Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate information

Bharti Airtel Limited ('the Company' or 'the Parent') is domiciled and incorporated in India as a limited liability company with its shares being listed on the National Stock Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is situated at Bharti Crescent, 1, Nelson Mandela Road, Vasant Kunj, Phase – II, New Delhi – 110070.

The Company together with its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as 'the Group') has presence in India, Africa and South Asia. The principal activities of the Group, its joint ventures and associates consist of provision of telecommunication services, tower infrastructure services and direct-to-home digital television services. The details as to the services provided by the Group are further provided in note 34. For details as to the Group structure, refer note 39.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements ('financial statements') have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs('MCA') under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 06, 2019.

The financial statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and division II of schedule III of the Companies Act 2013. Further, for the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. Nonetheless, these items are dis-aggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable or required.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in millions of Indian Rupees ('Rupee' or '₹') and are rounded to the nearest million, except per share data and unless stated otherwise. Further, amounts which are less than a million are appearing as '0'.

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

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by all the group entities, to all the periods presented in the said financial statements.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis, and the historical cost convention except where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment. The principal variations from the historical cost convention relate to financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income (refer note 2.10 (b)), liability for cash-settled awards (refer note 2.16), the component of carrying values of recognised liabilities that are designated in fair value hedges (refer note 2.10 (d)) - which are measured at fair value.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Group's accounting policies require, measurement of certain financial / non-financial assets and liabilities at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are required to be disclosed in the said financial statements.

The Group is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial / non-financial assets and liabilities, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement). Accordingly, the Group 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.

The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 2: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable

Level 3: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable

2.3 Basis of consolidation

a. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries include all the entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed or has right to variable return from its

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power (that is, existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities) over the entity. The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls the entity, in case the underlying facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to above mentioned parameters that determine the existence of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and they are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. Non-controlling interests is the equity in a subsidiary not attributable to a parent and presented separately from the Group's equity. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount at the date of the business combination and its share of changes in equity since that date. Profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributed to the controlling and non-controlling interests in proportion to their ownership interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. However, in case where there are binding contractual arrangements that determine the attribution of the earnings, the attribution specified by such arrangement is considered.

The profit or loss on disposal (associated with loss of control) is recognised in the statement of profit and loss being the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest, and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in the other comprehensive income in respect of that de-consolidated entity, are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed off the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in the other comprehensive income are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss. Any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the resultant change in carrying value being recognised in statement of profit and loss.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as a transaction with equity holders. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration exchanged is recognised in 'NCI reserve', a component of equity.

b. Joint ventures and associates

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Investment in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using equity method; from the date on which Group obtains joint control over the joint venture / starts exercising significant influence over the associate. The said investments are tested at-least annually and whenever circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed the recoverable amount (viz. higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use).

c. Method of consolidation

Accounting policies of the respective individual subsidiary, joint venture and associate are aligned wherever necessary, so as to ensure consistency with the accounting policies that are adopted by the Group under Ind AS.

The standalone financial statements of subsidiaries are fully consolidated on a line-by-line basis, after adjusting for business combination adjustments (refer note 2.4). Intra-group balances and transactions, and income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated while preparing the said financial statements. The un-realised gains resulting from intra-group transactions are also eliminated. Similarly, the un-realised losses are eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence as to impairment of the asset transferred.

The Group's investments in its joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. Accordingly, the investments are carried at cost less any impairment losses, as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of investees. Any excess of the cost over the Group's share of net assets in its joint ventures / associates at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment. The un-realised gains / losses resulting from transactions with joint ventures and associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. However, un-realised losses are eliminated only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

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At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of investment and its carrying value.

2.4 Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting, and accordingly, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the acquiree are recorded at their acquisition date fair values (except certain assets and liabilities which are required to be measured as per the applicable standard) and the non-controlling interest is initially recognised at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is aggregation of the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree.

The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred, along with the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value (with the resulting difference being recognised in statement of profit and loss) of any previous equity interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the period in which the costs are incurred.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete as at the reporting date in which the combination occurs, the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at their provisional fair values at the date of acquisition. Subsequently adjustments to the provisional values are made within the measurement period, if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date; otherwise the adjustments are recorded in the period in which they occur.

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', or amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

a. Functional and presentation currency

The items included in financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. 'functional currency').

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

b. Transactions and balances

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

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

The equity items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historical cost.

c. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including the goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign entities) are translated into Rupees at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date whereas their statements of profit and loss are

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translated into Rupees at monthly average exchange rates and the equity is recorded at the historical rate. The resulting exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income and held in foreign currency translation reserve ('FCTR'), a component of equity. On disposal of a foreign operation (that is, disposal involving loss of control), the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

2.6 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

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

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

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

The derivatives designated in hedging relationship and separated embedded derivatives are classified basis the hedged item and host contract respectively.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), assets retirement obligations (refer note 2.17 (b)) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Further, it includes assets installed on the premises of customers as the associated risks, rewards and control remain with the Group.

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

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

Depreciation on PPE is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Freehold land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life. The Group has established the estimated range of useful lives for different categories of PPE as follows:

Categories	Years
Leasehold improvement	Period of lease or 10 -20 years, as applicable, whichever is less
Leasehold land	Period of lease
Buildings	20
Building on leased land	20
Plant and equipment	
- Network equipment (including passive infrastructure)	3 - 25
- Customer premise equipment	3 - 5
- Assets taken on finance lease	Period of lease or 10 years, as applicable, whichever is less
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	
Computer / Servers	3 - 5
Furniture & fixture and Office equipment	2 - 5
Vehicles	3 - 5

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of PPE are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at-least as at each financial year end so as to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effect of any change in the estimated useful lives, residual values and / or depreciation method are accounted prospectively, and accordingly, the depreciation is calculated over the PPE's remaining revised useful life. The cost and the accumulated

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depreciation for PPE sold, scrapped, retired or otherwise disposed off are de-recognised from the balance sheet and the resulting gains / (losses) are included in the statement of profit and loss within other expenses / other income.

The management basis its past experience and technical assessment has estimated the useful life, which is at variance with the life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and has accordingly, depreciated the assets over such useful life.

The cost of capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') is presented separately in the balance sheet.

2.8 Intangible assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when the Group controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Goodwill represents the cost of the acquired businesses in excess of the fair value of identifiable net assets purchased (refer note 2.4). Goodwill is not amortised; however it is tested annually for impairment (refer note 2.9) and carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The gains / (losses) on the disposal of a cash-generating-unit ('CGU') include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the CGU sold (in case goodwill has been allocated to group of CGUs; it is determined on the basis of the relative fair value of the operations sold).

The intangible assets that are acquired in a business combination are recognised at its fair value there at. Other intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. These assets having finite useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Amortisation is computed using the straight-line method over the expected useful life of intangible assets.

The Group has established the estimated useful lives of different categories of intangible assets as follows:

a. Software

Software are amortised over the period of license, generally not exceeding five years.

b. Bandwidth

Bandwidth is amortised over the period of the agreement.

c. Licenses (including spectrum)

Acquired licenses and spectrum are amortised commencing from the date when the related network is available for intended use in the relevant jurisdiction. The useful lives range from two to twenty five years.

The revenue-share based fee on licenses / spectrum is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period such cost is incurred.

d. Other acquired intangible assets

Other acquired intangible assets include the following:

Rights acquired for unlimited license access: Over the period of the agreement which ranges upto five years

Distribution network: One year to two years

Customer base: Over the estimated life of such relationships.

Non-compete fee: Over the period of the agreement which ranges upto five years

The useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at least at each financial year end so as to ensure that the method and period of amortisation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effect of any change in the estimated useful lives and / or amortisation method is accounted prospectively, and accordingly, the amortisation is calculated over the remaining revised useful life.

Further, the cost of intangible assets under development includes the amount of spectrum allotted to the Group and related costs (including borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets) (refer note 2.20), if any, for which services are yet to be rolled out and are presented separately in the balance sheet.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

a. Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment, at-least annually and whenever circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, the goodwill is allocated to a cash-generating-unit ('CGU') or group of CGUs ('CGUs'), which are expected to benefit from the acquisition-related synergies and represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, within an operating segment. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

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Impairment occurs when the carrying value of a CGU / CGUs including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU / CGUs. The recoverable amount of a CGU / CGUs is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU / CGUs.

The total impairment loss of a CGU / CGUs is allocated first to reduce the carrying value of Goodwill allocated to that CGU / CGUs and then to the other assets of that CGU / CGUs - on pro-rata basis of the carrying value of each asset.

b. PPE, intangible assets and intangible assets under development

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

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

Reversal of impairment losses

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

2.10 Financial instruments

a. Recognition, classification and presentation

The financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

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

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

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

The entire hybrid contract, financial assets with embedded derivatives, are considered in their entirety for determining the contractual terms of the cash flow and accordingly, the embedded derivatives are not separated. However, derivatives embedded in non-financial instrument / financial liabilities (measured at amortised cost) host contracts are classified as separate derivatives if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts.

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

b. Measurement - Non-derivative financial instruments

I. Initial measurement

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

II. Subsequent measurement - financial assets

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

i. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income.

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ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Equity investments which are not held for trading and for which the Group has elected to present the change in the fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flow represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI.

