)	-	1,131	(417)	-
Deferred tax assets in relation to:						
Lease liabilities	982	29	-	953	(289)	-
Asset retirement obligation	50	6	-	44	(4)	-
Assets held for sale	-	(1)	-	1	1	-
Brought forward business loss/ unabsorbed depreciation	705	(451)	-	1,156	(142)	-
Provision for contingency	25	(26)	-	51	(4)	-
Provision for employee benefits	2	(25)	0	27	2	1
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	98	98	-	-	-	-
Others	9	(1)	-	11	(2)	-
Total deferred tax asset	1,872	(372)	0	2,244	(438)	1
Deferred tax assets (net)	853	(260)	0	1,113	(21)	1

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

11 Other assets

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Unsecured, considered good			-	
Prepaid expenses	-	-	18	23
Balances with statutory/government authorities	0	0	21	3
Advance to suppliers		-	12	92
Capital advances	5	9		-
Advances to employees		-	2	4
Advances paid under disputes	6	6	-	-
Revenue equalisation reserve	81	87	30	18
Unbilled revenue	-		508	563
Other Receivable	-	-	-	-
	92	102	591	703
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Advance to suppliers		-	3	3
Capital advances	1	2	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
	-	-	-	-
	92	102	591	703

12 Trade receivables

	Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Unsecured, considered good	1,921	1,565
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1,237	846
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,237)	(846)
Total	1,921	1,565

Note:

1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 15 days.
2. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Balances with banks:		
– In current accounts	191	252
Total	191	252

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14 Share Capital

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Authorised Share Capital		
76,40,00,000 (March 31, 2020:76,40,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	7,640	7,640
10,00,000 (March 31, 2020: 10,00,000) preference shares of Rs. 10 each	10	10
	7,650	7,650
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
2,92,82,021 (March 31, 2020: 2,92,82,021) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	293	293
	293	293

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	31-Mar-2021		31-Mar-2020	
	No of Shares in Units	Amount	No of Shares in Units	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	2,92,82,021	293	2,92,82,021	293
Issued during the year		-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,92,82,021	293	2,92,82,021	293

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year, the Company has not proposed for any dividend payable to the shareholders. In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by associates

Out of the equity shares issued by the company, shares held by enterprises having significant influence are as below:

Name of shareholder	31-Mar-2021		31-Mar-2020	
	No of Shares in Units	% holding	No of Shares in Units	% holding
Riverdell PE LLC (formerly known as NSR PE Mauritius LLC)	1,17,29,077	40.06%	1,17,29,077	40.06%
Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius, LLC	79,27,910	27.07%	79,27,910	27.07%
India Infrastructure Fund II	96,25,034	32.87%	96,25,034	32.87%

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	31-Mar-2021		31-Mar-2020	
	No of Shares in Units	% holding	No of Shares in Units	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up				
Riverdell PE LLC (formerly known as NSR PE Mauritius LLC)	1,17,29,077	40.06%	1,17,29,077	40.06%
India Infrastructure Fund II	96,25,034	32.87%	96,25,034	32.87%
Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius, LLC	79,27,910	27.07%	79,27,910	27.07%

Note : As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

15 Long-term Borrowings

	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Bonds/Debentures (Unsecured)				
928 (March 31, 2020: 2,200) 14% Redeemable Optionally convertible debentures of Rs.1 million each	-	2,712	1,232	-
	-	2,712	1,232	-
Secured term loans				
Term loan from banks	450	-	50	-
Term loan from financial institutions	4,678	4,216	710	620
	5,128	4,216	760	620
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	5,128	4,216	760	620
Unsecured borrowings		2,712	1,232	-
Amount disclosed under the head 'other current financial liabilities' (refer note 17)	-	-	(1,992)	(620)
	5,128	6,928	-	-

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Notes:

a) 14% Redeemable Optionally convertible debentures (unsecured) :

On March 31, 2017, the Company had entered into a Debenture Subscription Agreement wherein it has issued fresh debentures of Rs 2200 Mn for repayment of existing Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible debentures of Rs 1187 Mn. The terms and conditions of the debentures are as follows:

i. The debenture shall carry an IRR (Compounded rate of internal return) of 14% per annum on the value of the debenture, out of which a coupon rate of 7% per annum shall be payable in cash in semi-annual instalments (6 months) and balance to be accumulated and paid at the time of redemption of debentures.

ii. The company shall redeem the debentures at the end of the debenture term of 5 years. Provided that upon the occurrence of an event of default ("EOD"), India Infrastructure Fund II (IIF II) shall have right to require the company to redeem all the debentures at any time prior to the expiry of the redemption period ("EOD Redemption")

iii. If IIF II exercises its right of EOD redemption, IIF II shall require the Company, to redeem all the debentures by giving prior written notice ("Redemption Notice").The redemption of the debentures shall be completed by the Company on the date of the redemption period or within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of redemption notice.

iv. If company fails to redeem the debentures on the date of expiry of the redemption period or within thirty days from the date of receipt of redemption notice, IIF II shall have option to convert the debenture into equity shares (issue) a notice to the company ("Conversion Notice") in lieu of the redemption amount or the outstanding amount, as the case may be. The conversion notice shall be dated and shall set forth the number of equity shares that the debentures shall convert into.

v. The conversion of the debentures shall be at a price per equity shares arrived at an enterprise value which shall be six time the company's earnings before deduction of interest, taxes and amortisation expense ("Enterprise Value"), calculated on the basis of accounts of the Company prepared for the trailing 12 month period preceding the conversion date.

vi. The redemption amount shall carry an IRR of 16% per annum (an additional 2% above the IRR of 14%) for the period, from the expiry of debenture term of 5 years or redemption date as set out in (iii) above, till the final settlement date.

vii. Accrued interest (if not paid during the year), the redemption amount or the outstanding amount shall have priority over any distribution to the shareholders of the Company including in any liquidation event

viii. IIF II shall have a right to appoint 1 nominee director on the board until the debentures are redeemed.

ix. During FY 20-21, the Company repaid Rs 1,700 Mn to India IIF II towards premature redemption of 1,272 zero coupon rate optionally convertible debenture of face value Rs 1 Mn each at par together with interest payment of Rs 428 Mn.

b) Term loan from banks & financial institution (Secured):

Borrower wise details of term loans

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
<u>Indian rupee term loan from banks</u>		
ICICI Bank Limited	500	-
Sub-total (A)	500	-
<u>Indian rupee term loan from financial institutions</u>		
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (formerly known as IDFC Infrastructure Finance Limited)	2,436	1,131
India Infra Debt Limited	2,974	1,404
L&T Infrastructure Finance Co Limited	-	1,560
IFCI Limited	-	741
Unamortized processing fees	(22)	-
Sub-total (B)	5,388	4,836
Total (A+B)	5,888	4,836

The terms and conditions pertaining to the term loans (including the loan assigned) is as follows:

i. Applicable interest rate for the loan is MCLR plus Spread. Spread is based on the credit rating of the Company. The interest payable on loan shall be paid on the last day of each month falling after the date of first disbursement of the loan. The Company shall be liable to pay revised interest @ 2% per annum over and above the applicable interest rate, in case of any default in payment of any instalment of the principal amount of the loan, interest or other monies on the respective due dates.

ii. Term loans due to assignee and assignor (collectively referred to as "Secured parties") is secured by the following security interest ("Security") created in favour of the Security Trustee (SBI CAP Trustee Company Limited), on behalf of and for the benefit of the secured parties, in a form and manner satisfactory to the secured parties:

(1) Negative lien on entire immovable properties of the Company, both present and future;

(2) a first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on the entire movable properties of the company, both present and future, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, raw material, stock-in-trade, inventory and all other movable properties of whatsoever nature.

(3) all assets of the Company created or acquired utilising the proceeds of the loan;

(4) a first charge on entire cash-flows, receivables, book debts and revenue of the Company of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, both present and future;

(5) a first charge on entire intangible assets of the Company, including but not limited to, goodwill, intellectual property rights and uncalled capital, both present and future;

(6) a first charge / assignment, as the case may be, of:

- all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the Project documents (including but not limited to Contracts with customers, Service contracts, Insurance contracts), all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;
- all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the clearances (to the extent assigned under applicable law), and
- all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in any letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond, corporate guarantee, bank guarantee provided by any party to the project documents;

(7) a first charge on the escrow account, debt service reserve account, and any other reserves and other bank accounts of the Company (including but limited to the Accounts and the permitted investments) wherever maintained, including in each case, all monies lying credited / deposited into such accounts.

iii. The Company shall maintain and comply with the following financial ratios:

(1) the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) of not less than 1.30;
(2) the interest coverage ratio (ICR) of not less than 2.00;
(3) the fixed asset coverage ratio of not less than 1.25;
(4) the total debts (excluding subordinated debentures) to EBITDA ratio of not greater than 3.50 till FY2018 and thereafter not greater than 3.

Failure to meet the above ratios will result in additional interest of 1% being charged over and above applicable rate of interest for such period, the ratios are in breach.

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iv. Old Loans will be repayable in 36 structured quarterly instalments commencing from June 30, 2017 and ending on March 31, 2026. For New Loans taken in March 2021, the Loans will be repayable in 32 structured quarterly instalments commencing from June 30, 2021 and ending on March 31, 2029.

v. The other terms and conditions of loans are as follows:

(1) The lenders shall be entitled to appoint and remove from time to time one nominee director or an observer of the board.

(2) The lenders shall have right to terminate their commitments and accelerate the obligations of the Company, in the event of default.

(3) If the Company commits a default of payment of either interest or repayment of any 2 consecutive instalments of the loan or interest thereon or any combination thereof and the amount in DSRA is not sufficient to satisfy the entire outstanding obligations, the lenders shall have a right to convert at its option the whole or part of the loans, whether due or not, into fully paid-up equity shares of the Company, as per the valuation arrived in accordance with RBI guidelines.

(4) The Company shall deposit all proceeds from the project including revenue, subsidies, proceeds of capital raising and receipt from all other sources, in the Escrow account and shall utilise the proceeds in the manner and priority, as specified in the Escrow account agreement.

c) Details of repayments of term loans including interest rate are as follows:

Details as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Rate of interest	Total	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (formerly known as IDFC Infrastructure Finance Limited) (Old Loan)	10.70%	986	174	406	406	
India Infra Debt Limited (Old Loan)	10.60%	1,224	216	504	504	
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (formerly known as IDFC Infrastructure Finance	9.75%	1,450	145	348	537	420
India Infra Debt Limited (New Loan)	9.75%	1,750	175	420	647	508
ICICI Bank Limited	9.25%	500	50	120	185	145
		5,910	**760**	**1,798**	**2,279**	**1,073**

Details as at March 31, 2020 are as follows:

Particulars	Rate of interest	Total	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (formerly known as IDFC Infrastructure Finance Limited)	10.85%	1,131	145	174	609	203
India Infra Debt Limited	10.85%	1,404	180	216	756	252
L&T Infrastructure Finance Co Limited	11.10%	1,560	200	240	840	280
IFCI Limited	11.10%	741	95	114	399	133
		4,836	**620**	**744**	**2,604**	**868**

d) Movement in borrowings during the year is provided below:

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	01-Apr-19	Interest*	Net proceeds [Repayment/ New borrowings]	31-Mar-20	Interest*	Amortization of Processing fees	Net proceeds [Repayment/ New borrowings]	31-Mar-21
Debentures	2,518	347	(154)	2,712	426	-	(1,906)	1,232
Term Loans	5,456	585	(1,205)	4,836	499	(22)	575	5,888
As at March 31, 2021	**7,974**	**932**	**(1,359)**	**7,548**	**926**	**(22)**	**(1,331)**	**7,121**

*Includes interest accrued of Rs 221 million (March 31, 2020 : Rs 193 million) on Debentures and Rs Nil (March 31, 2020 : Rs Nil) on Term Loans which are non cash items. Further interest on debenture includes accrual of Rs 52 Mn towards early redemption premium.

16 Lease liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Lease liabilities	3,510	3,490	432	298
	3,510	**3,490**	**432**	**298**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Opening Balance	3,788	3,981
Additions during the year	473	247
Deletions during the year	(10)	(187)
Interest accrued during the year	454	461
Payment of lease liabilities	(762)	(714)
Closing Balance	**3,942**	**3,788**
Current	432	298
Non-current	3,510	3,490

*The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 10.5% -11.40%, with maturity between 2021-2046.

Following amounts are recognised in statement of profit and loss:

	31-03-2021	31-Mar-2020
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	479	463
Interest expense on lease liabilities	454	461
Expense relating to short term leases	18	26
Gain recognised due to lease termination	(1)	(21)
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**950**	**929**

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17 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 15)	-	-	1,992	620
Security deposits	425	404	15	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	2	1
Capital Creditors*	-	-	163	179
Employee payables	-	-	90	99
	425	404	2,262	899

* Includes payable to MSME of Rs 6 million (March 31, 2020 Rs 4 million). Also refer Note 37.