The changes in fair value are taken through OCI, except for the impairment (on debt instruments), interest (basis EIR method), dividend and foreign exchange differences which are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the financial asset is derecognised, the related accumulated fair value adjustments in OCI as at the date of derecognition are reclassified from equity and recognised in the statement of profit and loss. However, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to statement of profit and loss in case of equity instruments.

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

All equity instruments and financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Interest (basis EIR method) and dividend income from financial assets at FVTPL is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within finance income / finance costs separately from the other gains/losses arising from changes in the fair value.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and debt instrument carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month expected credit loss ('ECL') is used to provide for impairment loss, otherwise lifetime ECL is used.

However, only in case of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

III. Subsequent measurement - financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant).

c. Measurement - derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, including separated embedded derivatives, that are not designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss - Held for trading. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the statement of profit and loss within finance income / finance costs.

d. Hedging activities

I. Fair value hedge

Some of the Group's entities use derivative financial instruments (e.g. interest rate / currency swaps) to manage / mitigate their exposure to the risk of change in fair value of the borrowings. The Group designates certain interest swaps to hedge the risk of changes in fair value of recognised borrowings attributable to the hedged interest rate risk. The effective and ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the statement of profit and loss within finance income / finance costs, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortised to the statement of profit and loss over the period to remaining maturity of the hedged item.

II. Cash flow hedge

Some of the Group's entities use derivative financial instruments (e.g. foreign currency forwards, options, swaps) to manage their exposure to foreign exchange and price risk. Further, the Group designates certain derivative financial instruments (or its components) as hedging instruments for hedging the exchange rate fluctuation risk attributable to either a recognised item or a highly probable forecast transaction ('Cash flow hedge'). The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments (or its components) that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, are recognised in other comprehensive income and held as cash flow hedge reserve ('CFHR') – within other components of equity. Any gains / (losses) relating to the ineffective portion, are recognised immediately in

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the statement of profit and loss within finance income / finance costs. The amounts accumulated in equity are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit / (loss).

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a cash flow hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gains / (losses) existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised (on the basis as discussed in the above paragraph) when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. However, at any point of time, when a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gains / (losses) that were reported in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of profit and loss within finance income / finance costs.

III. Net investment hedge

The Group hedges its net investment in certain foreign subsidiaries. Accordingly, any foreign exchange differences on the hedging instrument (e.g. borrowings) relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income as foreign currency translation reserve ('FCTR') – within other components of equity, so as to offset the change in the value of the net investment being hedged. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on these hedges is immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The amounts accumulated in equity are included in the statement of profit and loss when the foreign operation is disposed or partially disposed.

e. Derecognition

The financial liabilities are de-recognised from the balance sheet when the under-lying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released. The financial assets are de-recognised from the balance sheet when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired, or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The difference in the carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.11 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease is based on whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Leases where the lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance lease and other leases are classified as operating lease.

Operating lease receipts / payments are recognised as an income / expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the lease payments increase in line with expected general inflation.

Contingent rents are recognised as income / expense in the period in which they are earned / incurred.

a. Group as a lessee

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease inception at lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges (recognised in the statement of profit and loss) and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Sale and leaseback transaction involves the sale and the leasing back of the same asset. In case it results in a finance lease, any profit or loss is not immediately recognised, instead the asset leased back is retained at its carrying value and the amount received towards the leased back portion is recorded as a finance lease obligation. However, in case it results in an operating lease, any profit or loss is recognised immediately provided the transaction occurs at fair value.

b. Group as a lessor

Assets leased to others under finance lease are recognised as receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the leased assets. Finance lease income is allocated to periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised in statement of profit and loss on a stratght-line basis over the lease term.

The Group enters into 'Indefeasible right to use' ('IRU') arrangement wherein the assets are given on lease over the substantial part of the asset life. However, the title to the assets and significant risk associated with the operation and maintenance of these assets remains with the Group. Hence, such arrangements are recognised as operating lease. The contracted price is recognised as revenue during the tenure of the agreement. Unearned IRU revenue received in advance is presented as deferred revenue within liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.12 Taxes

The income tax expense comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of

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

a. Current tax

The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates, laws and regulations, which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date in the respective countries where the group entities operate and generate taxable income. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the respective group entities' income tax obligation for the period are recognised in the balance sheet under non-current income tax assets / liabilities.

Any interest, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are not included in Income tax charge or (credit), but are rather recognised within finance costs.

The Group 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 on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. However, deferred tax are not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Further, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Moreover, deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates - unless the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Income tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the balance sheet, if and only when, (a) the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and (b) when it relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and where there is an intention to settle the current income tax balances on net basis.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined using the first-in-first-out method) and net realisable value. The costs comprise its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing to its present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated variable costs necessary to make the sale.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances and any deposits with original maturities of three months or less (that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and cash equivalents and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value). However, for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, in addition to above items, any bank overdrafts / cash credits that are integral part of the Group's cash management, are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

2.15 Share capital / Securities premium / Treasury shares

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

When the Company purchases its ordinary shares through Bharti Airtel Employees' Welfare Trust, they are treated as treasury shares, and the consideration paid is deducted from the Equity. When the treasury shares are subsequently re-issued, any difference between its carrying amount and consideration received is recognised in share-based-payment reserve.

2.16 Employee benefits

The Group's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution to plans, defined benefit plans, compensated absences, deferred compensation and share-based payments. The employee benefits are recognised in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the group employees.

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a. Defined contribution plans

The contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in profit or loss as and when the services are rendered by employees. The Group has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

b. Defined benefit plans

In accordance with the local laws and regulations, all the employees in India are entitled for the Gratuity plan. The said plan requires a lump-sum payment to eligible employees (meeting the required vesting service condition) at retirement or termination of employment, based on a pre-defined formula.

The Group provides for the liability towards the said plans on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out quarterly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method.

The obligation towards the said benefits is recognised in the balance sheet, at the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets (being the funded portion). The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates of government bonds.

The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the above mentioned discount rate to the plan assets and defined benefit obligations. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit obligation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit obligation are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The said re-measurements comprise of actuarial gains and losses (arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions), the return on plan assets (excluding interest). Re-measurements are not re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in any of the subsequent periods.

c. Other long-term employee benefits

The employees of the Group are entitled to compensated absences as well as other long-term benefits. Compensated absences benefit comprises of encashment and availment of leave balances that were earned by the employees over the period of past employment.

The Group provides for the liability towards the said benefits on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out quarterly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method. The related re-measurements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

d. Share-based payments

The Group operates equity-settled and cash-settled, employee share-based compensation plans, under which the Group receives services from employees as consideration for stock options either towards shares of the Company / cash settled units.

In case of equity-settled awards, the fair value is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss within employee benefits as employee share-based payment expenses, with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve (a component of equity).

However, in case of cash-settled awards, the credit is recognised as a liability within other non-financial liabilities. Subsequently, at each reporting period, until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, liability is re-measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

The total amount so expensed is determined by reference to the grant date fair value of the stock options granted, which includes the impact of any market performance conditions and non-vesting conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions. However, the non-market performance vesting and service conditions are considered in the assumption as to the number of options that are expected to vest. The forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and reduce the said expense rateably over the vesting period.

The expense so determined is recognised over the requisite vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. As at each reporting date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest, if required.

It recognises the impact of any revision to original estimates in the period of change. Accordingly, no expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for which vesting is conditional upon a market performance / non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market / non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that service conditions and all other non-market performance are satisfied.

Where the terms of an award are modified, in addition to the expense pertaining to the original award, an

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incremental expense is recognised for any modification that results in additional fair value, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled (including due to non-vesting conditions not being met), it is treated as if it is vested thereon, and any un-recognised expense for the award is recognised immediately.

2.17 Provisions

a. General

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

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

b. Asset retirement obligations ('ARO')

ARO are recognised for those operating lease arrangements where the Group has an 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 and are recognised as part of the cost of that particular asset. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are adjusted from the cost of the asset.

2.18 Contingencies

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent assets are not recognised and disclosed only where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.19 Revenue recognition

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group has adopted Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. Further during the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the Company has finalised the transition method as the fully retrospective method applied retrospectively and hence, the comparative information have been restated. Accordingly, certain commission charges hitherto included in Sales and marketing expenses in respect of Africa mobile operations have been netted from Revenue.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to the customer at the consideration which the Group has received or expects to receive in exchange of those products or services, net of any taxes / duties, discounts and process waivers. When determining the consideration to which the Group is entitled for providing promised products or services via intermediaries, the Group assesses whether it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the performance obligation and whether it controls the promised service before transfer to customers. To the extent that the intermediary is considered a principal, the consideration to which the Group is entitled is determined to be that received from the intermediary.

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

a. Service revenues

Service revenues mainly pertain to usage, subscription and customer onboarding charges for voice, data, messaging, value added services and Direct to Home (DTH) services. It also includes revenue from interconnection / roaming charges for usage of the Group's network by other operators for voice, data, messaging and signaling services. Service revenues also includes rental revenue for use of sites and energy revenue for the provision of energy for operation of sites.

Telecommunication services (comprising voice, data and SMS) are considered to represent a single performance obligation as all are provided over the Group's network and transmitted as data representing a digital signal on the network. The transmission consumes network bandwidth and therefore, irrespective of the nature of the communication, the customer ultimately receives access to the network and the right to consume network bandwidth.