18 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Provision for Gratuity (refer note 29)	-	-	2	1
Provision for Compensated Absences	-	5	7	2
Provision for site restoration obligation (Refer note 38)	244	216	-	-
Provision for Contingencies (Refer note 39)	-	-	148	253
	244	221	157	255

19 Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Payable to Statutory Authorities	-	-	108	139
Deferred Lease	39	49	-	-
Advance from customers	-	-	6	6
Income received in advance	-	-	16	29
Accrued Payroll	-	-	2	1
	39	49	132	175

20 Trade payables

	Current	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 37)	-	3
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	910	863
	910	866

* Trade payable (net of advance of similar nature) of Rs 1307 million (March 2020 : Rs 13 million)

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Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
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21 Revenue from Operations

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Sale of Services		
Fees for Infrastructure provisioning	7,949	7,503
Land leasing rent	43	24
	7,992	7,527

22 Finance and other income

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Finance Income		
Interest on:		
-Bank deposits	1	1
-Security deposits paid		
-Interest on Income tax refunds	22	48
-Others	9	9
Dividend	120	-
Other Income		
Management fees	20	20
Gain on sale or fair value of investments	60	31
Gain on lease termination	1	21
Liability / provision no longer required, written back	8	40
	241	170

23 Operating and maintenance expense

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Repairs and maintenance charges	60	120
Managed services for sites	452	168
Subcontracting costs	-	153
Others	30	30
	541	471

24 Employee benefit expense

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	241	292
Contribution to provident and other funds	6	9
Gratuity expense	3	3
Staff welfare expenses	8	11
	259	315

25 Other expenses

		31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Rates and taxes		74	116
Legal and professional fees		70	61
Rent		18	26
Insurance		22	14
Travelling and conveyance		6	18
Payment to auditors (refer details below)		4	4
Communication costs		7	7
Printing and stationery		5	4
Manpower outsourcing cost		25	22
Advances written off		0	6
Loss on fixed assets sold/discarded		21	227
Provision for doubtful receivables		391	42
Bad Debts written off			
- Bad Debts written off	64		
- Less : Provided in previous years	(64)	-	36
Provision for contingencies (refer note 39)		(104)	26
CSR expenditure (refer note 41)		12	1
Miscellaneous expenses		8	8
		559	618

Payment to auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	3	4
Tax Audit Fees	0	0
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0
	4	4

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26 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Depreciation on property,plant and equipment (refer note 4)	1,274	999
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 4)	479	463
Amortisation of intangible assets(refer note 5)	1	1
	1,754	1,463

27 Finance costs

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Interest cost:		
- Term loans from Banks	1	13
- Term loans from Financial institutions	499	569
- Debentures	426	347
- Lease Liabilities	454	461
- Asset Retirement Obligation	25	23
- Security deposit received	23	27
Others	3	2
	1,431	1,442

28 Earnings per share ['EPS']

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders		
Continuing operations	729	781
Discontinued operations	-	-
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for computing basic and diluted earnings per share	729	781
Weighted average number	2,92,82,021	2,92,82,021
Nominal value per equity shares	10	10
Earnings per share -Basic (Rs. per share)	**25**	**27**
Earnings per share -Diluted (Rs. per share)	**25**	**27**

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

29 **Employee benefits**

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The plan is funded by the Company.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss (including other comprehesive income) and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the defined benefit plans:

Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

(i) Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Current service cost	3	3
Interest cost	1	1
Expected return on plan assets	(1)	(1)
Net benefit expenses	**3**	**3**

(ii) Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Remeasurements during the year due to		
-Changes in demographic assumptions	(0)	(0)
-Changes in financial assumptions	2	2
-Experience adjustments	0	1
-Return on plan assets less/(greater) than discount rate	0	(0)
Remeasurement (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	**2**	**3**

Amount recognised in Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	26	25
Fair value of plan assets	(22)	(23)
Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**4**	**2**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	25	20
Current service cost	3	3
Interest cost	1	1
Benefits paid	(5)	(2)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation- demographic assumtions	(0)	(0)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation- financial assumptions	2	2
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation- experience changes	0	1
Closing defined benefit obligations	**26**	**25**

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Change in the value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	23	19
Contribution by employer	3	5
Interest income on plan assets	1	1
Benefits paid	(5)	(2)
Return on plan assets less/(greater) than discount rate	(0)	0
Closing fair value of plan assets	**22**	**23**

The Company expects to contribute Rs 3 million (March 31, 2020: Rs. 3 million) towards gratuity fund in next year.

The major category of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets is as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Investment with insurer managed funds	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Discount rate	6.48%	6.50%
Future salary increase	8.00%	7.00%
Attrition rate	15.51%	13.82%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.48%	6.50%
Retirement age (years)	60	60
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31,2021 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Change in assumption		Impact on Gratuity	
	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Discount rate	+1%	+1%	(2)	(2)
	-1%	-1%	2	2
Salary Growth rate	+1%	+1%	2	2
	-1%	-1%	(2)	(1)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Within the next 12 months	2	2
Between 2 and 5 years	6	9
Between 5 and 10 years	8	8
Beyond 10 years	28	22

Note:

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9.86 years (31 March 2020: 8.19 years).

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

30 Related Party Transactions

a List of related parties

Party Name	Nature of relationship
New Silk Route PE Asia Fund LP	Ultimate Holding Company
Rivendell PE LLC (formerly known as NSR PE Mauritius LLC)	Enterprise having significant influence
Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius, LLC	Enterprise having significant influence
India Infrastructure Fund II (IDFC)	Enterprise having significant influence
Demello Telepower Private Limited	Subsidiary
Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi (Chief Executive Officer)	Key Management Personnel

b Summary of transactions / balances with the above related parties is as follows:

Name of the related party	Description of transaction	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
India Infrastructure Fund II (IDFC)	Interest expense on debentures	426	347
	Amount payable- Non- convertible debentures	1,232	2,712
Key Management Personnel	Managerial Remuneration*	24	19
Demello Telepower Private Limited	Management fees	20	20
	Amount receivable	22	22

* Remuneration paid to Chief Executive Officer does not include provision for leave encashment and gratuity as it is provided in the books on the basis of acturial valuation for the Company as a whole.Above amount disclose related to short term employee benefits.

31 Leases

The Company has given sites on operating lease to telecom operators. As per the agreements with the operators the escalation rates range from 0% to 2.5% per annum.

The service charges recognised as income for lease arrangements relating to provision for passive infrastructure sites and land leasing as per the agreements for the year ended March 31, 2021 is Rs.4,935 million (March 31, 2020: Rs.4,529 million).

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Future minimum lease payment receivable:		
Not later than one year	1,802	1,983
Not later than one year but not later than five years	3,000	3,694
Later than five year	538	741
	5,340	6,418

32 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
(i) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of advances	145	33
(ii) Contingent liabilities		
Value Added tax matters (refer note a below)	12	68
Entry tax matters (refer note b below)	1	1

Note:

a) Value Added Tax represents demand orders received in relation to input credit taken. Based upon the advice from its lawyers/experts, the Company is confident that no liability would accrue on this account. Subsequent to year end, the Additional Commissioner (Appeals) has issued orders dated July 30, 2021 quashing the demand related to Uttar Pradesh VAT amounting to Rs 57 million.

b) Entry Tax represents demand orders received in relation to entry tax on certain goods imported by the Company, where Company has appropriately replied to these matters. Based upon the advice from its lawyers/experts, the Company is confident that no liability would accrue on this account.

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33 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks. The Company's risk management policies act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the business is exposed to in the course of their daily operations. The risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, counterparty and concentration of credit risk and capital management. Risks are identified and managed with active involvement of senior management personnel. The potential financial impact of the risk and its likelihood of a negative outcome are regularly monitored.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments in mutual funds, floating interest rate borrowings. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have exposure to foreign currency payable or receivable balances and hence it does not have any foreign currency risk. The company's non-listed equity securities are not susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties and as such equity price risk is not applicable to the Company.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its long term obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The exposure of the Company's borrowings to floating interest rates are Rs 5,868 Million rupees and Rs.4,856 Million rupees for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 respectively.

Interest rate sensitivity
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2021		
INR (Million)	+/-50	+/-27
March 31, 2020		
INR (Million)	+/-50	+/-26

Counterparty credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on 15 days credit term. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company creates allowance for all unsecured receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in provision matrix.

The ageing analysis of financial assets as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Not due and not impaired	Less than 30 days	30 to 60 days	60 to 90 days	above 90 days	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021						
Current Investments	2,057	-	-	-	-	2,057
Security deposits	132	-	-	-	-	132
Trade receivables	17	423	335	156	990	1,921
Other financials assets	33	-	-	-	-	33
Total	2,238	423	335	156	990	4,142
Year ended March 31, 2020						
Current Investments	670	-	-	-	-	670
Security deposits	119	-	-	-	-	119
Trade receivables	183	216	168	168	830	1,565
Other financials assets	30	-	-	-	-	30
Total	1,002	216	168	168	830	2,384

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Company's treasury in accordance with the approved policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process. The Company monitors ratings, credit spreads and financial strength on at least quarterly basis. Based on its on-going assessment of counterparty risk, the Company adjusts its exposure to various counterparties. None of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired.

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' in the above tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer. The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Company uses simplified approach for impairment of financial assets. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms. The above balances include receivables net of provisions of Rs. 1,921 Million as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 1,565 Million)

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank deposits and loans. The Company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programmes mainly in growth projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flows from the current operations which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments provide liquidity both in the short-term as well as in the long-term.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments (including interest payments):

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual Cash flow	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Borrowings	7,121	7,142	1,992	4,077	1,073
Lease Liabilities	3,942	7,445	835	2,659	3,951
Trade and other payables	910	910	910	-	-
Other financial liabilities	679	751	575	170	6
Total	12,652	16,248	4,312	6,906	5,031
Year ended March 31, 2020					
Borrowings	7,548	9,506	1,273	7,306	927
Lease Liabilities	3,788	7,370	729	2,596	4,045
Trade and other payables	866	866	866	-	-
Other financial liabilities	683	738	518	217	3
Total	12,885	18,480	3,386	10,119	4,975

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Ascend Telecom Infrastructure (P) Ltd. BANGALORE

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

34 Fair Value Measurements

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)	Amortised cost	Fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments	2,057	-	670	-
Loans	-	132	-	119
Trade receivables	-	1,921	-	1,565
Cash and cash equivalents	-	191	-	252
Other financial assets	-	33	-	30
Total	**2,057**	**2,276**	**670**	**1,966**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	5,128	-	6,928
Lease liabilities	-	3,942	-	3,788
Trade payables	-	910	-	866
Other financial liabilities	-	2,688	-	1,303
Total	**-**	**12,668**	**-**	**12,885**

Notes:

(i) The carrying amounts of the above financial assets and financial liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values. Accordingly, the fair values of such financial assets and financial liabilities have not been disclosed separately.

(ii) Investment in subsidiary is carried at cost and hence are not required to be disclosed as per Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments Disclosures". Hence, the same have been excluded from the above table.

35 Fair Value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
	Carrying amount	Fair Value			Carrying amount	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets								
Investments	2,057	2,057	-	-	670	670	-	-
Total	**2,057**	**2,057**	**-**	**-**	**670**	**670**	**-**	**-**
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:								
Investment property (Note 6)	86	-	-	424	86	-	-	109
Total	**86**	**-**	**-**	**424**	**86**	**-**	**-**	**109**

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

36 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain strong credit rating and heathy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and investment in liquid mutual funds.

		31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Borrowings (including current maturities (Note15)		7,121	7,548
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note13)		(191)	(252)
Less: Investment in liquid mutual funds (Note7b)		(2,057)	(670)
Net debt	(i)	4,873	6,626
Share Capital		293	293
Other Equity		3,482	2,755
Total capital	(ii)	3,775	3,048
Capital and net debt	(iii= i+ii)	8,647	9,674
Gearing ratio (%)	(i/iii)	56%	68%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lenders to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

37 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise as per MSMED Act, 2006

Amounts due to micro and small enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 aggregate to Rs.6 million (March 31, 2020: Rs 7 million) based on the information with the Company and the confirmation received from the creditors till the year end:

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	6	7
The Interest due on above	-	-
Total of principal and interest	6	7
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

38 Provision for site restoration obligation

The Company uses various premises on lease to install plant and equipment. Provision is recognised for the costs to be incurred for the restoration of these premises at the end of the lease period. It is expected that this provision will be utilized at the end of the lease period of the respective sites as per the respective lease agreements. The movement of provision in accordance with Ind AS 37 on "Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets" is given below:

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Opening Balance	216	200
Provision during the year	3	2
Unwinding of discount	25	23
Utilised / written back during the year	(0)	(9)
Closing Balance	244	216

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

39 Provision for contingencies

Provision for contingencies represents amounts that may be required to settle customer / government authorities claims, which are expected to be utilized on settlement of the claims.

	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Opening balance	253	178
Provision made during the year	18	168
Amount written back during the year	(122)	(94)
Closing balance	**148**	**253**

40 Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of Passive Telecom infrastructure services and only operates in India. Also, the CEO and the Board of Directors reviews the results when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Company as a whole, based on mentioned fact the Company has only one reportable segment. As the Company's long-lived assets are all located in India and the Company's revenues are derived from India, no geographical information is presented.

41 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. Accordingly, gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year towards CSR amount to Rs 10.28 Million (March 31,2020: 1.28 Million). The Company has spent Rs 12.23 Million (March 31,2020: Rs 1.28 Million) during the year on CSR activities mainly for promotion of education, social business projects, etc. including Rs 7.6 Million (March 31,2020: 1 Million) on renovation / construction of schools.

42 The Ministry of Home Affairs vide order No.40-3/2020 dated 24.03.2020 notified telecommunication services among the essential services which continued to operate during lock down in the crisis situation of COVID-19, which has been declared as pandemic by World Health Organisation. The passive infrastructure as well as active telecom operations of the Company's customers are covered under essential services which are actively engaged in fulfilling the surge in demand arising out of the choice exercised by almost all industries to conduct their operations remotely. Hence, the telecom industry is among the businesses that are least impacted due to COVID-19. The Company believes that thus far, there is no impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the financial position and performance of the Company. Further, the Company is not expecting any significant changes in estimates as of now as the company is running its business and operations as usual without any disruptions.

43 There are no significant subsequent events between the year ended March 31, 2021 and signing of financial statements as on September 15, 2021 which have material impact on the financials of the Company.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER

Digitally signed by HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER
DN: cn=HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER, c=IN, o=Personal, email=hormuz.master@srb.ir

Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership No:110797

Place : Mumbai
Date : September 15, 2021

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

Vivek Sett

Vivek Sett
Director
DIN: 00031084

Milind Joshi
Director
DIN: 02685576

J Rajagopalan
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : September 15, 2021

ASCEND TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE (P) LTD. BANGALORE

TowerVision®
Infrastructure Sharing

The financial details and Capital Evaluation of Tower Vision India Private Limited for the previous 3 years as per the audited statement of Accounts:

Name of the Company: **TOWER VISION INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

(Rs. in Mn)

Particulars	As per last Audited Financial Year (FY 2022-23)	1 year prior to the last Audited Financial Year (FY 2021-22)	2 years prior to the last Audited Financial Year (FY 2020-21)	As per balances as on 30 September 2023 (unaudited) As on 30.09.2023
Equity Paid up Capital	8,972	8,972	8,972	8,972
Reserves and surplus	4,079	1,902	224	4,335
Carry forward losses	-	-	-	-
Net Worth	9,558	7,995	6,454	10,080
Miscellaneous Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Secured Loans	5,575	6,436	8,580	5,813
Unsecured Loans	-	-	-	-
Fixed Assets	14,721	12,805	12,706	14,867
Income from Operations	11,427	10,718	10,200	6,120
Total Income	11,993	11,264	10,802	6,365
Total Expenditure	9,840	9,302	8,808	5,660
Profit before Tax	2,153	1,962	1,994	705
Profit after Tax	1,615	1,447	1,477	470
Cash profit	3,113	3,187	3,168	(1,467)
EPS	1.80	1.61	1.65	0.52
Book value	14.55	12.12	10.25	14.83

For Tower Vision India Private Limited

TOWER VISION INDIA PVT. LTD.

meera

Meera Sawhney
Company Secretary
Mem No. A48522
22 Decumber 2023

ISO 9001:2015

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

To,
The Members,
Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited,
Secunderabad.

Your Board has the pleasure in presenting the Board Report of **M/s Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited** (the Company) for the year ended 31st March 2022.

1. **PERIOD OF REPORT:**
   This report pertains to the period from 01st April 2021 to 31st March 2022.
2. **WEBLINK OF ANNUAL RETURN:**
   Pursuant to the amendments to Section 134(3)(a) and Section 92(3) of the Act read with Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Annual Return (Form MGT-7) for the financial year ended March 31, 2022, shall be available on the Company's website and can be accessed at www.ascendtele.com and annual return of Company shall be published on such website.
3. **FINANCIAL SUMMARY/PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY (STANDALONE):**
   The Board's Report is prepared based on the standalone financial statements of the company. The following gives a summary of the financial performance on standalone basis for the year ended 31st March 2022:

(Amount in INR Million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31/03/2022	For the year ended 31/03/2021
Revenue from Operations	8,788	7,992
Other Income	181	241
Total Income	**8,969**	**8,233**
Total Expenses (excluding Depreciation/ Amortization and Finance Costs)	4,591	4,060
Profit/loss before Depreciation, Finance Costs, Exceptional items and Tax Expense	**4,378**	**4,173**
Less: Depreciation/ Amortisation/ Impairment	1,684	1,754

6046

Sangeeta Towers, No. 3, 80ft Feet Road, Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560 038 Phone : 080 - 61164555
Registered Office : House No. 37-2, Plot No. 332, Mani Mansion, Defence Colony, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad - 500094 Ph : 040 - 66220000
Email : info@ascendtele.com Website : www.ascendtele.com CIN U70102TG2002PTC038713

Profit /loss before Finance Costs, Exceptional items and Tax Expense	**2,694**	**2,419**
Less: Finance Costs	1,360	1,431
Profit /loss before Exceptional items and Tax Expense	**1,334**	**988**
Add/(less): Exceptional items	--	--
Profit /loss before Tax Expense	**1,334**	**988**
Less: Tax Expense (Current & Deferred) Current Tax Deferred Tax charge/(credit)	175	260
Profit /loss for the year (1)	**1,159**	**728**
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) (2)	(0)	(1)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (1+2) = (3)	**1,159**	**727**

4. **CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT/REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON CONSOLIDATED BASIS:**

'Demello Telepower Private Limited' (DTPL) is a 'Wholly Owned Subsidiary' ('WOS') of the Company. DTPL is a passive telecom infrastructure company based in Goa. The Company has prepared the consolidated financial statement for the FY2021-22 including the financials of DTPL.

The following gives a summary of the financial performance on consolidated basis for the year ended 31st March 2022:

(Amount in INR Million)

Particulars	**For the year ending 31/03/2022**	**For the year ending 31/03/2021**
Total Revenue	9,248	8,429
Less: Total Expense	4,703	4,199
Profit before Depreciation, Finance Costs, Exceptional items and Tax Expense	**4,545**	**4,230**
Less: *a) Depreciation/ Amortisation/ Impairment* *b) Finance Cost*	1,740 1,380	1,808 1,454
Profit Before Tax and prior period items	**1,425**	**968**
Less: Prior period items	--	--

Profit / Loss Before Tax	**1,425**	**968**
Less: Tax Expenses *Current Tax* *Deferred Tax charge/(Credit)*	 37 161	 31 224
Profit / Loss for the year (1)	**1,226**	**713**
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) (2)	(0)	(2)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (1) + (2) = (3)	**1,226**	**711**

Consolidated EBITDA for the year closed at INR Mn 4,545. Previous year INR Mn 4,320.

5. STATE OF COMPANY AFFAIRS:

Your Company is in the business of providing passive infrastructure services to various telecom operators.

- The total Income of the Company for the year under review is INR Mn 8,969. In comparison to *previous year figure of* INR Mn 8,233 representing a positive growth of about 8.94%

- The EBITDA for the year closed at INR Mn 4,378 in relation to previous year figure of INR Mn 4,173. representing a positive growth of about 4.91%

- The finance cost & depreciation for the year closure is INR Mn 3,044. previous year INR Mn 3,185.

- During the year company has earned a net profit of INR Mn 1,159 in comparison to previous year figure of INR Mn 728.

- Net Worth as on 31st March 2022 – INR Mn 4,933.

- There has been no significant impact on the operations of the company due to COVID-19.

- Gross receivable from BSNL as on 31st March 2021 was INR Mn 2,326. Management is closely following up for recovery and collection figures are expected to improve during FY 2022-23.

- In spite of higher provision for doubtful debts due to lower BSNL collection, EBIDA earned during the year is higher compared to previous year due to higher revenue and lower cost.

- During the year external credit rating of the company was ungraded from 'A-' to 'A'.

- During the year, completed refinancing of Rs. 6500 Mn @ 8.19% with 10 years term and repaid all existing term loans and OCDs with weighted average rate of 10.41% there by achieving 2.22% reduction in interest rate.

- 1624 tenancy addition generating annualised revenue of Rs. 293 mn,

- ISO 14001:2015 classification and ISO 9001:2015 recertification successfully completed.

6. MEETINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 134(3)(b) OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

The Board duly met for 05 (Five) times during the year under review on the following dates. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

SL NO	DATE OF BOARD MEETING	BOARD STRENGTH	NO. OF DIRECTORS PRESENT
1	30.06.2021	03	02
2	15.09.2021	03	02
3	29.12.2021	03	02
4	16.03.2022	03	02
5	23.03.2022	03	02

The CSR Committee met for 03 (Three) times during the year under review on the following date:

SL. NO.	DATE OF CSR COMMITTEE MEETING	COMMITTEE STRENGTH	COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT
1.	15.09.2021	02	02
2.	29.12.2021	02	02
3.	23.03.2022	02	02

7. PRESENCE/ATTENDANCE OF DIRECTOR IN THE MEETINGS:

SL No	Name of the Director	Board Meeting		
		No of meeting held	No of Meeting Attended	%
1	Vivek Anilchand Sett	05	05	80
2	Parag Phoolchand Saxena	05	00	00

3	Milind Mukund Joshi	05	05	100
4	Sharad Malhotra	00	00	00

SL No	Name of the Director	Committee Meeting		
		No of meeting held	No of Meeting Attended	%
1	Vivek Anilchand Sett	03	03	100
2	Milind Mukund Joshi	03	03	100
3	Sharad Malhotra	00	00	0

8. **DIVIDEND:**

The Board of Directors of the Company has not declared dividend for the year ending 31st March 2022.

9. **TRANSFER TO RESERVE IN TERMS OF SECTION 134(3)(j) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:**

The Board of Directors of the company has decided not to transfer any amount to the Reserves for the year under review.

10. **LONG TERM LOAN:**

Lender wise outstanding loan as on 31.03.2022 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of lenders	Outstanding Loan Amount as on 31.03.2022 (Amount in INR Million)
1	NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (formerly known as IDFC Infrastructure Finance Limited)	4,000.00
2	Aseem Infrastructure	1,780.00
3	ICICI Bank Limited	720.00
	Total	**6,500.00**

11. **DETAILS OF DIRECTORS & SECRETARIES:**

During the period under the review, the board disclosed the following changes in the Board Composition of the Company during the year:

Sr. No	Name of the Director	Appointment/ Cessation/ Others	Designation	Date of Appointment/ Cessation
1.	Sharad Malhotra	Appointment	Nominee Director	23rd March 2022
2.	Parag Phoolchand Saxena	Resignation	Nominee Director	23rd March 2022
3.	Vivek Anilchand Sett	Resignation	Nominee Director	23rd March 2022

12. COMPANY'S POLICIES ON APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS, REMUNERATION AND OTHER MATTERS:

If company is Private company, such Company doesn't fall under the purview of the criteria laid in section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 6 of meeting of Board & its powers rules, 2014. Therefore, reporting under this head shall not apply to the Company.

13. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

The provisions of Section 149 pertaining to the appointment of Independent Directors does not apply to the Company.

14. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES'/MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION:

If company is Private company, such Company doesn't fall under the purview of the criteria laid in Rule 5 disclosure with respect to, employee in receipt of remuneration in excess of the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. Therefore, reporting under this head shall not apply to the Company.

15. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS / OUTGO:

a) Conservations of Energy:

a. The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:
   As part of the normal course of the business, the company operates and maintains telecom tower infrastructure, which requires energy consumption. Every endeavour has been made to ensure the optimal use of energy, avoid wastage and conserve energy.

b. The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

The Company continuously explores global technology opportunity as a benchmark and as required, enters into arrangements to avail of the latest technology trends and practices.

c. The Capital investment on energy conservation equipment's; NIL

b) <u>Technology Absorption:</u>

a. <u>The efforts made towards technology absorption:</u>
Your Company's Contribution to 'Going Green' is inherent to the Business Model of tower sharing as every co-location we add to the network helps in bringing down the energy consumption on a per co-location basis.

b. <u>The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:</u>
We have successfully implemented a Green Towers program, which is aimed at minimizing dependency on diesel consumption and thereby reducing carbon footprint through providing electricity through Solar Energy. In this context, your company already implemented solar power network and has plans to implement this program further aggressively.

c. In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year); NA
   i. The details of technology imported: NA
   ii. The year of import: NA
   iii. Whether the technology been fully absorbed: NA
   iv. If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof: NA and
   v. The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: Nil

c) <u>Foreign Exchange Earnings or Expenses during the year:</u>

During this period company has neither earned any foreign currency as income nor incurred any expense in foreign currency.

16. <u>DEFERRED TAX ASSET:</u>

During the year the Company has recognized deferred tax asset as per accounting standard (AS) 22 amounting to INR Mn 547 as at the year end. The deferred tax asset is primarily on account of unabsorbed depreciation, off set partly by the differences in the block of fixed assets between tax books and statutory financials statement.

17. SHARE CAPITAL & SECURITIES:

During the financial year, there was no change in the shareholding of the Company. The company has not made any allotments of equity share to any shareholders.