The Group recognises revenue from these services as they are provided. Revenue is recognised based on actual units of telecommunication services provided during the reporting period as a proportion of the total units of telecommunication services to be provided. Subscription charges are recognised over the subscription pack validity period. Customer onboarding revenue and associated cost is recognised upon successful onboarding of customer i.e. upfront. Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified

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as unbilled revenue while invoicing / collection in excess of revenue are classified as deferred revenue / advance from customers. The Group 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.

Service revenues also includes revenue from interconnection / roaming charges for usage of the Group's network by other operators for voice, data, messaging and signaling services. These are recognised upon transfer of control of services being transferred over time.

Certain business services revenues include revenue from registration and installation, which are amortised over the period of agreement since the date of activation of service.

Revenues from long distance operations comprise of voice services and bandwidth services (including installation), which are recognised on provision of services and over the period of respective arrangements.

Rental revenue is recognized as and when services are rendered on a monthly basis as per the contractual terms prescribed under master service agreement entered with customer. The Group has ascertained that the lease payment received are structured to increase in line with expected general inflationary increase in cost and therefore not straight lined. Exit Charges are 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. Energy revenue 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. The determination of standalone selling prices is not required as the transaction prices are stated in the contract based on the identified performance obligation.

b. Multiple element arrangements

The Company has entered into certain multiple-element revenue arrangements which involve the delivery or performance of multiple products, services or rights to use assets. At the inception of the arrangement, all the deliverables therein are evaluated to determine whether they represent distinct performance obligations, and if so, they are accounted for separately. Total consideration related to the multiple element arrangements is allocated to each performance obligation based on their standalone selling prices. The stand-alone selling prices are determined based on the list prices at which the Company sells equipment and network services separately.

c. Equipment sales

Equipment sales mainly pertain to sale of telecommunication equipment and related accessories for which revenue is recognised when the control of equipment is transferred to the customer, i.e. transferred at a point in time. However, in case of equipment sale forming part of multiple-element revenue arrangements which is not a distinct performance obligation, revenue is recognised over the customer relationship period.

d. Interest income

The interest income is recognised using the EIR method. For further details, refer note 2.10.

e. Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established. For further details, refer note 2.10

2.20 Borrowing costs

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

2.21 Exceptional items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities which are non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Group.

2.22 Non-operating expense / income

Non-operating expense comprises regulatory levies applicable to finance income in some of the geographies whereas non-operating income pertains to certain fee income in one of the group entities.

2.23 Dividends paid

Dividend to shareholders is recognised as a liability and deducted from equity, in the year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. However, interim dividends declared by the Board of directors, which does not need shareholders' approval, are recognised as a liability and deducted from retained earnings, in the year in which the dividends are so declared.

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2.24 Earnings per share ('EPS')

The Company presents the Basic and Diluted EPS data.

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit for the period attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period excluding the treasury shares.

Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting, the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders and the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic EPS, for the effects of all the shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential shares. The dilutive potential shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value. Further, the dilutive potential shares are deemed converted as at beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date during the period.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the said financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Group, and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Group believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates and judgements are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

Although the Group regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions under-lying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognised in the financial statements in the year in which they become known.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a. Impairment reviews

PPE (including CWIP) and intangible assets with definite lives, are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. Similarly, goodwill and intangible assets under development is tested for impairment, at-least annually and whenever circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. For details as to the impairment policy, refer note 2.9. Accordingly the Group has performed impairment reviews for the above assets. However, the said reviews did not result in any impairment charge.

In calculating the value in use, the Group is required to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions inter-alia concerning the growth in earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ('EBITDA') margins, capital expenditure, long-term growth rates and discount rates to reflect the risks involved. Also, judgement is involved in determining the CGU /grouping of CGUs for allocation of the goodwill.

The Group mainly operates in developing markets and in such markets, the plan for shorter duration is not indicative of the long-term future performance. Considering this and the consistent use of such robust ten year information for management reporting purpose, the Group uses ten year plans for the purpose of impairment testing.

b. Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the relevant tax authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the unused tax losses and minimum alternate tax credits for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, future tax planning strategies and recent business performances and developments.

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c. Property, plant and equipment

Refer note 2.7 and 6 for the estimated useful life and carrying value of property, plant and equipment respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has reassessed useful life of certain categories of network assets based on internal assessment and technical evaluation, and accordingly has revised the estimate of its useful life from 18 years to 25 years in respect of those assets. The impact of above change on the depreciation charge for the current and future years are as follows:

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	Future
Impact on depriciation charge	(2,774)	(2,712)	(2,355)	(1,922)	9,763

d. Allowance for impairment of trade receivables

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

e. Contingent liabilities and provisions

The Group is involved in various legal, tax and regulatory matters, the outcome of which may not be favourable to the Group. Management in consultation with the legal, tax and other advisers assess the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed. The Group has applied its judgement and has recognised liabilities based on whether additional amounts will be payable and has included contingent liabilities where economic outflows are considered possible but not probable.

3.2 Critical j udgement's in applying the Group's accounting policies

The critical judgement's, which the management has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and has the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the said financial statements, is discussed below:

f. Revenue recognition and presentation

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent by determining whether it has primary obligation basis pricing latitude and exposure to credit / inventory risks associated with the sale of goods / rendering of services.

In the said assessment, both the legal form and substance of the agreement are reviewed to determine each party's role in the transaction.

g. Determination of functional currency

The Group has determined the functional currency of the group entities by identifying the primary economic environment in which the entity operates - based on under-lying facts / circumstances. However, in respect of certain intermediary foreign operations of the Group, the determination of functional currency is not very obvious due to mixed indicators and the extent of autonomy enjoyed by the foreign operation. In such cases management uses its judgement to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

h. Taxes

The identification of temporary differences pertaining to the investment in subsidiaries that are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future and the determination of the related deferred income tax liabilities after considering the requisite tax credits require the Group to make significant judgements.

4. Standards issued but not effective until the date of authorisation for issuance of the said financial statements :

The new significant standards, amendments to Standards that are issued but not yet effective until the date of authorisation for issuance of the said financial statements are discussed below. The Group has not early adopted these amendments and intends to adopt when they become effective.

Ind AS 116 'Leases'

In March 2019, MCA has notified the Ind AS 116, Leases. It will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 'Leases', and related interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation

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and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. It introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lease is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use and the underlying leased assets and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group is in the process of evaluating its impact on the financial statements.

The following pronouncements, which are potentially relevant to the Group, have been issued and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments : According to the appendix, Group need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the group have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The Group does not expect that the adoption of the said amendment will have any significant impact on the financial Statements.

- Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes: The amendment clarifies that an Group shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity accordingly to where the Group originally recognised those past transactions or events whereas hitherto it was being recognised in equity.

5. Significant transactions / new developments

a) Subsequent to the balance sheet date, on May 03, 2019, the Company has launched a rights issue of approximately 1,134 Mn fully paid up equity shares (face value ₹ 5 each) at a price of ₹ 220/- per share aggregating to ₹ 249,390. The right issue will close on May 17, 2019. The rights entitlement is determined as 19 equity shares for every 67 equity shares held.

b) In February 2019, Airtel Kenya, the Group's operating subsidiary in Kenya, entered into an agreement with Telkom Kenya Limited, the third largest mobile network operator in Kenya, to merge their respective mobile, enterprise and carrier services businesses to operate as 'Airtel-Telkom'. As at the date of this financial statements, the transaction remains subject to approval by the relevant authorities.

c) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Group had entered into a scheme of amalgamation for the merger of Telenor (India) Communications Private Limited with the Company. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2019, as the closing conditions for the said merger have been fulfilled, the said transaction is consummated. The difference of ₹ 5,315 between the purchase consideration (issuance of five equity shares and working capital adjustments) and fair value of net assets has been recognised as Capital reserve, a component of equity.

The fair values of the assets and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition are as follows:

Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment (including capital-work-in-progress of ₹ 94)	4,264
Other intangible assets (including intangible assets under development of ₹ 655)	17,684
Indemnification assets	8,835
Others	6,309
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	6,931
Others	7,661
Non-current liabilities	
Borrowings	14,842
Others	955
Current liabilities	
Borrowings	1,229
Trade payables	17,301
Others	12,592
Net assets acquired	**4,765**

d) During the year ended March 31, 2019, Airtel Africa Limited issued to global investors 976,635,762 equity shares for an aggregate investment of USD 1,450 together with certain indemnities. These indemnities represent an obligation for adjustment of subscription amounts triggered on payouts for the indemnified contingencies. These have been recorded as derivatives measured at fair value through profit and loss and other financial liabilities initially measured at fair value and subsequently re-measured at amortised cost. The key assumptions taken into measurement of these liabilities are around the probability of the outcome on which the indemnities are based and expected settlement amount.

e) During the year ended March 31, 2019, Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V., a subsidiary of the Group, early redeemed an amount of USD 995 from its USD 1,500 5.125% Guaranteed Senior Notes due in March 2023 at a consideration equivalent to 98.5% of the par amount of each bond plus interest accrued.

f) During the year ended March 31, 2019, consequent to the change in shareholder rights in Airtel Payment Bank Limited ('APBL'), APBL ceased to be a subsidiary (under Ind AS, '110 Consolidated Financial Statements'). APBL has since been

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considered as an associate (under Ind AS 28, 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'). Hence, in accordance with Ind AS 110, the difference between the fair value of retained interest and the previous carrying amount of the Group's share in the net assets of APBL, of ₹ 8,735 has been recognized as gain within exceptional items.

g) In January 2019, the Government of Tanzania ('GoT') and the Group, on a composite basis, agreed (i) to the GoT's withdrawal of certain tax claims and regulatory fines (ii) the entry into an agreement between the GoT and Airtel Tanzania ('AT') for the provision of support services to AT on a 'best efforts' basis in order to support its development; (iii) to approve the sale of towers owned by AT; (iv) to allow a defined portion of the net sale proceeds of the tower sale towards repayment of the outstanding shareholder loan granted to AT by Bharti Airtel Tanzania B.V. ('BATBV') which shall be treated as full repayment of said loan; (v) to either exempt AT from the listing obligations or to ensure that the Group's beneficial ownership of AT will not decrease below 51% at any time; and (vi) to an increase in the GOT's shareholding in AT, to 49% at zero effective cost. The said document also provided for execution of detailed agreements between GoT, AT and the Group, wherever required, to give effect to the above.