18. TRANSFER OF SHARES:

Name of the Transferor	Name of the Transferee	No. of Shares Transferred	Distinctive Number (Both Inclusive)	Folio Number of Transferor/ Client ID	Folio Number of Transferee / Client ID	Total Consideration (in Rs.)
Rivendell PE LLC	GIP EM Ascend Pte Ltd	1,17,29,077	NA*	11239850	10784445	8,27,90,38,000
Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius, LLC	GIP EM Ascend Pte Ltd	79,27,910	NA*	11239794	10784445	5,59,59,62,000

Shares held in demat

19. SHARES:

a. Buy back of securities:
   The Company has not bought back any of its securities during the year under review.
b. Sweat equity:
   The Company has not issued any Sweat Equity Shares during the year under review.
c. Bonus share:
   No Bonus Shares were issued during the year under review.
d. Employees Stock Option Plan:
   The Company has not provided any Stock Option Scheme to the employees.

20. MAJOR EVENTS OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR:

a. Change in the nature of business/ Status of the Company:
   There have been no changes made in the nature of the business by the Company for the year to which the financial statements and the report relate to.

b. Change in the financial year:
   There is no change in the Financial Year of the company.

c. Details and status of acquisition, merger, expansion, modernization and diversification:
   During the Financial Year 2021-22, the shares of the company aggregating to 67.13% of the total shares, held by Rivendell PE LLC and Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius,

LLC were transferred to GIP EM Ascend Pte Ltd, due to which the Board was reconstituted.

d. Developments, acquisition and assignment of material Intellectual Property Rights: There have been no developments, acquisitions and assignment of material Intellectual Property for the year to which the financial statements and the report relate to.

21. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 134(3)(l) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report:

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this report, there have been no material changes and commitments which can affect the financial position of the Company occurred between the end of the financial year of Company and date of this report.

22. PUBLIC DEPOSIT:

The Company has not accepted any public deposits during the year.

23. DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES OR ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

Details of Subsidiaries, Joint venture or Associate companies:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	No. of Shares Held	Percentage of Shareholding
1.	Demello Telepower Private Limited Relationship: Wholly Owned Subsidiary	10,000	100%

Pursuant to section 129 of the Act, the statement containing salient features of the financial statements of Company's subsidiary is given in **ANNEXURE – II** (Form AOC -1) forms part of the Board's Report.

24. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

The net profit was more than INR 5,00,00,000/- (Indian Rupees Five Crore Only) during the Financial Year 2021-22, according to which, CSR provisions has been made applicable on the Company, as are contained in Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per the rule 9 (Disclosure about CSR Policy) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and as per the rule 8 (CSR Reporting) of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy)

Rules, 2014 the annual report on CSR given in **ANNEXURE III (CSR)**, which forms a part of this Board report.

25. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS:

There is no guarantee given by the Company in terms of Section 186 of the Act, during the financial year.

26. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

Details relating to related party transactions during the period under review are provided in **ANNEXURE I (AOC-2)** and forms part of this Board's report.

27. STATEMENT OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY OF THE COMPANY

The Company has taken the required measures for reduction and elimination of Risk though the elements of risk threatening the company's existence are very minimal.

28. DISCLOSURE OF COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE AND PROVIDING VIGIL MECHANISM:

The provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of the Board and its Powers) Rules, 2013 with respect to Audit Committee are not applicable to the Company.

The Company has adopted a whistleblower mechanism for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of the Company's code of conduct and ethics.

29. MAINTAINENCE OF COST RECORDS AS SPECIFIED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 148(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

The maintenance of Cost Records has been specified by the Central Government under Sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the telecommunications activities carried on by the company.

During the year Company has maintained the specified accounts and records under the section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the telecommunication service.

30. STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s S.R Batliboi and Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants were appointed by the company in the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting held on 28th October 2020 to hold office for a period of 04 (Four) years from the financial year 2020-21 to 2023-24 till the conclusion of Twenty First Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Hence, the said Auditors will continue to hold office for FY2022-23.

31. EXPLANATIONS OR COMMENTS BY THE BOARD ON EVERY QUALIFICATION, RESERVATION OR ADVERSE REMARK OR DISCLAIMER MADE:

The observations of the Statutory Auditor's, when read together with the relevant notes to the accounts and accounting policies are self-explanatory and does not call for any further comment.

In the report by the Auditors under Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016, there is no qualification hence, no comment from the management is needed.

32. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS, COURTS AND TRIBUNALS:

No significant and material order has been passed by the regulators, courts, tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

33. TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND:

There were no funds which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

34. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS:

The company is in compliance with the applicable Secretarial Standards and other Secretarial Standards voluntarily adopted by the company.

35. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL:

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weakness in the design or operation was observed.

36. SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT:

Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 given by Mr. Suman R, Practicing Company Secretary is appended as **Annexure- IV**, forms part of this Board Report and the same is self-explanatory. There is no qualification or adverse remark made by the secretarial auditor, hence, no comment from the management is needed.

37. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE:

The Company is committed to provide a safe and conducive work environment to its employees. The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013.

The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed of during the year:

(a) Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year – NIL
(b) Number of complaints received during the year - NIL
(c) Number of complaints disposed of during the year – NIL
(d) Number of cases pending at the end of the year – NIL

The Company has complied with the provisions relating to the constitution of the Internal Complaints Committee ('ICC') under the POSH Act. The ICC has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

38. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Act, the Board, based on the representations received from the management, confirms that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, for year ended on 31.03.2022, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and that there are no material departures;
b) The Board has selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimated that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period.
c) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities; and
d) The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concerns basis.
e) The Company being unlisted, sub clause (e) of section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to laying down internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company.
f) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

39. DETAILS OF FRAUD REPORT BY THE AUDITOR:

As per Auditors' Report, no fraud u/s 143(12) reported by the Auditor.

40. GENERAL:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

a) Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.
b) Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.
c) The Company has wholly owned subsidiary, however, there are no Managing Director nor the Whole-time Directors on the board of the Company. Hence, the receipt of remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries does not arise.

41. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Your directors gratefully acknowledge all stakeholders of the Company viz. customers, members, clients, employees, consultants, business partners, lenders, associates, solicitors, vendors, shareholders, auditors, bankers, business associates and various Government/Local Authorities for the continued support extended to the Company. for the excellent support received from them during the year. The Directors place on record their sincere appreciation to all employees of the Company for their unstinted commitment and continued contribution to the Company.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
For ASCEND TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

SHARAD MALHOTRA Digitally signed by SHARAD MALHOTRA Date: 2022.07.11 19:39:51 +05'30'	Milind Mukund Joshi Digitally signed by Milind Mukund Joshi Date: 2022.07.11 19:23:13 +05'30'
Sharad Malhotra	**Milind Mukund Joshi**
Nominee Director	Nominee Director
DIN: 02192770	**DIN:** 02685576
Date: 11th July 2022	**Date:** 11th July 2022
Place: Mumbai	**Place:** Mumbai

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg,
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
Tel: +91 22 6819 8000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Ind As Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS 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 SAs 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS 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. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Mumbai Chartered Accountants

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022;

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 33 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER

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S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

per Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership Number: 110797
UDIN: 22110797AMQMQW7503

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 11, 2022

ANNEXURE 1 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

Statement on matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order")

Re: Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited (the "Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of intangible assets

(b) Property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

(a) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks and/or financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. We are informed by the management that the company was not required to file quarterly returns/statements with such banks or financial institutions.

(iii)

(a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to any company, firm, Limited Liability Partnership or any other party. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the telecommunications services and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including employees' state insurance, professional tax, provident fund, income-tax, value added tax, work contract tax and goods and service tax. The provision related to duty of custom and duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount in Rs. Million	Financial year to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Jharkhand Value Added Tax Rules, 2005	Value Added Tax	9.91	2009 -10	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jharkhand
Bihar Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	0.95	2013 -14	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bihar
Telangana Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2001	Entry Tax	1.44	2013-14 to 2016-17	Commercial Tax Officer, Keesara Circle, Telangana
Bihar Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	10.41	2014-15	Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bihar

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi)

(a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xiv)

(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)

(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There are no other Companies part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 47 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx)

(a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in Note 42 to the financial statements.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in Note 42 to the financial statements.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

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S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership Number: 110797
UDIN: 22110797AMQMQW7503

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 11, 2022

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIALS STATEMENT OF ASCEND TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind As financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

with reference to these standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Ind As Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

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per Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership Number: 110797
UDIN: 22110797AMQMQW7503

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 11, 2022

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-2022	As at 31-Mar-2021
Assets			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,701	6,809
Right-of-use assets	4	4,323	3,408
Capital work-in-progress	5	231	142
Intangible assets	6	2	4
Investment property	7	86	86
Financial assets			
Investments	8	355	355
Other financials assets	9	150	141
Income tax assets (net)		170	337
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	678	853
Other non-current assets	11	89	92
		12,785	**12,227**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	8	3,002	2,057
Trade receivables	12	2,329	1,921
Cash and cash equivalents	13	149	191
Other financials assets	9	695	531
Other current assets	11	433	83
		6,608	**4,783**
Assets classified as held for sale	7	4	4
Total assets		**19,397**	**17,014**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	293	293
Other equity		4,641	3,482
Total equity		**4,933**	**3,775**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	5,956	5,128
Lease liabilities	16	4,521	3,510
Other financial liabilities	17	331	425
Provisions	18	293	244
Other non-current liabilities	19	21	39
		11,122	**9,346**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	520	1,992
Lease liabilities	16	501	432
Trade payables	21		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise		33	6
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises		1,485	904
Other financial liabilities	17	369	270
Provisions	18	353	157
Other current liabilities	19	80	132
		3,341	**3,893**
Total liabilities		**14,463**	**13,239**
Total equity and liabilities		**19,397**	**17,014**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

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Date: 2022.07.11 23

Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership No: 110797

MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

SHARAD MALHOTRA
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Date: 2022.07.11 19:34:24 +05'30'

Sharad Malhotra
Director
DIN: 02192770

Milind Mukund Joshi
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Milind Joshi
Director
DIN: 02685576

RAJAGOPALAN JAYARAMAN
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J Rajagopalan
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
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Date: 2022.07.11 18:31:11 +05'30'

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31-Mar-2022	Year ended 31-Mar-2021
Continuing Operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	8,788	7,992
Finance and other income	23	181	241
Total income		**8,969**	**8,233**
Expenses			
Power and fuel		3,121	2,699
Operating and maintenance expense	24	606	543
Employee benefits expense	25	292	259
Other expenses	26	572	559
Total expenses		**4,591**	**4,060**
Profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation		**4,378**	**4,173**
Depreciation and amortization	27	1,684	1,754
Finance cost	28	1,360	1,431
Profit before tax		**1,334**	**988**
Tax expenses	10		
Current tax		-	-
Adjustments of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		175	260
MAT credit entitlement		-	-
(Loss) / profit for the year		**1,159**	**728**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-0	(2)
Income tax on above		-	0
Total		(0)	(1)
Revaluation of land and buildings			
Income tax			
Total		-	-
Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI equity Securities			
Income tax			
Total		-	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(0)**	**(1)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,159**	**727**
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) (Nominal value of share Rs.10 each)			
Basic (Rs.)	29	40	25
Diluted (Rs.)	29	40	25

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

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Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership No: 110797

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

SHARAD MALHOTRA
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Sharad Malhotra
Director
DIN: 02192770

Milind Mukund Joshi
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Milind Joshi
Director
DIN: 02685576

RAJAGOPALAN JAYARAMAN
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Date: 2022.07.11 18:01:43 +05'30'

J Rajagopalan
Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
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Date: 2022.07.11 18:31:49 +05'30'

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital: Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Number of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2020	**2,92,82,021**	**293**
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**2,92,82,021**	**293**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as at March 31, 2021	**2,92,82,021**	**293**
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**2,92,82,021**	**293**

b.Other Equity

Particulars	Share Application Money pending Allotement	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Money received against share warrants	Reserves and surplus				Total Other Equity
				Securities Premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Debenture redemption reserve	
For the year ended March 31, 2021								
As at April 01,2020	-	-	-	4,752	2,419	(4,417)	-	2,755
Changes in accounting policy or prior period erros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	728	-	728
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Transfer to debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-			(93)	93	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	-	-	4,752	2,419	(3,782)	93	3,482
For the year ended March 31, 2022	-	-						
As at April 01,2021	-	-	-	4,752	2,419	(3,782)	93	3,482
Changes in accounting policy or prior period erros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,159	-	1,159
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	-	93	(93)	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	4,752	2,419	(2,531)	-	4,641

Notes:

(i) Securities Premium

Securities Premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares, write off of preliminary expenses, buy back of its own share and premium payable on redemption of preference shares/ debentures in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) General Reserve

The general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013

(iii) Debenture Redemption Reserve

During the year, Debenture Redemption reserve created has been withdrawn, since debentures have been fully redeemed during the year.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER
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Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership No: 110797

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

SHARAD MALHOTRA Digitally signed by SHARAD MALHOTRA Date: 2022.07.11 19:36:00 +05'30'

Sharad Malhotra
Director
DIN: 02192770

Milind Mukund Joshi Digitally signed by Milind Mukund Joshi Date: 2022.07.11 19:26:49 +05'30'

Milind Joshi
Director
DIN: 02685576

RAJAGOPALAN JAYARAMAN Digitally signed by RAJAGOPALAN JAYARAMAN Date: 2022.07.11 18:02:07 +05'30'

J Rajagopalan
Chief Financial Officer &
Company Secretary

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi Digitally signed by Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi Date: 2022.07.11 18:32:22 +05'30'

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended 31-Mar-2022	Year Ended 31-Mar-2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**1,334**	**988**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,684	1,754
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	37	21
Gain on sale and fair value of investments	(105)	(60)
Gain on termination of lease	(2)	(1)
Finance income	(11)	(10)
Dividend Income	-	(120)
Finance costs	1,360	1,431
Advances written off	11	0
Provision for doubtful receivables	71	391
Bad Debts written off	-	-
Provision for contingencies	195	(104)
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	(25)	8
Revenue Equalisation	2	(6)
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(479)	(746)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial and non-financial assets	(520)	111
Increase in trade payables and other financial liabilities	596	38
Increase in provisions	(1)	3
(Decrease)/increase in other non-financial liabilities	(95)	(53)
	4,054	3,647
Income tax refund/ (paid)	167	72
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**4,221**	**3,719**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,148)	(500)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(3)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	47	48
Dividend received	-	120
Proceeds from sale of current investments	5,860	5,804
Purchase of current investments	(6,700)	(7,132)
(Investment) / Proceeds in bank deposits	-	1
Interest received from Bank and Other Deposits	0	1
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	**(1,940)**	**(1,662)**
Financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings from banks and financial institutions	(5,888)	(2,626)
Repayment of debentures (including interest accured)	(1,232)	(1,700)
Proceeds from borrowings from banks and financial institutions	6,500	3,700
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest accrued)	(945)	(762)
Interest paid on Borrowings	(758)	(730)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	**(2,324)**	**(2,118)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(43)	(61)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	191	252
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 13)	**148**	**191**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER
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Date: 2022.07.11 23:21:52 +05'30'

Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership No: 110797

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

SHARAD MALHOTRA
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Date: 2022.07.11 19:36:44 +05'30'

Sharad Malhotra
Director
DIN: 02192770

Milind Mukund Joshi
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Milind Joshi
Director
DIN: 02685576

RAJAGOPALAN JAYARAMAN
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Date: 2022.07.11 18:02:28 +05'30'

J Rajagopalan
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
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Date: 2022.07.11 18:32:54 +05'30'

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

1 Corporate Information

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited (the 'Company' or 'Ascend') was incorporated on March 28, 2002. The Company registered office is in Hyderabad. Ascend is in the business of providing passive infrastructure services to telecom operators. Pursuant to a scheme of arrangement between the Company and India Telecom Infra Limited ('ITIL'), which has been sanctioned by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh vide dated October 28, 2011 and Hon'ble High Court of Madras vide order dated January 31, 2012, the undertaking and entire business of ITIL, including all the assets and liabilities were transferred and vested in the Company with effect from April 1, 2008 (appointed date), on a going concern basis.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on July 11, 2022

2 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (INR) (presented in millions) which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest million. Amounts less than Rs 0.50 million have been presented as "0".

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when :
i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Property, Plant and Equipments

Property, plant and equipment including Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the Property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer note 3.2(c) regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and provisions for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

An item of property, 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follow:

Assets	Useful lives estimated by the management
Plant and Machinery	4-20 years
Computers	3 years
Buildings Freehold	30 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years

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The Company has considered realisable value of 15% for batteries and 1% for all other material assets. The Company believes that the useful lives and realisable value is the best estimate on the basis of technical evaluation and actual realization. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end or whenever there are indicators for impairment, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

c) Investment properties

Investment properties comprise of land that are held for long term lease rental yields and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in note 7. Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Assets	Useful lives estimated by the management
Computer Software	3 years

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed three years from the date when the asset is available for use. If the persuasive evidence exists to the affect that useful life of an intangible asset exceeds three years, the Company amortizes the intangible asset over the best estimate of its useful life. Such intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. All other intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

e) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

f) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets at the lease commencement date.

i) Right of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (g) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company may elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.The Company has opted to recognize the asset retirement obligation liability as part of the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment in accordance with Ind AS 16.

iii) Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Property,Plants & equipment, investment properties, intangible assets and investments in subsidiary to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognised in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

h) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets, and Commitments

Contingent assets are not recognised. However,when realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset,and is recognised as an asset.

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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

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Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date

Asset retirement obligations (ARO) are provided for those operating lease arrangements where the Company has binding obligation at the end of the lease period to restore the leased premises in a condition similar to inception of lease.

ARO are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using the estimated cashflows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the site restoration obligation. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissiong are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

i) Financial Intruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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[I] Financial Assets

Financial assets primarily comprise of trade receivables, loan and receivables, cash and bank balances, marketable securities and investments

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
(iii) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
(iv) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial Assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI (Solely payment for Principal and Interest).

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. For debt instruments, at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.
Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
This category includes investments in mutual funds.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial instruments the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the Financial assets that are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g. Trade receivables, unbilled revenue etc.The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.
For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in the subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on a twelve month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

(a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
(b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

[II] Financial liabilities and equity intruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:
(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.This category generally applies to borrowings.

a. Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

b. De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

k) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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"A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs"

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

l) Revenue from contract with customer

The Company earns revenue primarily from leasing of passive infrastructure equipment and energy for operation of sites (Infrastructure provisioning services). Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services to the customers. Services are considered performed when the customer obtains control, whereby the customer gets the ability to direct the use of such services and substantially obtains all benefits from the services. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Rental fees is recognised as and when the services are rendered on a monthly basis as per contractual terms prescribed under contract entered with customer. The Company has straight-lined leasing of passive infrastructure revenue over the initial lock-in-period of the contract.

Recovery of Energy charges is recognized over the period on a monthly basis upon satisfaction of performance obligation as per contracts with the customers. The transaction price is the consideration received from customers based on prices agreed as per the contract with the customers.

In order to determine, if it is acting as principal or as an agent, the entity shall determine whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified services itself (i.e. the entity is a principal) or to arrange for those services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the entity is an agent) for all its revenue arrangements.

Exit Charges is recognised when uncertainty relating to the amounts receivable on exit is resolved and it is probable that a significant reversal relating to the amounts receivable on exit will not occur.

Unbilled revenue represents revenues recognized after the last invoice raised to customer to the period end. These are billed in subsequent periods based on the prices specified in the contracts with the customers, whereas invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as unearned revenues. The Company collects GST on behalf of the government and therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company, hence it is excluded from revenue.

Finance income

Finance income comprises of interest from bank deposits, income tax refund, EB deposits and unwinding of security deposits paid.
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Other interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.
Interest on delayed payment from operators is recognized as income when uncertainty relating to amount receivable is resolved and it is probable that a significant reversal relating to this amount will not occur.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

m) Retirement and other employee benefits
Short term employee benefits are recognised in the period during which the services have been rendered.

The Company's post employment benefits include defined benefit plan and defined contribution plans. The Company also provides other benefits in the form of deferred compensation and compensated absences.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a statutory authority and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss when the related services are rendered. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Under the defined benefit retirement plan, the Company provides retirement obligation in the form of Gratuity. Under the plan, a lump sum payment is made to eligible employees at retirement or termination of employment based on respective employee salary and years of experience with the Company.

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The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out as at the reporting date by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income forming part of Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligation towards the said benefit is recognised in the balance sheet as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the present value of the plan liabilities. Scheme liabilities are calculated using the projected unit credit method and applying the principal actuarial assumptions as at the date of Balance Sheet.
Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies.The contribution towards gratuity is made to Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC')

All expenses excluding remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), in respect of defined benefit plans are recognized in the profit or loss as incurred. Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on the plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The Company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

n) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

o) Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.
Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period

Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses:
Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:
(i) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
(ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included
The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

p) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

3.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) Leases

Company as lessor

The Company has assessed that its contracts with operators contains lease of its tower sites and plant and equipment and has determined, based on evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements such as various lessees sharing the same tower sites with specific area, the fair value of the asset and all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties retained by the Company, that such contracts are in the nature of operating lease and has accounted for as such.

Lease rentals under operating leases are recognised as income on straight line basis over the initial lockin lease term.

Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the noncancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease.The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116.Identification of a lease requires significant judgment.The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate calculated as the weighted average rate specific to the portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates .

b) Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer services to a customer which are energy and rentals. Rentals are not covered within the scope of Ind AS 115, hence identification of distinct performance obligation within Ind AS 115 do not involve significant judgement.

Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as discounts, service level credits, waivers etc. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period

In evaluating whether a significant revenue reversal will not occur, the Company considers the likelihood and magnitude of the revenue reversal and evaluates factors which results in constraints such as historical experience of the Company with a particular type of contract, and the regulatory environment in which the customers operates which results in uncertainty which is less likely to be resolved in near future.

Contract also contains clause on Service Level Penalty/ rewards in case the Company is not able to maintain uptime level mentioned in the agreement. These discount/penalties are called variable consideration.

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There is no additional impact of SLA penalty as the Company already estimates SLA penalty amount and the same is provided for at each month end. The SLA penalty is presented as net off with revenue in the Statement of profit and loss.

Exit charges are recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss when the amounts due are collected.

3.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except when the asset is carried at revalued amount, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

b) Allowance of doubtful trade receivables

The expected credit loss is mainly based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Based on the industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates, management considers that the trade receivables are provided if the payment are more than twelve months past due. 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.

c) Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company uses various leased premises to install its tower assets. A provision is recognised for the cost to be incurred for the restoration of these premises at the end of the lease period, which is estimated based on actual quotes, which are reasonable and appropriate under these circumstances. It is expected that these provisions will be utilised at the end of the lease period of the respective sites as per respective lease agreements.

d) Useful life of property,plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The cost of property, plant and equipment net of expected residual value at the end of the life is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the property, plant and equipment's estimated economic useful lives. Based on the historical experience with similar assets, the Company estimates the economic useful lives of these property, plant and equipment as described in significant accounting policies (refer 2.2(b)). These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and future events such as technological developments may impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The Company estimates the economic useful lives of these property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition and review when deemed necessary. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting year is disclosed in Note 4 to IND-AS Financial Statements.

e) Defined benefit plans (gratuity and compensated absences benefits)

The Company's obligation on account of gratuity and compensated absences is determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rate and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter subject to frequent changes is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables in India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 30

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment & Right-of-Use Asset

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Plant & machinery	Vehicles	Computers	Total property, plant and equipment	Right-of-Use Asset
Cost									
At 31 March 2020	**8**	**12**	**(0)**	**6**	**8,808**	**2**	**11**	**8,848**	**4,274**
Additions	-	-	0	1	486	-	9	496	479
Disposals	-	-	-	(0)	(325)	-	(4)	(329)	(20)
At 31 March 2021	**8**	**12**	**(0)**	**7**	**8,969**	**2**	**16**	**9,015**	**4,733**
Additions	-	-	0	1	1,059	-	6	1,067	1,510
Disposals	-	-	-	(0)	(430)	-	(10)	(440)	(18)
At 31 March 2022	**8**	**12**	**(0)**	**9**	**9,598**	**2**	**13**	**9,642**	**6,225**
Accumulated Depreciation									
At 31 March 2020	**-**	**3**	**(2)**	**2**	**1,165**	**(0)**	**6**	**1,174**	**856**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	1	0	2	1,267	0	4	1,274	479
Disposals	-	-	-	0	(238)	-	(3)	(240)	(10)
At 31 March 2021	**-**	**3**	**(2)**	**4**	**2,194**	**0**	**7**	**2,206**	**1,325**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	1	0	2	1,083	0	5	1,091	591
Disposals	-	-	-	(0)	(346)	-	(10)	(356)	(14)
At 31 March 2022	**-**	**4**	**(2)**	**6**	**2,931**	**0**	**2**	**2,941**	**1,902**
Net Book value									
At 31 March 2022	**8**	**9**	**1**	**3**	**6,667**	**2**	**11**	**6,701**	**4,323**
At 31 March 2021	**8**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**6,775**	**2**	**9**	**6,809**	**3,408**

Notes:

(i) As per Common Loan Agreement , Negative Lien has been created pursuance to which Company has submitted Undertaking dated March 26, 2022 in favour of Security Trustee. As per the common loan agreement terms till the loan is repaid.
i) Company shall not sell or create any kind of charge/encumbrance in favour of any third parties on land without consent of the Lenders and
ii) in case of Event of Default and demanded by Lenders appropriate additional security shall be created in favour of Lenders. As of this date, the Company has not sold nor created any kind of charge /encumbrance.

(ii) A first pari passu charge of Rs 7500 Mn Rupee Term Loan, Rs.350 Mn against Overdraft facility and Rs.150 Mn against Letter of Credit facility has been created by way of hypothecation on the entire movable properties of the company, both present and future, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, raw material, stock-in-trade, inventory and all other movable properties of whatsoever nature.