Pursuant to the above arrangement, the Group believes that the above-mentioned settlement amongst the shareholders of AT should be accounted for as an equity transaction on the consummation of the said agreements.

h) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company's board of directors at its meeting held on October 25, 2018, has paid interim dividend for the financial year 2018-19 of ₹ 2.50/- per equity share (face value : ₹ 5/- each).

i) During the year ended March 31, 2019, Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V., a subsidiary of the Company, has redeemed Euro 1,000 Mn 4% senior notes due in December 2018 ('Notes').

j) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has acquired 7.95% equity stake in Airtel Gabon S.A. thereby, increasing its shareholding to 97.95%. The excess of consideration paid to NCI over the carrying value of the interest acquired ₹ 1,112 has been recognised in the transaction with NCI reserve, a component of equity.

k) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has acquired 8.52% equity stake in Airtel Networks Limited thereby, increasing its shareholding to 91.77%. The excess of consideration paid to NCI over the carrying value of the interest acquired ₹ 4,684 has been recognised in the transaction with NCI reserve, a component of equity.

l) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group had entered into an agreement to sell 15% equity stake in Bharti Telemedia Limited, a subsidiary of the Company. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2019, as the closing conditions for the said transaction have been fulfilled, the said transaction is consummated. Accordingly, the excess of proceeds over the NCI amounting to ₹ 19,064 has been recognised directly in NCI reserve, a component of equity.

m) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group had entered into a share purchase agreement with Millicom International Cellular S.A. to acquire 100% equity interest in Tigo Rwanda Limited. The acquisition will make the Group the second largest mobile operator in Rwanda. The difference of ₹ 362 between the fair value of purchase consideration (including contingent consideration) aggregating to ₹ 3,200 and provisional fair value of net assets of ₹ 2,838 had been recognised as goodwill. The said goodwill is mainly attributable to the acquired customer base, assembled workforce and economies of scale expected from combining the operations of the Group. The initial accounting for the acquisition had only provisionally determined at the year ended March 31, 2018.

Further during the year ended March 31, 2019, the provisional accounting has been finalized and accordingly, the revised difference of ₹ 873 between the fair value of the purchase consideration aggregating to ₹ 3,377 and fair value of net assets of ₹ 2,504 has been recognised as goodwill.

Further, with effect from July 1, 2018, Tigo Rwanda Limited had merged with Airtel Rwanda Limited. Accordingly Tigo Rwanda Limited has ceased to exist.

n) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group had entered into a share purchase agreement with seller of Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited ('TDNPL') to acquire 100% equity interest in TDNPL.

The difference of ₹ 739 Mn between the purchase consideration and fair value of net assets has been recognised as goodwill. The said goodwill is mainly attributable to synergies expected from the combined operation of the Group and TDNPL.

o) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Group signed a definitive agreement to enter into 50-50 joint venture between Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V. and MIC Africa B.V. against consideration of their respective ownership interest of operations in Ghana. Further during the year ended March 31, 2018, as the closing conditions for consummation of the transaction have been fulfilled, the Group and Millicom International Cellular had formed a joint venture to combine their telecommunication operations in Ghana.

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p) During the year ended March 31, 2018, an understanding for demerger of consumer mobile businesses of Tata Teleservices Limited and Tata Teleservices Maharashtra Limited into the Company / Bharti Hexacom Limited (subsidiary of the Company) was entered into. Further, the boards of directors have approved the scheme(s) of arrangement under section 230 to section 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the said demerger. The said transaction is subject to requisite regulatory approvals.

q) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group has sold approx. 150.5 Mn equity shares of Bharti Infratel Limited. The excess of proceeds (net of associated transaction costs, taxes and regulatory levies) over the change in NCI amounting to ₹ 42,598 has been recognized directly in NCI reserve, a component of equity.

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

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of PPE for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Leasehold improvement	Building	Land	Plant and equipment	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers & servers	Total
Gross carrying value									
As of April 1, 2017	**8,403**	**10,408**	**3,438**	**1,286,468**	**2,723**	**2,174**	**7,427**	**71,506**	**1,392,547**
Additions / capitalisation	318	147	123	220,354	389	57	798	7,688	229,874
Acquisition through business combinations*	15	157	-	3,996	-	19	-	510	4,697
Disposals / adjustments	229	(498)	520	(38,517)	(29)	(52)	(547)	119	(38,775)
Sale of subsidiaries^	(82)	(66)	-	(9,184)	(145)	(4)	(114)	(1,345)	(10,940)
Exchange differences	127	9	131	(4,665)	59	88	(54)	(141)	(4,446)
As of March 31, 2018	**9,010**	**10,157**	**4,212**	**1,458,452**	**2,997**	**2,282**	**7,510**	**78,337**	**1,572,957**
Additions / capitalisation	849	2	211	251,349	571	24	1,111	5,988	260,105
Acquisition through business combinations*	-	-	-	4,450	27	-	5	82	4,564
Disposals / adjustments	(24)	(53)	87	(6,091)	(130)	(146)	(585)	(1,933)	(8,875)
Sale of subsidiaries^	(4)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(17)	(153)	(175)
Exchange differences	8	(74)	3	(5,719)	(316)	51	50	491	(5,506)
As of March 31, 2019	**9,839**	**10,032**	**4,513**	**1,702,441**	**3,148**	**2,211**	**8,074**	**82,812**	**1,823,070**
Accumulated depreciation									
As of April 1, 2017	**6,485**	**3,691**	**128**	**690,103**	**2,351**	**1,813**	**4,664**	**63,224**	**772,459**
Charge#	533	495	18	128,189	429	176	1,028	6,154	137,022
Disposals / adjustments	228	(384)	(33)	(32,400)	(3)	(28)	(170)	119	(32,671)
Sale of subsidiaries^	(60)	(27)	-	(4,168)	(134)	(3)	(90)	(1,222)	(5,704)
Exchange differences	122	5	11	(4,318)	13	72	(42)	(91)	(4,228)
As of March 31, 2018	**7,308**	**3,780**	**124**	**777,406**	**2,656**	**2,030**	**5,390**	**68,184**	**866,878**
Charge#	490	548	19	146,611	410	112	923	5,799	154,912
Disposals / adjustments	(13)	(19)	84	(4,357)	(118)	(134)	(577)	(1,669)	(6,803)
Sale of subsidiaries^	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(61)	(75)
Exchange differences	5	(47)	2	(7,211)	(288)	46	49	374	(7,070)
As of March 31, 2019	**7,786**	**4,262**	**229**	**912,449**	**2,660**	**2,054**	**5,775**	**72,627**	**1,007,842**
Net carrying value									
As of March 31, 2018	1,702	6,377	4,088	681,046	341	252	2,120	10,153	706,079
As of March 31, 2019	2,053	5,770	4,284	789,992	488	157	2,299	10,185	815,228

*Refer note 5 (c), (m) & (n)

^Refer note 5 (f) & (o)

#It includes ₹ 5,861 (March 31, 2018 ₹ 3,672) on account of exceptional item with respect to plant and equipment (refer note 32 (i) a & (ii) a) and ₹ 419 (March 31, 2018 ₹ 387) on account of court approved scheme / arrangements.

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The Company has capitalised borrowing cost of ₹ 930 and Nil during the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively.

The carrying value of CWIP as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 is ₹ 88,433 and ₹ 52,089 respectively, which mainly pertains to plant and equipment.

The following table summarises the detail of the significant assets taken on finance lease:

Plant and equipment	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Gross carrying value	37,077	36,453
Accumulated depreciation	22,001	19,898
Net carrying value	15,076	16,555

For details towards pledge of the above assets refer note 20.2.