(iii) Title deeds of immovable property not held in the name of the Company is as follows:

Description of Property	Gross carrying amount (Rs. in Mns)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range wherever applicable	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Right of Use Assets	65.86	Various Vendors	No	0-15 years	The Company is in the process of executing these lease agreements

5 Capital Work-in-Progress

	Non-current 31-Mar-2022	Non-current 31-Mar-2021
Towers under Construction	231	142
	231	**142**

Ageing of Capital Work-in-Progress as at 31-Mar-2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	123	64	4	40	231
Projects temporarily suspended					-

Ageing of Capital Work-in-Progress as at 31-Mar-2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	12	28	18	85	142
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

6 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
Cost		
As at 31 March 2020	**3**	**3**
Additions	3	3
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2021	**6**	**6**
Additions	0	0
Disposals		-
At 31 March 2022	**6**	**6**
Amortisation		
At 31 March 2020	**1**	**1**
Amortisation charge for the year	1	1
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2021	**2**	**2**
Amortisation charge for the year	**2**	2
Disposals		-
At 31 March 2022	**4**	**4**
Net Book Value		
At 31 March 2022	**2**	**2**
At 31 March 2021	**4**	**4**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

7 Investment Property

	Freehold land	Total
Cost		
At 31 March 2020	**86**	**86**
Additions	-	-
Classified as held for sale	-	-
At 31 March 2021	**86**	**86**
Additions	-	-
Classified as held for sale	-	-
At 31 March 2022	**86**	**86**
Net Book value		
At 31 March 2022	**86**	**86**
At 31 March 2021	**86**	**86**

Notes:

(a) Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

Particulars	**31-Mar-2022**	**31-Mar-2021**
Rental income derived from investment properties	38	43
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	**38**	**43**
Less – Depreciation	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	**38**	**43**

(b) The board of directors approved for disposal of freehold land vide board meeting dated February 19, 2020. Accordingly the carrying value of these properties were classified as Asset Held for Sale in the previous year

(c) As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the fair values of the properties are Rs 436 million and Rs 424 million respectively. Fair value has been carried out by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017

8 Investment

a. Non-current investments

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary (Unquoted) at cost		
Demello Telepower Private Limited :10,000 (March 31, 2021: 10,000) fully paid up Equity shares of Rs 100/-	355	355
	355	**355**

b. Current Investments

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual funds (Quoted)	3,002	2,057
	3,002	**2,057**
Aggregate value of unquoted Investments	355	355
Aggregate book value of quoted Investments	3,002	2,057
Aggregate market value of quoted Investments	3,002	2,057

Acquisition of Demello Telepower Private Limited

On August 01, 2018, the Company acquired 100% shareholding in Demello Telepower Private Limited ("DTPL") by way of acquistion of share for a purchase consideration of Rs.355 million paid in two tranches of Rs. 344 million on July 31, 2018 and Rs.11 million on March 31, 2019. DTPL is in the business of providing passive infrastrucutre services to telecom operators in Goa.

Current Investments

Details of investments in mutual funds are provided below:	31-Mar-2022		31-Mar-2021	
	No. of Units	**Amount**	**No. of Units**	**Amount**
IDFC Cash Fund Growth - (Direct Plan)	-	-	-	-
IDFC Bond Fund - Short Term Plan - Growth (Direct Plan)	17,09,364	84	17,09,364	80
IDFC Corporate Bond Fund Direct Plan- Growth	5,56,40,303	892	5,56,40,303	849
IDFC Ultra Short Term Fund Plan - Growth	5,99,64,910	744	6,90,41,320	827
IDFC Floating Rate Fund Direct Plan Growth	9,78,66,354	1,025	2,99,98,500	301
IDFC Gilt Index Fund Direct Plan	2,43,00,127	257	-	-
	23,94,81,058	**3,002**	**15,63,89,487**	**2,057**

9 Other financials assets

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2022	**31-Mar-2021**	**31-Mar-2022**	**31-Mar-2021**
Security Deposit	140	132	8	-
Unbilled revenue	-	-	663	508
Deposit with banks/margin money*	10	9	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	24	23
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	0	0
	150	**141**	**695**	**531**

* Deposits with banks/margin money having maturity of 5 to 15 years held with banks as margin money deposits agains bank guarantee issued by bank:

Note: The Company has not provided any loans to related parties or others and hence disclosure on loans to various related parties is not applicable.

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

10 Taxes

a. Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense are

Profit and loss

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Tax expenses		
Deferred tax	175	260
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**175**	**260**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	0
Income tax charged to OCI	**-**	**0**

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022:

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Profit Before Tax	1,334	988
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	**336**	**249**
Adjustments to taxable profit on account of:		
Tax effect on disallowable expenses	4	3
Others (refer note (iii) below)	(165)	8
Total tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**175**	**260**

Notes:

(i) The Company has brought forward unabsorbed depreciation against which current tax liability has been set off during the year.

(ii) The Company has exercised the option of lower tax rate of 25.17% (inclusive of Surcharge and Cess) permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019.

(iii) Others include reassessment impact of the pending litigation on the unabsorbed loss / depreciation in the future.

c. Deferred tax assets (net)

The components that gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022	Recognised in		As at March 31, 2021	Recognised in	
		Profit and loss	OCI		Profit and loss	OCI
Deferred tax liability in relation to:						
Right of Use assets	1,088	233		855	(5)	-
Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset (excluding ARO)	35	(76)		110	(120)	-
Investment carried at fair value to profit and loss	39	20		19	6	-
Revenue equalisation reserve	20	(0)		20	(6)	-
Others	27	13		14	13	-
Total deferred tax liability	**1,209**	**190**	**-**	**1,019**	**(112)**	**-**
Deferred tax assets in relation to:						
Lease liabilities	1,264	282		982	29	-
Asset retirement obligation	(50)	(100)		50	6	-
Assets held for sale	-	-		-	(1)	-
Brought forward business loss/ unabosrbed depreciation	405	(301)		705	(451)	-
Provision for contingency	74	49		25	(26)	-
Provision for Property Tax	76	76				
Provision for employee benefits	2	(0)		2	(25)	0
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	106	8		98	98	-
Others	11	1		9	(1)	-
Total deferred tax asset	**1,887**	**15**	**-**	**1,872**	**(372)**	**0**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**678**	**(175)**	**-**	**853**	**(260)**	**0**

11 Other assets

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Unsecured, considered good				
Prepaid expenses	-	-	7	18
Balances with statutory/government authorities	0	0	369	21
Advance to suppliers	-	-	26	12
Capital advances	3	5	-	-
Advances to employees	-	-	3	2
Advances paid under disputes	6	6	-	-
Revenue equalisation reserve	80	81	29	30
Other Receivable	-	-	-	-
	89	92	434	83
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Advance to suppliers				3
Capital advances		1		-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances		(1)	(1)	(3)
	-	-	(1)	-
	89	**92**	**433**	**83**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

12 Trade receivables

	Current	
	31-Mar-2022	**31-Mar-2021**
Unsecured, considered good	2,329	1,921
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1,308	1,237
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,308)	(1,237)
Total	**2,329**	**1,921**

Note:
1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 15 days.
2. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Ageing of Trade Receivables as at 31-Mar-2022

Particulars	**Unbilled Receivable**	**Not Due**	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					**Total**
			Less than 6 months	**6months-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	663	400	1,388	850	462	171	159	3,431
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	206
Total Gross Debtors	**663**	**400**	**1,388**	**850**	**462**	**171**	**365**	**3,637**
Provision								**1,308**
Net Debtors								**2,329**

Ageing of Trade Receivables as at 31-Mar-2021

Particulars	**Unbilled Receivable**	**Not Due**	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					**Total**
			Less than 6 months	**6months-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	508	56	1,424	856	428	125	64	2,953
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables-credit impaired	-					-	206	206
Total Gross Debtors	**508**	**56**	**1,424**	**856**	**428**	**125**	**270**	**3,159**
Provision								**1,237**
Net Debtors								**1,923**

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	Current	
	31-Mar-2022	**31-Mar-2021**
Balances with banks:		
– In current accounts	147	191
– In deposit accounts	2	-
Cash on hand	0	0
Total	**149**	**191**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

14 Share Capital

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Authroised Share Capital		
76,40,00,000 (March 31, 2021:76,40,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	7,640	7,640
10,00,000 (March 31, 2021:10,00,000) preference shares of Rs. 10 each	10	10
	7,650	**7,650**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
2,92,82,021 (March 31, 2021: 2,92,82,021) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	293	293
	293	**293**

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	31-Mar-2022		31-Mar-2021	
	No of Shares in Units	Amount	No of Shares in Units	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	2,92,82,021	293	2,92,82,021	293
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,92,82,021**	**293**	**2,92,82,021**	**293**

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year, the Company has not proposed for any dividend payable to the shareholders. In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by the Holding Company

Name of shareholder	31-Mar-2022		31-Mar-2021	
	No of Shares in Units	% holding	No of Shares in Units	% holding
GIP EM Ascend PTE Ltd	1,96,56,987	67.13%	-	-

(d) Shares held by associates

Out of the equity shares issued by the company, shares held by enterprises having significant influence are as below:

Name of shareholder	31-Mar-2022		31-Mar-2021	
	No of Shares in Units	% holding	No of Shares in Units	% holding
Rivendell PE LLC (formerly known as NSR PE Mauritius LLC)	-	0.00%	1,17,29,077	40.06%
Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius, LLC	-	0.00%	79,27,910	27.07%
India Infrastructure Fund II	96,25,034	32.87%	96,25,034	32.87%

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	31-Mar-2022		31-Mar-2021	
	No of Shares in Units	% holding	No of Shares in Units	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up				
GIP EM Ascend PTE Ltd	1,96,56,987	67.13%	-	-
Rivendell PE LLC (formerly known as NSR PE Mauritius LLC)	-	0.00%	1,17,29,077	40.06%
Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius, LLC	-	0.00%	79,27,910	27.07%
India Infrastructure Fund II	96,25,034	32.87%	96,25,034	32.87%

Note : As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(f) Details of shareholding of Promoters of the Company

Class of Shares	Promoter's Name	31-Mar-2022		% change during the period	31-Mar-2021		% change during the period
		No. of shares	% of total shares		No. of shares	% of total shares	
Equity	GIP EM Ascend PTE Ltd	1,96,56,987	67.13%	67.13%	-	-	-
Equity	Rivendell PE LLC (Formerly known as NSR PE Mauritius LLC)	-	0%	-40.06%	1,17,29,077	40.06%	-
Equity	Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius, LLC	-	0%	-27.07%	79,27,910	27.07%	-

15 Long-term Borrowings

	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Bonds/Debentures (Unsecured)				
Nil (March 31, 2021: 928) 14% Redeemable Optionally convertible debentures of Rs.1 million each	-	-	-	1,232
	-	**-**	**-**	**1,232**
Secured term loans				
Term loan from banks	662	450	58	50
Term loan from financial institutions	5,294	4,678	462	710
	5,956	**5,128**	**520**	**760**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	5,956	5,128	520	760
Unsecured borrowings	-	-	-	1,232
Amount disclosed under the head 'borrowings' under 'current financial liabilities' (refer note 20)	-	-	(520)	(1,992)
	5,956	**5,128**	**-**	**-**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

a) 14% Redeemable Optionally convertible debentures (unsecured) :

On March 31, 2017, the Company had entered into a Debenture Subscription Agreement wherein it has issued fresh debentures of Rs 2200 Mn for repayment of existing Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible debentures of Rs 1187 Mn. The terms and conditions of the debentures are as follows:

i. The debenture shall carry an IRR (Compounded rate of internal return) of 14% per annum on the value of the debenture, out of which a coupon rate of 7% per annum shall be payable in cash in semi-annual instalments (6 months) and balance to be accumulated and paid at the time of redemption of debentures.

ii. The company shall redeem the debentures at the end of the debenture term of 5 years. Provided that upon the occurrence of an event of default ('EOD'), India Infrastructure Fund II (IIF II) shall have right to require the company to redeem all the debentures at any time prior to the expiry of the redemption period ('EOD Redemption').

iii. If IIF II exercises its right of EOD redemption, IIF II shall require the Company, to redeem all the debentures by giving prior written notice ('Redemption Notice').The redemption of the debentures shall be completed by the Company on the date of the redemption period or within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of redemption notice.

iv. If company fails to redeem the debentures on the date of expiry of the redemption period or within thirty days from the date of receipt of redemption notice, IIF II shall have option to convert the debenture into equity shares through a notice to the company ('Conversion Notice') in lieu of the redemption amount or the outstanding amount, as the case may be. The conversion notice shall be dated and shall set forth the number of equity shares that the debentures shall convert into.

v. The conversion of the debentures shall be at a price per equity shares arrived at an enterprise value which shall be six time the company's earnings before deduction of interest, taxes and amortisation expense ('Enterprise Value'), calculated on the basis of accounts of the Company prepared for the trailing 12 month period preceding the conversion date.

vi. The redemption amount shall carry an IRR of 16% per annum (an additional 2% above the IRR of 14%) for the period, from the expiry of debenture term of 5 years or redemption date as set out in (iii) above, till the final settlement date.

vii. Accrued interest (if not paid during the year), the redemption amount or the outstanding amount shall have priority over any distribution to the shareholders of the Company including in any liquidation event.

viii. IIF II shall have a right to appoint 1 nominee director on the board until the debentures are redeemed.