7. Intangible assets

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

		Other intangible assets				
	Goodwill #	Software	Bandwidth	Licenses (including spectrum)	Other acquired intangibles	Total
Gross carrying value						
As of April 1, 2017	**340,719**	**17,982**	**23,582**	**933,212**	**9,777**	**984,553**
Additions / capitalisation	-	3,637	7,451	64,352	6	75,446
Acquisition through business combinations*	1,084	-	-	321	632	953
Disposals / adjustment@	-	(140)	138	460	(389)	69
Sale of subsidiaries^	(6,310)	-	(463)	(16,112)	-	(16,575)
Exchange differences	(4,783)	2	(71)	(2,830)	102	(2,797)
As of March 31, 2018	**330,710**	**21,481**	**30,637**	**979,403**	**10,128**	**1,041,649**
Additions / capitalisation	-	2,740	18,269	47,713	-	68,722
Acquisition through business combinations*	436	1	-	15,691	831	16,523
Disposals / adjustment@	-	(1)	319	326	(23)	621
Sale of subsidiaries^	(3)	(194)	-	-	-	(194)
Exchange differences	4,056	20	1,252	133	53	1,458
As of March 31, 2019	**335,199**	**24,047**	**50,477**	**1,043,266**	**10,989**	**1,128,779**
Accumulated amortisation						
As of April 1, 2017	**-**	**14,064**	**6,620**	**135,302**	**4,386**	**160,372**
Charge	-	2,731	1,663	52,612	2,462	59,468
Disposals / adjustments@	-	(140)	138	460	(389)	69
Sale of subsidiaries^	-	-	(53)	(14,868)	-	(14,921)
Exchange differences	-	2	(9)	(1,295)	108	(1,194)
As of March 31, 2018	**-**	**16,657**	**8,359**	**172,211**	**6,567**	**203,794**
Charge	-	2,525	2,799	57,515	2,004	64,843
Disposals / adjustments@		(1)	104	12	(22)	93
Sale of subsidiaries^	-	(75)		-	-	(75)
Exchange differences	-	20	178	(644)	45	(401)
As of March 31, 2019	**-**	**19,126**	**11,440**	**229,094**	**8,594**	**268,254**
Net carrying value						
As of March 31, 2018	328,070	4,824	22,278	807,192	3,561	837,855
As of March 31, 2019	332,562	4,921	39,037	814,172	2,395	860,525

#Net carrying value of goodwill includes accumulated impairment of ₹ 2,637.

*Refer note 5 (c), (m) & (n)

^Refer note 5 (f) & (o)

@Mainly pertains to gross block and accumulated amortisation of license (including spectrum), bandwidth and software whose useful life has expired.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The carrying value of Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is ₹ 7,909 and ₹ 45,423 respectively, which pertains to spectrum.

During the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 the Group has capitalised borrowing cost of ₹ 178 and ₹ 3,037 respectively.

Weighted average remaining amortization period of licenses as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is 15.01 years and 15.88 years respectively.

For details towards pledge of the above assets refer note 20.2.

Impairment review

The Group tests goodwill for impairment annually on December 31. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the testing did not result in any impairment in the carrying amount of goodwill.

The carrying amount of goodwill is attributable to the following CGU / group of CGUs:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Mobile Services - Africa	285,327	281,182
Mobile Services - India	40,413	40,413
Airtel business	6,478	6,131
Homes Services	344	344
	332,562	**328,070**

The recoverable amount of the above CGUs are based on value-in-use, which is determined based on ten year business plans that have been approved by management for internal purposes. The said planning horizon reflects the assumptions for short-to-mid term market developments. The cash flows beyond the planning period are extrapolated using appropriate terminal growth rates. The terminal growth rates used do not exceed the long term average growth rates of the respective industry and country in which the entity operates and are consistent with the internal / external sources of information.

The key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations are as follows:

- EBITDA margins
- Discount rate
- Growth rates
- Capital expenditures

EBITDA margins: The margins have been estimated based on past experience after considering incremental revenue arising out of adoption of valued added and data services from the existing and new customers, though these benefits are partially offset by decline in tariffs in competitive scenario. Margins will be positively impacted from the efficiencies and cost rationalisation / others initiatives driven by the Group; whereas, factors like higher churn, increased cost of operations may impact the margins negatively.

Discount rate: Discount rate reflects the current market assessment of the risks specific to a CGU or group of CGUs and estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital for respective CGU / group of CGUs. Pre-tax discount rates used are 21.61% / 13.39% for Mobile Services – Africa / other CGUs respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 24.15% / 12.75% for Mobile Services – Africa / other CGUs respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Growth rates: The growth rates used are in line with the long-term average growth rates of the respective industry and country in which the entity operates and are consistent with the internal / external sources of information. The average growth rates used in extrapolating cash flows beyond the planning period ranged from 3.5% to 4.0% for March 31, 2019 and ranged from 3.5% to 4.0% for March 31, 2018.

Capital expenditures: The cash flow forecasts of capital expenditure are based on past experience after considering the additional capital expenditure required for roll out of incremental coverage and capacity requirements and to provide enhanced voice and data services.

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Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use for Homes Services and Airtel Business, no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would have caused the carrying amount of these units to exceed their recoverable amount.

In case of Mobile Services - India CGU group, the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount by ₹ 3,38,681 (22.99%) as of December 31, 2018 and ₹ 3,49,671 (25.53%) as of December 31, 2017 . An increase of 1.76% (December 31, 2017: 1.78%) in pre-tax discount rate shall equate the recoverable amount with the carrying amount of the Mobile Services – India CGU group as of December 31, 2018. Further, no reasonably possible change in the terminal growth rate beyond the planning horizon would cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount.

In case of Mobile Services - Africa CGU group, the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount by ₹ 1,53,714 (39.39%) as of December 31, 2018 and ₹ 54,087 (15.20%) as of December 31, 2017. An increase of 5.67% (December 31, 2017: 2.37%) in pre-tax discount rate shall equate the recoverable amount with the carrying amount of the Mobile Services – Africa CGU group as of December 31, 2018. Further, no reasonably possible change in the terminal growth rate beyond the planning horizon would cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount.

Mobile Services Africa Segment

During March 2019, due to revision in organisational structure of Mobile Services Africa segment, goodwill has been re-allocated to the following clusters based on implicit goodwill approach as an alternative to the relative fair value method. Implicit goodwill has been determined as the difference between value in use and carrying value of each segment relative to the total implicit goodwill. This is similar to the approach used for deriving goodwill using a purchase price allocation method in the case of a business combination. At the date of implementation of the new organisational structure; goodwill allocated to the three clusters is given in the table below:

	As of March 31, 2019
Nigeria	104,063
East Africa	135,536
Rest of Africa	50,414
	290,013

On reallocation of goodwill, impairment tests by Mobile Services Africa Segment for the above clusters did not result in any impairment.

8. Investment in joint ventures and associates

Details of joint ventures:

S. no.	Name of joint ventures	Principal place of business	Principal activities	Ownership interest % As of March 31, 2019	Ownership interest % As of March 31, 2018
1	Indus Towers Limited*	India	Passive infrastructure services	22.49	22.49
2	Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V.$	Netherlands	Investment company	50.00	50.00
3	Bridge Mobile Pte Limited	Singapore	Provision of regional mobile services	10.00	10.00
4	FireFly Networks Limited	India	Telecommunication services	50.00	50.00

* Bharti Infratel Limited, in which the Group has 53.51% equity interest (53.54% as of March 31, 2018), owns 42% of Indus Towers Limited .

$ w.e.f. October 12, 2017, refer note 5(o).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Details of associates:

S. no.	Name of associates	Principal place of business	Principal activities	Ownership interest % As of March 31, 2019	Ownership interest % As of March 31, 2018
1	Seychelles Cable Systems Company Limited	Seychelles	Submarine cable system	26.00	26.00
2	Robi Axiata Limited	Bangladesh	Telecommunication services	25.00	25.00
3	Seynse Technologies Private Limited	India	Financial services	22.54	22.54
4	Juggernaut Books Private Limited (w.e.f. November 29, 2017)	India	Digital books publishing services	19.35	10.71
5	Airtel Payments Bank Limited (w.e.f. October 25, 2018)	India	Mobile commerce services	80.10	-

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Joint ventures	54,227	64,714
Associates	34,710	22,125
	88,937	**86,839**

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss are as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Recognised in profit and loss		
Joint ventures	3,630	10,715
Associates	(74)	(106)
	3,556	**10,609**
Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Joint ventures	(2)	1
Associates	(11)	17
	(13)	**18**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The summarised financial information of joint venture and associate that are material to the Group are as follows:

Summarized balance sheet

	As of						
	Joint ventures				Associate		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019
	Indus Towers Limited		Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V.*		Robi Axiata Limited		Airtel Payment Bank Limited
Assets							
Non current assets	193,138	201,576	24,056	12,102	105,957	104,308	1,062
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents ('C&CE')	3,224	1,063	886	1,759	1,920	1,111	4,290
Other current assets (excluding 'C&CE')	47,774	33,534	3,605	2,120	8,456	8,899	7,207
Total current assets	**50,998**	**34,597**	**4,491**	**3,879**	**10,376**	**10,010**	**11,497**
Liabilities							
Non current liabilities							
Borrowings	11,223	9,556	9,705	4,122	11,509	6,078	-
Other liabilities	32,429	31,751	5,489	716	3,805	2,836	47
Total non current liabilities	**43,652**	**41,307**	**15,194**	**4,838**	**15,314**	**8,914**	**47**
Current liabilities							
Borrowings	44,574	30,683	1,654	869	11,071	22,177	-
Other liabilities	34,279	32,233	8,347	12,283	39,990	37,396	10,579
Total current liabilities	**78,853**	**62,916**	**10,001**	**13,152**	**51,061**	**59,573**	**10,579**
Equity	**121,631**	**131,950**	**3,352**	**(2,009)**	**49,958**	**45,831**	**1,933**
Percentage of Group's ownership interest	42.00%	42.00%	50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	80.10%
Interest in joint venture / associate	51,085	55,419	1,676	(1,005)	12,490	11,458	1,548
Consolidation adjustment (inlcuding goodwill / accounting policy alignment)	1,397	2,691	-	7,548	11,396	10,162	8,735
Carrying amount of investment	**52,482**	**58,110**	**1,676**	**6,543**	**23,886**	**21,620**	**10,283**

Summarised information on statement of profit and loss

	For the year / period ended						
	Joint ventures				Associate		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019
	Indus Towers Limited		Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V.*		Robi Axiata Limited		Airtel Payment Bank Limited
Revenue	184,775	187,424	11,683	5,612	60,491	52,635	1,434
Depreciation and amortisation	27,572	27,766	3,689	1,388	15,016	11,574	45
Finance income	534	995	-	-	85	66	-
Finance cost	6,028	5,053	5,180	789	2,697	1,343	98
Income tax expense	13,078	16,593	2	3	889	1,385	-
Profit / (loss) for the year / period	**24,220**	**31,013**	**(9,059)**	**(1,092)**	**2,887**	**(1,668)**	**(1,541)**

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Summarised information on statement of profit and loss (Contd..)

	For the year / period ended						
	Joint ventures				Associate		
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019
	Indus Towers Limited		Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V.*		Robi Axiata Limited		Airtel Payment Bank Limited
OCI / loss for the year / period	(6)	3	-	-	(46)	76	1
Percentage of Group's ownership interest	42.00%	42.00%	50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	80.10%
Group's share in profit / (loss) for the year	10,172	13,025	(4,529)	(546)	722	(417)	(1,235)
Group's share in OCI / (loss) for the year / period	(2)	1	-	-	(11)	19	1
Consolidation adjustments / accounting policy alignment	(1,294)	(1,209)	(724)	(564)	471	135	-
Group's share in profit / (loss) recognised	**8,878**	**11,816**	**(5,253)**	**(1,110)**	**1,193**	**(282)**	**(1,235)**
Dividend received from joint venture / associate	11,261	10,010	-	-	-	-	-

*Based on consolidated financial statements of the entity

The aggregate information of joint ventures that are individually immaterial is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Carrying amount of investments	69	61

Group's share in joint ventures

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Net profit	4	9
Total comprehensive income	4	9

The aggregate information of associates that are individually immaterial is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Carrying amount of investments	543	505

Group's share in associates

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Net profit	(33)	176
Total comprehensive income	(33)	176

Refer note 24 for Group's share of joint venture's and associate's commitments and contingencies.

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

9. Investments in subsidiaries

Information as to the subsidiaries which are part of the Group is as follows:

S. no.	Principal activity	Principal place of business	Number of wholly-owned subsidiaries As of March 31, 2019	Number of wholly-owned subsidiaries As of March 31, 2018
1	Telecommunication services	India	4	4
2	Telecommunication services	Africa	7	8
3	Telecommunication services	South Asia	1	1
4	Telecommunication services	Others	6	6
5	Mobile commerce services	Africa	13	13
6	Infrastructure services	Africa	3	4
7	Submarine cable	Mauritius	1	1
8	Investment company	Netherlands	31	22
9	Investment company	Mauritius	10	7
10	Investment company	Others	3	3
11	Others	India	3	2
			82	**71**

S. no.	Principal activity	Principal place of business	Number of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries As of March 31, 2019	Number of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries As of March 31, 2018
1	Telecommunication services	India	2	2
2	Telecommunication services	Africa	7	7
3	Mobile commerce services	India	0	1
4	Mobile commerce services	Africa	3	3
5	Infrastructure services	India	1	1
6	Infrastructure services	Africa	2	2
7	Direct to home services	India	1	1
8	Investment company	Africa	2	1
			18	**18**

Additionally, the Group also controls the employee stock option plan trusts as mentioned here below:

S. no.	Name of trust	Principal place of business
1	Bharti Airtel Employees' Welfare Trust	India
2	Bharti Infratel Employees' Welfare Trust	India

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The summarised financial information of subsidiaries (including acquisition date fair valuation and adjustments thereto, and accounting policies alignment) having material non-controlling interests is as follows:-

Summarised balance sheet

	Bharti Infratel Limited*		Bharti Hexacom Limited		Airtel Africa Limited*#
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018	As of March 31, 2019
Assets					
Non current assets	139,923	135,827	103,402	94,539	501,388
Current assets	42,800	76,121	10,005	8,931	98,248
Liabilities					
Non current liabilities	13,033	14,613	3,237	2,628	203,033
Current liabilities	17,752	18,159	52,494	35,949	198,818
Equity	**151,939**	**179,176**	**57,676**	**64,893**	**197,785**
% of ownership interest held by NCI	46.49%	46.46%	30.00%	30.00%	31.69%
Accumulated NCI	70,632	83,245	17,303	19,468	62,680

Summarised statement of profit and loss

	Bharti Infratel Limited*		Bharti Hexacom Limited		Airtel Africa Limited*#
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue	65,889	64,751	36,199	44,181	226,079
Net profit / (loss)	22,085	22,651	(7,220)	(1,119)	29,847
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	(24)	24	3	2	(17,195)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	22,061	22,675	(7,217)	(1,117)	12,652
Profit / (loss) allocated to NCI	10,271	9,530	(2,160)	(335)	3,486

Summarised statement of cash flows

	Bharti Infratel Limited*		Bharti Hexacom Limited		Airtel Africa Limited*#
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	31,586	34,694	4,926	9,882	64,827
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from investing activities	15,999	(18,551)	(11,657)	(14,884)	17,557
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from financing activities	(47,947)	(35,548)	5,595	2,883	(41,939)
Net cash (outflow) / inflow	**(362)**	**(19,405)**	**(1,136)**	**(2,119)**	**40,445**
Dividend paid to NCI (including tax)	22,286	3,411	-	246	-

*Based on consolidated financial statements of the entity.

#ReferNote5(d)

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

10. Investments

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Investment at FVTPL		
Government securities	293	292
Equity instruments	3,175	2,672
Mutual funds	16,007	334
Preference shares	342	318
	19,817	**3,616**
Investment at FVTOCI		
Bonds	2,124	2,153
	2,124	**2,153**
	21,941	**5,769**

Current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Investment at FVTPL		
Mutual funds	33,506	51,038
Government securities	11,925	11,798
Bonds	801	1,001
Non-convertible debenture	-	997
	46,232	**64,834**
Investment at FVTOCI		
Government securities	-	3,904
Commercial paper	-	240
	-	**4,144**
	46,232	**68,978**
Aggregate book / market value of quoted investments		
Non-current	18,424	2,777
Current	46,232	65,074
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments		
Non-current	3,517	2,992
Current	-	3,904

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11. Derivative financial instruments

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Assets		
Currency swaps, forward and option contracts	346	8,541
Interest swaps	3,185	2,101
Embedded derivatives	-	330
	3,531	**10,972**
Liabilities		
Currency swaps, forward and option contracts	3,691	474
Interest swaps / others	9,579	5,210
Embedded derivatives	298	8
	13,568	**5,692**
Non-current derivative financial assets	3,105	2,031
Current derivative financial assets	426	8,941
Non-current derivative financial liabilities	(826)	(5,409)
Current derivative financial liabilities	(12,742)	(283)
	(10,037)	**5,280**

During the year ended March 31, 2019 the Company issued shares to several global investors. The shares subscription agreements included certain indemnities that are embedded derivatives not clearly and closely related to the shares and therefore have been bifurcated and presented separately as a derivative financial liability. The fair value of those embedded derivatives was ₹ 9,095 as of March 31,2019. These derivative liabilities will expire on or prior to occurrence of the date that is 12 months after the date of closing of subscription agreement and IPO Publication Date.

12. Security deposits

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Considered good*	16,452	9,703
Considered doubtful	1,448	1,357
Less: provision for doubtful deposits	(1,448)	(1,357)
	16,452	**9,703**

Security deposits primarily include deposits given towards rented premises, cell sites and interconnect ports.

*It includes amount due from related party refer note 35.

For details towards pledge of the above assets refer note 20.

13. Financial assets – others

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Rent equalisation	3,067	4,164
Bank deposits	13	950
Margin money deposits	147	419
Claims recoverable	-	74
Others	-	207
	3,227	**5,814**

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The details of interest accrued on above items (which is included within 'interest accrued on deposits' under current other financial assets) is provided in the table given below:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Bank deposits	-	38
	-	**38**

Current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Unbilled revenue	17,072	16,136
Claims recoverable	1,327	1,180
Receivable on sale of business / tower assets*	-	8,736
Interest accrued on investments / deposits	602	870
Others#	1,342	540
	20,343	**27,462**

*Interest accrued on tower sale receivable is ₹ Nil and ₹ 150 as of March 31,2019 and March 31,2018 respectively is included within 'interest accrued on deposits' above.

#It includes finance lease receivables and amounts due from related party (refer note 35).

For details towards pledge of the above assets refer note 20.