ix. In FY 20-21, the Company repaid Rs 1,700 Mn to India IIF II towards premature redemption of 1,272 optionally convertible debenture of face value Rs 1 Mn each at par, together with interest payment of Rs 428 Mn and during the current year the Company has fully redeemed the balance 928 optionally convertible debentures of face value Rs 1 Mn each at par, together with interest payment of Rs 170 Mn.

b) Term loan from banks & financial institution (Secured):

Borrower wise details of term loans

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Indian rupee term loan from banks		
ICICI Bank Limited	720	500
Sub-total (A)	720	500
Indian rupee term loan from financial institutions		
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (formerly known as IDFC Infrastructure Finance Limited)	4,000	2,436
India Infra Debt Limited	-	2,974
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited	1,780	-
Unamortized proccessing fees of all loans	(24)	(22)
Sub-total (B)	5,756	5,388
Total (A+B)	**6,476**	**5,888**

The terms and conditions pertaining to the term loans is as follows:

i. Applicable interest rate for the ICICI Bank Limited is 7.90 % (1 year MCLR of ICICI plus Spread), NIIF Infrastructure Finance limited is 8.25% (NIIF IFL 5 Years benchmark rate plus spread), Aseem infrastructure Finance limited is at 8.25% (NIIF IFL 5 Years benchmark rate plus spread) & 8.05% (1 year MCLR of HDFC Bank Limited plus Spread). Spread is based on the credit rating of the Company. The interest payable on loan shall be paid on the last day of each month falling after the date of first disbursement of the loan. The Company shall be liable to pay revised interest @ 1% per annum over and above the applicable interest rate, in case of any default in payment of any instalment of the principal amount of the loan, interest or other monies on the respective due dates. The spread shall be reduced by 25 basis points if the Company's credit rating is 'AA' category (AA- and above) for the entire debt availed by it.

ii. Terms loans due to assignee and assignor (collectively referred to as 'Secured parties') is secured by the following security interest ('Security') created in favour of the Security Trustee (SBI CAP Trustee Company Limited), on behalf of and for the benefit of the secured parties, in a form and manned satisfactory to the secured parties:

(1) Negative lien on entire immovable properties of the Company, both present and future;

(2) a first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on the entire movable properties of the company, both present and future, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, raw material, stock-in-trade, inventory and all other movable properties of whatsoever nature.
Company has filed quarterly returns or statements of current assets hypothecated by the Company with banks or financial institutions as stated above and these statements are in agreement with the books of accounts

(3) all assets of the Company created or acquired utilising the proceeds of the loan;

(4) a first charge on entire cash-flows, receivables, book debts and revenue of the Company of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, both present and future;

(5) a first charge on entire intangible assets of the Company, including but not limited to, goodwill, intellectual property rights and uncalled capital, both present and future;

(6) a first charge / assignment, as the case may be, of:

- all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the Project documents (including but not limited to Contracts with customers, Service contracts, Insurance contracts), all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time:
- all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the clearances (to the extent assigned under applicable law), and
- all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in any letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond, corporate guarantee, bank guarantee provided by any party to the project documents;

(7) a first charge on the escrow account, debt service reserve account, and any other reserves and other bank accounts of the Company (including but limited to the Accounts and the permitted investments) wherever maintained, including in each case, all monies lying credited / deposited into such accounts.

iii. The Company shall maintain and comply with the following financial ratios:
(1) the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) of not less than 1.30;
(2) Gross Debt to Adjusted EBITDA not greater than 3.50x
Failure to meet the above ratios will result in additional interest of 1% being charged over and above applicable rate of interest for such period, the ratios are in breach.

iv. Loan will be repayable in 40 structured quarterly instalments commencing from June 30, 2022 and ending on March 31, 2032. Debt Service Requirement Amount to be maintained for the next 1 (one) quarter of interest on the Loan and principal amount of the Loan to be determined on the first day of every month in accordance with the Repayment Schedule. During the year the Company has refinanced all its existing terms loans outstanding as on 31st March 2021 with better Commercial terms such as reduction of interest rate, increase in tenure, etc.

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

v. The other terms and conditions of loans are as follows:

(1) The lenders shall be entitled to appoint and remove from time to time one nominee director or an observer of the board.

(2) The lenders shall have right to terminate their commitments and accelerate the obligations of the Company, in the event of default.

(3) If the Company commits a default of payment of either interest or repayment of any 2 consecutive instalments of the loan or interest thereon or any combination thereof and the amount in DSRA is not sufficient to satisfy the entire outstanding obligations, the lenders shall have a right to convert at its option the whole or part of the loans, whether due or not, into fully paid-up equity shares of the Company, as per the valuation arrived in accordance with RBI guidelines.

(4) The Company shall deposit all proceeds from the project including revenue, subsidies, proceeds of capital raising and receipt from all other sources, in the Escrow account and shall utilise the proceeds in the manner and priority, as specified in the Escrow account agreement.

c) Details of repayments of term loans including interest rate are as follows:

Details as at March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Particulars	Rate of interest	Total	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	8.25%	4,000	320	320	1,040	2,320
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited	8.25%	1,000	80	80	260	580
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited	8.05%	780	62	62	203	452
ICICI Bank Limited	7.90%	720	58	58	187	418
		6,500	**520**	**520**	**1,690**	**3,770**

Details as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Rate of interest	Total	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (formerly known as IDFC Infrastructure Finance Limited) (Old Loan)	10.70%	986	174	406	406	-
India Infra Debt Limited (Old Loan)	10.60%	1,224	216	504	504	-
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (formerly known as IDFC Infrastructure Finance Limite	9.75%	1,450	145	348	537	420
India Infra Debt Limited (New Loan)	9.75%	1,750	175	420	647	508
ICICI Bank Limited	9.25%	500	50	120	185	145
		5,910	**760**	**1,798**	**2,279**	**1,073**

d) Movement in borrowings during the year is provided below:

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	01-Apr-2020	Interest*	Amortization of Processing fees	Net proceeds [Repayment/ New borrowings]	31-Mar-2021	Interest*	Amortization of Processing fees	Net proceeds [Repayment/ New borrowings]	31-Mar-2022
Debentures	2,712	426	-	(1,906)	1,232	170	-	(1,402)	-
Term Loans	4,836	499	(22)	575	5,888	576	(2)	14	6,476
As at March 31, 2021	**7,548**	**926**	**(22)**	**(1,331)**	**7,121**	**746**	**(2)**	**(1,388)**	**6,476**

*Includes interest accrued of Rs Nil (March 31, 2021 : Rs 221 million) on Debentures and Rs 2 million (March 31, 2021 : Rs 2 million) on Term Loans which are non cash items.

e) There have been no defaults in repayment of borrowings and thus also the Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter.
f) There are no charges or satisfaction of charges yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond statutory period.
g) Proceeds of all borrowings have been utilised for the purpose for which they were obtained/sanctioned.

16 Lease liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2022	**31-Mar-2021**	**31-Mar-2022**	**31-Mar-2021**
Lease liabilities	4,521	3,510	501	432
	4,521	**3,510**	**501**	**432**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Opening Balance	3,942	3,788
Addtions during the year	1,500	473
Deletions during the year	(7)	(10)
Interest accrued during the year	533	454
Payment of lease liabilities	(945)	(762)
Closing Balance	**5,023**	**3,942**
Current	501	432
Non-current	4,521	3,510

*The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 10.2% -11.40%, with maturity between 2022-2046.

Following amounts are recognised in statement of profit and loss:

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	591	479
Interest expense on lease liabilities	536	454
Expense relating to short term leases	20	18
Gain recognised due to lease termination	(2)	(1)
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**1,145**	**950**

17 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2022	**31-Mar-2021**	**31-Mar-2022**	**31-Mar-2021**
Security deposits	331	425	51	15
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	2	2
Capital Creditors	-	-	190	163
Employee payables	-	-	126	90
Provision for debenture redemption premium	-	-	-	
	331	**425**	**369**	**270**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

18 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Provision for Gratuity (refer note 30)	-	-	3	2
Provision for Compensated Absences	-	-	7	7
Provision for site restoration obligation (Refer note 39)	293	244	-	-
Provision for Contingencies (Refer note 40)	-	-	343	148
	293	**244**	**353**	**157**

19 Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Payable to Statutory Authorities	-	-	40	108
Deferred Lease	21	39	0	-
Advance from customers	-	-	6	6
Income received in advance	-	-	32	16
Accrued Payroll	-	-	2	2
	21	**39**	**80**	**132**

20 Borrowings

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Secured (refer note 15)	520	760
Current maturities of long term borrowings - Unsecured (refer note 15)	-	1,232
	520	**1,992**

21 Trade payables

	Current	
	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 38)	33	6
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	1,485	904
	1,518	**910**

* Trade payable (net of advance of similar nature) of Rs 823 million (March 2021 : Rs 1307 million)

Ageing of Trade Payables as at 31-Mar-2022

Particulars	Unbilled Payables	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	33	-	-	-	33
(ii) Others	-	-	1,039	224	179	43	1,485
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of Trade Payables as at 31-Mar-2021

Particulars	Unbilled Payables	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	6	0	0	-	6
(ii) Others	-	-	646	103	106	49	904
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants MUMBAI

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

22 Revenue from Operations

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Sale of Services		
Fees for Infrastructure provisioning	8,750	7,950
Land leasing rent	38	43
	8,788	**7,992**

23 Finance and other income

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Finance income		
Interest on:		
-Bank deposits	0	1
-Security deposits paid		
-Interest on Income tax refunds	19	22
-Others	10	9
Dividend	-	120
Other income		
Management fees	20	20
Gain on sale and fair value of investments	105	60
Gain on lease termination	2	1
Liability / provision no longer required, written back	25	8
	181	**241**

24 Operating and maintenance expense

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Repairs and maintenance charges	91	60
Managed services for sites	487	452
Subcontracting costs	-	-
Others	28	30
	606	**543**

25 Employee benefit expense

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	263	241
Contribution to provident and other funds	7	6
Compensated Absence	3	-
Gratuity expense	4	3
Staff welfare expenses	15	8
	292	**259**

26 Other expenses

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Rates and taxes	103	74
Legal and professional fees	61	70
Rent	20	18
Insurance	17	22
Travelling and conveyance	9	6
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	4	4
Communication costs	6	7
Printing and stationery	3	5
Manpower outsourcing cost	26	25
Advances written off	11	0
Loss on fixed assets sold/discarded	20	21
Provision for doubtful receivables	71	391
Bad Debts written off :		
- Bad Debts written off	-	64
- Less : Provided in previous years	-	(64)
Bad debts written off	-	-
Provision for contingencies (refer note 40)	195	(104)
CSR expenditure (refer note 42)	15	12
Miscellaneous expenses	9	8
	572	**559**

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Payment to auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	4	3
Tax Audit Fees	0	0
Reimbursement of expenses	0	-
	4	**4**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

27 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Depreciation on property,plant and equipment (refer note 4)	1,091	1,274
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 4)	591	479
Amortisation of intangible assets(refer note 6)	2	1
	1,684	**1,754**

28 Finance costs

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Interest cost:		
- Term loans from Banks	0	1
- Term loans from Financial institutions	576	499
- Debentures	170	426
- Lease Liabilities	536	454
- Asset Retirement Obligation	39	25
- Security deposit received	16	23
Others	23	3
	1,360	**1,431**

29 Earnings per share ['EPS']

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders		
Continuing operations	1,159	729
Discontinued operations	-	-
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for computing basic and diluted earnings per share	1,159	729
Weighted average number	2,92,82,021	2,92,82,021
Nominal value per equity shares	10	10
Earnings per share -Basic (Rs. per share)	**40**	**25**
Earnings per share -Diluted (Rs. per share)	**40**	**25**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

30 Employee benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The plan is funded by the Company.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss (including other comprehesive income) and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the defined benefit plans:

Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

(i) Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Current service cost	3	3
Interest cost	2	1
Expected return on plan assets	(1)	(1)
Net benefit expenses	**4**	**3**

(ii) Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Remeasurements during the year due to		
-Changes in demographic assumptions	1	(0)
-Changes in financial assumptions	(2)	2
-Experience adjustments	1	0
-Return on plan assets less/(greater) than discount rate	(0)	0
Remeasurement (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	**(0)**	**2**

Amount recognised in Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	27	26
Fair value of plan assets	(23)	(22)
Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**4**	**4**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Opening defined benefit obligation	26	25
Current service cost	3	3
Interest cost	2	1
Benefits paid	(2)	(5)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation- demographic assumtions	1	(0)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation- financial assumptions	(2)	2
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation- experience changes	(0)	0
Closing defined benefit obligations	**27**	**26**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Change in the value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Opening fair value of plan assets	22	23
Contribution by employer	2	3
Interest income on plan assets	1	1
Benefits paid	(2)	(5)
Return on plan assets less/(greater) than discount rate	0	(0)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**23**	**22**

The Company expects to contribute Rs 3 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 3 million) towards gratuity fund in next year.

The major category of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets is as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Investment with insurer managed funds	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Discount rate	7.42%	6.48%
Future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	10.62%	15.51%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.48%	6.48%
Retirement age (years)	60	60
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31,2022 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Change in assumption		Impact on Gratuity	
	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Discount rate	+1%	+1%	(2)	(2)
	-1%	-1%	2	2
Salary Growth rate	+1%	+1%	2	2
	-1%	-1%	(2)	(2)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Within the next 12 months	2	2
Between 2 and 5 years	7	6
Between 5 and 10 years	11	8
Beyond 10 years	36	28

Note:
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 11.40 years (31 March 2021: 9.86 years).

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

31 Related Party Transactions

a List of related parties

Party Name	Nature of relationship
GIP EM Ascend PTE Ltd	Holding Company (from 23.03.2022)
New Silk Route PE Asia Fund LP	Ultimate Holding Company (till 23.03.2022)
Rivendell PE LLC (formerly known as NSR PE Mauritius LLC)	Enterprise having significant influence (till 23.03.2022)
Ascend Telecom Holding Mauritius, LLC	Enterprise having significant influence (till 23.03.2022)
India Infrastructure Fund II (IDFC)	Enterprise having significant influence
Demello Telepower Private Limited	Subsidiary
Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi (Chief Executive Officer)	Key Management Personnel

b Summary of transactions / balances with the above related parties is as follows:

Name of the related party	Description of transaction	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
India Infrastructure Fund II (IDFC)	Interest expense on debentures	170	426
	Amount payable- Non- convertible debentures	-	1,232
Key Management Personnel	Managerial Remuneration*	25	24
Demello Telepower Private Limited	Management fees	20	20
	Amount receivable	24	22

* Remuneration paid to Chief Executive Officer does not include provision for leave encashment and gratuity as it is provided in the books on the basis of acturial valuation for the Company as a whole.Above amount disclose related to short term employee beneifits.

32 Leases

The Company has given sites on operating lease to telecom operators. As per the agreements with the operators the escalation rates range from 0% to 2.5% per annum.

The service charges recognised as income for lease arrangements relating to provision for passive infrastructure sites and land leasing as per the agreements for the year ended March 31, 2022 is Rs.5145 million (March 31, 2021: Rs.4,935 million), which includes rental from sites for which lock in period has expired

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Future minimum lease payment receivable:		
Not later than one year	1,542	1,802
Not later than one year but not later than five years	2,941	3,000
Later than five year	700	538
	5,183	**5,340**

33 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
(i) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of advances	114	145
(ii) Contingent liabilities		
Value Added tax matters (refer note a below)	22	12
Entry tax matters (refer note b below)	1	1

Note:

a) Value Added Tax represents demand orders received in relation to input credit taken. Based upon the advice from its lawyers/experts, the Company is confident that no liability would accrue on this account. Subsequently, the Additional Commissioner (Appeals) has issued orders dated May 30, 2022 quashing the demand related to Uttar Pradesh VAT amounting to Rs 7 million.

b) Entry Tax represents demand orders received in relation to entry tax on certain goods imported by the Company, where Company has appropriately replied to these matters. Based upon the advice from its lawyers/experts, the Company is confident that no liability would accrue on this account.

MUMBAI

34 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks. The Company's risk management polices act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the business is exposed to in the course of their daily operations. The risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, counterparty and concentration of credit risk and capital management. Risks are identified and managed with active involvement of senior management personnel. The potential financial impact of the risk and its likelihood of a negative outcome are regularly monitored.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments in mutual funds, floating interest rate borrowings. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have exposure to foreign currency payable or receivable balances and hence it does not have any foreign currency risk. The company's non-listed equity securities are not susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties and as such equity price risk is not applicable to the Company.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its long term obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The exposure of the Company's borrowings to floating interest rates are Rs.1,500 Million rupees and Rs.5,888 Million rupees for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 respectively.

Interest rate sensitivity
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2022		
INR (Million)	+/-50	'+/-18
March 31, 2021		
INR (Million)	+/-50	'+/-27

Counterparty credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 15 days credit term. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company creates allowance for all unsecured receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in provision matrix.

The ageing analysis of financial assets as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Not due and not impaired	Less than 30 days	30 to 60 days	60 to 90 days	above 90 days	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022						
Current Investments	3,002	-	-	-	-	3,002
Security deposits	140	-	-	-	-	140
Trade receivables	400	375	231	234	1,089	2,329
Other financials assets	705	-	-	-	-	705
Total	**4,247**	**375**	**231**	**234**	**1,089**	**6,175**
Year ended March 31, 2021						
Current Investments	2,057	-	-	-	-	2,057
Security deposits	132	-	-	-	-	132
Trade receivables	17	423	335	156	990	1,921
Other financials assets	672	-	-	-	-	672
Total	**2,878**	**423**	**335**	**156**	**990**	**4,781**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Company’s treasury in accordance with the approved policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process. The Company monitors ratings, credit spreads and financial strength on at least quarterly basis. Based on its on-going assessment of counterparty risk, the Company adjusts its exposure to various counterparties. None of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired.

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company’s normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer’s credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as ‘past due’ in the above tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer. The credit quality of the Company’s customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Company uses simplified approach for impairment of financial assets. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms. The above balances include receivables net of provisions of Rs.2,329 Million as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1,921 Million)

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank deposits and loans. The Company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programmes mainly in growth projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flows from the current operations which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments provide liquidity both in the short-term as well as in the long-term.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company’s financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments (including interest payments):

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual Cash flow	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Year ended March 31, 2022					
Borrowings	6,476	6,500	520	2,210	3,770
Lease Liabilities	5,023	9,612	1,019	3,184	5,409
Trade and other payables	1,518	1,518	1,518	-	-
Other financial liabilities	700	773	630	125	18
Total	**13,717**	**18,403**	**3,687**	**5,519**	**9,197**
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Borrowings	7,121	7,142	1,992	4,077	1,073
Lease Liabilities	3,942	7,445	835	2,659	3,951
Trade and other payables	910	910	910	-	-
Other financial liabilities	679	751	575	170	6
Total	**12,652**	**16,248**	**4,312**	**6,906**	**5,030**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

35 Fair Value Measurements

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**		**As at March 31, 2021**	
	Fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)	**Amortised cost**	**Fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)**	**Amortised cost**
Financial assets				
Investments	3,002	-	2,057	-
Trade receivables	-	2,329	-	1,921
Cash and cash equivalents	-	149	-	191
Other financial assets	-	845	-	672
Total	**3,002**	**3,323**	**2,057**	**2,784**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	6,476	-	7,121
Lease liabilities	-	5,023	-	3,942
Trade payables	-	1,518	-	910
Other financial liabilities	-	700	-	695
Total	**-**	**13,717**	**-**	**12,668**

Notes:

(i) The carrying amounts of the above financial assets and financial liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values. Accordingly, the fair values of such financial assets and financial liabilities have not been disclosed separately.

(ii) Investment in subsidiary is carried at cost and hence are not required to be disclosed as per Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments Disclosures". Hence, the same have been excluded from the above table.

36 Fair Value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets :

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**				**As at March 31, 2021**			
	Carrying amount	**Fair Value**			**Carrying amount**	**Fair Value**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets								
Investments	3,002	3,002	-	-	2,057	2,057	-	-
Total	**3,002**	**3,002**	**-**	**-**	**2,057**	**2,057**	**-**	**-**
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:								
Investment property (Note 7)	86	-	-	436	86	-	-	424
Total	**86**	**-**	**-**	**436**	**86**	**-**	**-**	**424**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

37 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain strong credit rating and heathy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and investment in liquid mutual funds.

		31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Borrowings (including current maturities (Note15)		6,476	7,121
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note13)		(149)	(191)
Less: Investment in liquid mutual funds (Note8b)		(3,002)	(2,057)
Net debt	(i)	**3,325**	**4,873**
Share Capital		293	293
Other Equity		4,641	3,482
Total capital	(ii)	**4,933**	**3,775**
Capital and net debt	(iii= i+ii)	**8,259**	**8,647**
Gearing ratio (%)	(i/iii)	**40%**	**56%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lenders to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

38 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise as per MSMED Act, 2006

Amounts due to micro and small enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 aggregate to Rs. 33 million (March 31, 2021: Rs.6 million) based on the information with the Company and the confirmation received from the creditors till the year end:

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	33	6
The Interest due on above	0	-
Total of principal and interest	**33**	**6**
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

39 Provision for site restoration obligation

The Company uses various premises on lease to install plant and equipment. Provision is recognised for the costs to be incurred for the restoration of these premises at the end of the lease period. It is expected that this provision will be utilized at the end of the lease period of the respective sites as per the respective lease agreements. The movement of provision in accordance with Ind AS 37 on "Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets" is given below:

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Opening Balance	244	216
Provision during the year	12	3
Unwinding of discount	39	25
Utilised / written back during the year	(1)	(0)
Closing Balance	**294**	**244**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

40 Provision for contingencies

Provision for contingencies represents amounts that may be required to settle customer / government authorities claims, which are expected to be utilized on settlement of the claims.

	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2021
Opening balance	148	253
Provision made during the year	195	18
Amount written back during the year	-	(122)
Closing balance	**343**	**148**

41 Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of Passive Telecom infrastructure services and only operates in India. Also, the CEO and the Board of Directors reviews the results when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Company as a whole, based on mentioned fact the Company has only one reportable segment. As the Company's long-lived assets are all located in India and the Company's revenues are derived from India, no geographical information is presented.

42 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. Accordingly, amount required to be spent and actual spent details are hereunder.

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2022	For the year ended 31-Mar-2021
(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year	15	10
(ii) amount of expenditure incurred	15	12
(iii) shortfall at the end of the year	0	0
(iv) total of previous years shortfall	0	0
(v) reason for shortfall	NA	NA
(vi) nature of CSR activities	Family Strengthening, Contributing to eye sight recovery and healthy children	Promoting Education and Health care & Disaster Management
(vii) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	Nil	Nil
(viii) in respect of provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision is given below	Nil	Nil

43 The Ministry of Home Affairs vide order No.40-3/2020 dated 24.03.2020 notified telecommunication services among the essential services which continued to operate during lock down in the crisis situation of COVID-19, which has been declared as pandemic by World Health Organisation. The passive infrastructure as well as active telecom operations of the Company's customers are covered under essential services which are actively engaged in fulfilling the surge in demand arising out of the choice exercised by almost all industries to conduct their operations remotely. Hence, the telecom industry is among the businesses that are least impacted due to COVID-19. The Company believes that thus far, there is no impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the financial position and performance of the Company. Further, the Company is not expecting any significant changes in estimates as of now as the company is running its business and operations as usual without any disruptions.

44 There are no significant subsequent events between the year ended March 31, 2022 and signing of financial statements as on July 11, 2022 which have material impact on the financials of the Company.

45 The Company has not invested in any other enterprise and hence provisions of the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 regarding restrictions on number of layers of companies investment downstream are not applicable and accordingly, relevant disclosure for departure from the Rules are not applicable.

46 The Company does not have any transactions or investments with struck off companies and hence the relevant disclosures are not applicable.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants MUMBAI

Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

47 Following are the various financial ratios of the Company:

Sl.No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	Variance	Reason for variation > 25%
i	Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.98	1.23	61%	Due to increase in Mutual Fund Investment, marginal increase in a Debtor and full repayment of OCDs.
ii	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debts	Total Equity	1.31	1.89	-30%	Due to full repayment of OCDs and increase in Net Worth.
iii	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income (Earnings before finance costs, tax, depreciation and amortization)	Debt payment for the year	3.16	2.41	31%	Due to Increase in Current Year Profits and reduction in Current Maturities and Interest Amount on Term Loans.
iv	Return on Equity Ratio	PAT	Total Equity (incl. reserve)	23%	19%	22%	
v	Inventory turnover ratio	N.A.		-	-		
vi	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade receivables	4.14	4.59	-10%	
vii	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of service and other expense	Trade payables (opex)	3.07	3.65	-16%	
viii	Net capital turnover ratio	Total Revenue	Working capital	2.69	8.98	-70%	Due to significant increase in Net Current Assets, as explained in the Current Ratio.
ix	Net profit ratio	PAT	Total Revenue	13%	9%	45%	Due to increase in profits during the year
x	Return on Capital employed	PAT	Total Assets - Current Liabilities (Capital Employed)	10%	7%	52%	Due to increase in Profits and reduction in Loans consequent to full repayment of OCDs.
xi	Return on investment	PAT	Total Assets - Current Liabilities (Capital Employed)	23%	19%	22%	

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER
Digitally signed by HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER
DN: cn=HORMUZ ERUCH MASTER, c=IN, o=Personal, email=hormuz.master@srb.in
Date: 2022.07.11 23:22:59 +0

Hormuz Master
Partner
Membership No:110797

MUMBAI

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascend Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited

SHARAD MALHOTRA
Digitally signed by SHARAD MALHOTRA
Date: 2022.07.11 19:33:11 +05'30'

Sharad Malhotra
Director
DIN: 02192770

Milind Mukund Joshi
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Date: 2022.07.11 19:29:08 +05'30'

Milind Joshi
Director
DIN: 02685576

RAJAGOPALAN JAYARAMAN
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Date: 2022.07.11 18:03:40 +05'30'

J Rajagopalan
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
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Date: 2022.07.11 18:33:39 +05'30'

Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi
Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 11, 2022