14. Income tax

The major components of the income tax expense are:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Current income tax		
- For the year	19,527	21,082
- Adjustments for prior periods	(136)	(2,852)
	19,391	**18,230**
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(27,924)	(4,536)
- Effect of change in tax rate	-	411
- Adjustments for prior periods	(25,660)	(3,270)
	(53,584)	**(7,395)**
Income tax (credit) / expense	**(34,193)**	**10,835**

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Net Gains / (losses) on net investments hedge	5,428	(122)
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	(62)	(29)
Deferred Tax charged/(credited) recorded in Other Comprehensive Income	**5,366**	**(151)**

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The reconciliation between the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax and the income tax charge is summarised below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Loss / Profit before tax	(17,318)	32,672
Tax expense @ company's domestic tax rate 34.944% / 34.608%	(6,052)	11,307
Effect of:		
Share of profits in associates and joint ventures	(1,245)	(3,985)
Tax holiday	264	303
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(25,795)	(6,125)
Effect of changes in tax rate	-	411
Additional taxes / taxes for which no credit is allowed	3,139	2,339
Difference in overseas tax rates	(1,589)	(77)
Items subject to different tax rate	(30)	452
(Income) / expense (net) not taxable / deductible	(3,028)	(551)
Tax on undistributed retained earnings	2,286	2,434
Item for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	(24)	4,662
Settlement of various disputes	(2,229)	(395)
Others	110	60
Income tax (credit) / expense	**(34,193)**	**10,835**

The analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets (net)		
a) Deferred tax liability due to		
Depreciation / amortisation on PPE / intangible assets	(89,029)	(86,565)
b) Deferred tax asset arising out of		
Provision for impairment of debtors / advances	13,023	16,291
Carry forward losses	90,952	23,424
Unearned income	559	576
Employee benefits	1,311	1,285
Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') credit	60,463	57,484
Lease rent equilisation	6,893	7,093
Fair valuation of financial instruments and exchange differences	3,068	8,210
Rates and taxes	476	1,431
Others	1,663	101
	89,379	**29,330**

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		
a) Deferred tax liability due to		
Lease rent equilisation (net)	2,804	3,639
Fair valuation of financial instruments and exchange differences	136	(569)
Depreciation / amortisation on PPE / intangible assets	5,940	6,242
Undistributed retained earnings	3,367	3,541
Others	345	115
b) Deferred tax asset arising out of		
Provision for impairment of debtors / advances	(828)	(1,652)
Carry forward losses	(250)	(498)
Unearned income	8	7
Employee benefits	(225)	(219)
	11,297	**10,606**

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Deferred tax expense		
Provision for impairment of debtors / advances	(4,437)	2,604
Carry forward losses	61,811	19,575
Unearned income	(43)	(497)
Employee benefits	47	162
MAT credit	3,150	(47)
Lease rent equilisation (net)	653	658
Fair valuation of financial instruments and exchange differences	(14,270)	864
Rates and taxes	(955)	(96)
Depreciation / amortisation on property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	6,039	(16,178)
Undistributed retained earnings	201	(549)
Others	1,388	899
Net deferred tax income	**53,584**	**7,395**

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Opening balance	**18,724**	**16,766**
Tax expense / (credit) recognised in statement of profit or loss	53,584	7,395
Tax expense on Business combination	3,717	(1,709)
Tax expense recognised in OCI:		
- on net investments hedge	5,428	(122)
- on fair value through OCI investments	(62)	(29)
Exchange differences and others	(3,309)	(3,577)
Closing balance	**78,082**	**18,724**

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward tax losses / credits (including capital losses) can be utilised. Accordingly, the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of deductible temporary differences and carry forward tax losses (including capital losses) of ₹ 438,813 and ₹ 509,731 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively, as it is not probable that relevant taxable profits will be available in future. The applicable tax rates for the same vary from 3% to 45%, depending on the tax jurisdiction in which the respective group entity operates. Of the above balance as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, ₹ (3,013) and ₹ 70,508 respectively have an indefinite carry forward period and the balance amount expires, if unutilised, as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Expiry date		
Within one - three years	54,870	52,694
Within three - five years	31,994	31,265
Above five years	354,963	355,264
	441,827	**439,223**

Moreover, deferred tax liability has not been recognised in respect of temporary differences pertaining to the investment in its certain subsidiaries, as where Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The temporary differences associated with respect to such investment in subsidiaries are represented by their retained earnings and other reserves (on the basis of their standalone financial statements), aggregating to ₹ 111,421 and ₹ 130,715 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively. In case of distribution of the same as dividend, it is expected to attract tax in the range of 10% to 21% depending on the tax rates applicable as of March 31, 2019 in the relevant jurisdiction.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

15. Other non-financial assets

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Advances (net)#	34,202	32,267
Capital advances	939	1,147
Prepaid expenses	1,787	1,600
Taxes recoverable	21,738	-
Others*	18,860	1,305
	77,526	**36,319**

#Advances (net) represent payments made to various government authorities under protest and are disclosed net of provision (refer note 22).

*It mainly includes advances and indemnity assets pertain to the acquisitions.

Current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Taxes recoverable	105,603	74,004
Advances to suppliers (net)	20,436	17,642
Prepaid expenses	8,201	9,275
Others*	2,871	2,459
	137,111	**103,380**

*It mainly includes security deposits given towards rented premises, cell sites, interconnect ports and other miscellaneous deposits.

Taxes recoverable primarily include Goods and service tax ('GST') and customs duty.

Advance to suppliers are disclosed net of provision of ₹ 2,866 and ₹ 2,680 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

16. Trade receivables

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
(a) Trade Receivables – Unsecured*	80,856	110,409
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	(37,850)	(51,579)
	43,006	**58,830**

*It includes amount due from related party refer note 35.

Refer note 36 (iv) for credit risk

The movement in allowances for doubtful debts is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Opening balance	**51,579**	**42,258**
Additions*	10,256	11,237
Write off (net of recovery)	(24,353)	(1,156)
Exchange differences	368	(780)
Closing balance	**37,850**	**51,579**

*Includes exceptional item of ₹ 1094 (refer note 32(ii)(c) for the year ended March, 2018)

For details towards pledge of the above assets refer note 20.

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

17. Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents ('C&CE')

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	7,064	9,884
- Bank deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less	53,848	37,862
Cheques on hand	125	986
Cash on hand	1,084	820
	62,121	**49,552**

Other bank balances

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Restricted cash*	16,893	13,623
Earmarked bank balances - unpaid dividend	110	70
Term deposits with bank	273	2,119
Margin money deposits#	1,658	1,342
	18,934	**17,154**

*It represents cash received from subscriber of mobile commerce services.

#Margin money deposits represents amount given as collateral for legal cases and / or bank guarantees for disputed matters.

The details of interest accrued on above items (which is included within 'interest accrued on deposits' under current other financial assets) is as below:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
- Bank deposits with original maturity 3 months or less	106	1
	106	**1**
Other bank balance		
- Term deposits with bank	47	157
	47	**157**
	153	**158**

18. Share capital

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
3,997,400,107 (March 31,2018 - 3,997,400,102) equity shares of ₹ 5 each	19,987	19,987
	19,987	**19,987**

a. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 5 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to cast one vote per share.

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

b. Treasury shares

	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares ('000')	Amount	No. of shares ('000')	Amount
Opening balance	1,719	642	1,345	367
Purchased during the year	700	248	906	424
Excercised during the year	(927)	(336)	(532)	(149)
Closing balance	**1,492**	**554**	**1,719**	**642**

c. Dividend

The proposed dividend being subject to approval at respective annual general meetings, no related corresponding liability has been recognised in the respective financial years.

		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A	**Declared and paid during the year:**		
	Interim dividend for 2018-19 : ₹ 2.50 per share (2017-18 : ₹ 2.84 per share)*	12,044	13,658
	Dividend on treasury shares*	4	6
	*((including dividend distribution tax 2018-19 @ 20.56% of ₹ 2,054) (2017-18 @ 20.36% of ₹ 2,311))		
	Final dividend for 2017-18 : ₹ 2.50 per share (2016-17 : ₹ 1.00 per share)#	12,044	4,810
	Dividend on treasury shares#	4	1
	#((including dividend distribution tax @ 20.56% of ₹ 2,054 (2016-17 @20.36% of ₹ 814))		
		24,096	**18,475**
B	**Proposed dividend**		
	Final dividend 2017-18 : ₹ 2.50 per share	-	9,993
	Dividend distribution tax for 2018-19 @ 20.56% (2017-18 @ 20.56%)	-	2,055
		-	**12,048**

19. Other equity

a. **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Group, re-measurement differences on defined benefit plans, any transfer from general reserve and the reserves arising due to court scheme accounting and adjustments thereto (as explained below for significant Scheme of Arrangements).

The Scheme of Arrangement under Section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 for transfer of all assets and liabilities at their respective fair values from Bharti Infratel Ventures Limited (erstwhile subsidiary company), Vodafone Infrastructure Limited, Idea Cellular Tower Infrastructure Limited to its joint venture Indus Towers Limited, was approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dated April 18, 2013 and filed with the Registrar of Companies on June 11, 2013 with appointed date April 1, 2009 and hence was accounted retrospectively with effect from April 01, 2009. Similarly, pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement of the Company under sections 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956, the telecom infrastructure undertaking of the Company was transferred to one of its subsidiary Bharti Infratel Limited during the year ended March 31, 2008.

Further, pursuant to the said schemes, mainly the excess of the fair values over the original book values of the assets transferred to them and the periodic depreciation thereto is adjusted in retained earnings.

In absence of any specific provision under Ind AS with respect to court schemes, and the fact that the court schemes are part of the law, accounting prescribed therein (as explained above) will continue to prevail even in the Ind AS financial statements of the Group after being adjusted for intra-group eliminations / equity accounting, as required.

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

b. **General reserve:** The Company has transferred a portion of its profit before declaring dividend in respective prior years to general reserve, as stipulated under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act 2013 ('Act').

   Further, on exercise of the stock options, the difference between the consideration (i.e. the exercise price and the related amount of share-based payment reserve) and the cost of the related treasury shares, is transferred to general reserve.

c. **Debenture redemption reserve:** Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the Company is required to create debenture redemption reserve out of the profits and is to be utilised for the purpose of redemption of debentures. On redemption of the debentures, the related amount of this reserve gets transferred to retained earnings.

d. **Capital reserve:** It pertains to capital reserve acquired pursuant to the scheme of arrangement under the Companies Act accounted under pooling of interest method and excess of purchase consideration over fair value of net assets (for certain business combinations).

Other components of equity

	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Fair value through OCI reserve	Treasury shares	Total
As of April 1, 2017	**(60,685)**	**133**	**90**	**(367)**	**(60,829)**
Net losses due to foreign currency translation differences	(7,056)	-	-	-	(7,056)
Net losses on net investment hedge	(7,508)	-	-	-	(7,508)
Net losses on cash flow hedge	-	810	-	-	810
Net gains on fair value through OCI investments	-	-	115	-	115
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	(424)	(424)
Exercise of share options	-	-	-	149	149
As of March 31, 2018	**(75,249)**	**943**	**205**	**(642)**	**(74,743)**
Net losses due to foreign currency translation differences*	(11,544)	-	-	-	(11,544)
Net gains on net investment hedge	2,264	-	-	-	2,264
Net losses on cash flow hedge	-	(881)	-	-	(881)
Net losses on fair value through OCI investments	-	-	(26)	-	(26)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	(248)	(248)
Exercise of share options	-	-	-	336	336
As of March 31, 2019	**(84,529)**	**62**	**179**	**(554)**	**(84,842)**

*During the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group has reclassified gain of ₹ Nil and gain ₹ 60 respectively, from FCTR to statement of profit and loss on sale of foreign subsidiaries (refer note 5).

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

20. Borrowings

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Secured		
Term loans	1,403	16,836
Vehicle loans*	10	29
	1,413	**16,865**
Less: Current portion (A)	(1,386)	(14,498)
Less: Interest accrued but not due (refer note 21)	(24)	(111)
	3	**2,256**
Unsecured		
Term loans#	175,551	71,011
Non-convertible bonds@	253,741	389,558
Non-convertible debentures^	32,322	30,068
Deferred payment liabilities**	466,191	455,602
Finance lease obligations	47,721	48,831
	975,526	**995,070**
Less: Current portion (B)	(70,346)	(119,848)
Less: Interest accrued but not due (refer note 21)	(32,729)	(28,058)
	872,451	**847,164**
	872,454	**849,420**
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (A + B)	**71,732**	**134,346**

Current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Secured		
Bank overdraft	1,682	5,060
	1,682	**5,060**
Unsecured		
Term loans	193,988	76,816
Commercial papers	91,826	33,507
Bank overdraft	23,124	14,358
	308,938	**124,681**
Less: Interest accrued but not due (refer note 21)	(523)	(172)
	310,097	**129,569**

*These loans are secured by hypothecation of the vehicles.

#It includes re-borrowable term loans of ₹ 3,847 and ₹ 3,331 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively which have daily prepayment flexibility.

@It includes impact of fair value hedge refers note 36 (ii).

^During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group had issued 30,000 listed, unsecured, rated, redeemable, Non - Convertible Debentures ('NCDs'), Series I and series II of face value of ₹ 10 Lakhs each, at par aggregating to ₹ 30,000 on private placement basis, carrying interest rates 8.25% p.a. and 8.35% p.a. (payable annually) and principal repayable in year 2020 and 2021 respectively.

**During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Government of India has provided one time option to elect higher number of annual instalments prospectively (upto a maximum of 16 instalments) towards the repayment of spectrum liability vis-a-vis earlier allowed 10 instalments. Accordingly, the Company had then exercised the option to increase the remaining number of instalments by 6 annual instalments, for all its existing deferred payment liabilities.

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

20.1 Analysis of borrowings

The details given below are gross of debt origination cost and fair valuation adjustments with respect to the hedged risk.

20.1.2 Repayment terms of borrowings

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

	As of March 31, 2019						
	Interest rate (range)	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility (range)*	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Vehicle loans	7.95% - 9.50%	Monthly	3 - 22	8	3	-	-
Term loans	15%	Monthly	60	66	77	316	-
	6.13% - 8.40%	Quarterly	1 - 13	8,556	6,289	9,335	-
	0.75% - 4.00%	Half yearly	3 - 9	1,426	1,426	8,265	2,350
	0.45% - 5.41%	One time	1	40,527	77,120	14,765	-
	10.62% - 14.51%	Quarterly	6 - 12	1,465	44	1,139	-
	5.37% - 8.80%	Half yearly	1 - 9	4,661	16,913	4,975	-
	8.55% - 8.65%	Annual	1	880	-	3,847	-
	7.95% - 9.70%	One time	1	162,458	-	-	-
Commercial papers	7.70% - 8.50%	One time	1	91,858	-	-	-
Non-convertible bonds	3.00% - 5.35%	One time	1	24,282	-	162,059	68,832
Non-convertible debentures	8.25% - 8.35%	One time	1	-	15,000	15,000	-
Deferred payment liabilities	9.30% - 10.00%	Annual	12 - 16	15,244	16,750	60,851	348,007
Finance lease obligations	8.05% - 12.00%	Monthly / Annual	1 - 119 / 2	5,804	6,006	22,017	13,726
Bank overdraft	4.22% - 12.30%	Payable on demand	NA	23,159	-	-	-
	15.75% - 21.00%	Payable on demand	NA	1,643	-	-	-
				382,037	**139,628**	**302,569**	**432,915**

*The instalments amount due are equal / equated per se.

	As of March 31, 2018						
	Interest rate (range)	Frequency of installments	Number of installments outstanding per facility (range)*	Within one year	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	Over five years
Vehicle loans	7.95% - 9.50%	Monthly	6 - 33	15	11	3	-
Term loans	3.38%	Monthly	10	2,716	-	-	-
	4.95% - 5.00%	Quaterly	10 - 11	472	472	264	-
	2.56% - 5.02%	Half yearly	1 - 14	8,181	6,465	13,078	4,424
	2.72% - 4.32%	Annual	1	19,625	-	-	-
	6.00% - 8.98%	Quaterly	3 - 15	5,263	7,363	15,763	-
	7.85% - 8.40%	Half yearly	3 - 9	863	2,725	11,743	-
	7.90%	Annual	2	880	880	-	-
	7.70% - 8.35%	One time	1	63,800	-	-	-
Commercial papers	7.05% - 8.05%	One time	1	33,507	-	-	-
Non-convertible bonds	3.00% - 5.35%	One time	1	80,144	23,842	157,688	129,978
Non-convertible debentures	8.25% - 8.35%	One time	1	-	-	30,000	-
Deferred payment liabilities	9.30% - 10.00%	Annual	13 - 16	24,511	12,217	51,543	345,023
Finance lease obligations	8.05% - 10.30%	Monthly / Annual	8 - 119 / 2	4,858	5,194	18,573	20,151
Bank overdraft	3.88% - 10.65%	Payable on demand	N/A	16,684	-	-	-
	14.00% - 19.00%	Payable on demand	N/A	2,734	-	-	-
				264,253	**59,169**	**298,655**	**499,576**

*The installments amount due are equal / equated per se.

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

20.1.3 Interest rate and currency of borrowing

Currency	Weighted average rate of Interest	Total borrowings	Floating rate borrowings	Fixed rate borrowings
INR	9.23%	780,990	202,123	578,867
USD	4.66%	347,607	122,425	225,182
Euro	3.03%	71,763	13,779	57,984
CHF	3.00%	24,282	-	24,282
JPY	0.60%	14,027	14,027	-
XAF	7.40%	4,333	-	4,333
XOF	6.69%	6,251	-	6,251
Others	9.64% to 20.64%	7,896	7,830	66
March 31, 2019		**1,257,149**	**360,184**	**896,965**
INR	9.33%	603,521	106,298	497,223
USD	5.47%	337,319	58,572	278,747
Euro	3.73%	139,954	-	139,954
CHF	3.00%	23,843	-	23,843
XAF	6.61%	4,691	-	4,691
XOF	6.80%	7,047	1,421	5,626
Others	8.48% to 19.00%	5,278	2,799	2,479
March 31, 2018		**1,121,653**	**169,090**	**952,563**

20.2 Security details

The Group has taken borrowings in various countries mainly for working capital, capital expenditure and refinancing of existing borrowings. The details of security provided by the Group in various countries are as follows:

Entity	Outstanding loan amount		Security detail
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
Bharti Airtel Ltd.	10	29	Hypothecation of vehicles
Bharti Airtel Africa BV and its subsidiaries	3,061	21,838	Pledge of all fixed and floating assets - Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and DRC.
	3,071	**21,867**	

Africa operations acquisition related borrowing:

Borrowings include certain loans which have been taken to refinance the Africa acquisition related borrowing. These loan agreements prevents the Group (excluding Bharti Airtel Africa B.V, Bharti Infratel Limited, and their respective subsidiaries) to pledge any of its assets without prior written consent of the majority lenders except in certain agreed circumstances.

The USD bonds due in 2023 contains certain covenants relating to limitation on indebtedness. All bonds carry restriction on incurrence of any lien on its assets other than as permitted under the agreement, unless the bonds and guarantee are ranked pari- pasu with such indebtedness. The limitation on indebtedness covenant on the USD bonds due in 2023 is suspended as the agreed criteria for such covenants to be in force, has not been met. The debt covenants remained suspended as of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements.

These bonds along with the CHF bonds due in 2020, the Euro bonds due in 2021 and the USD bonds due in 2024 are guaranteed by Bharti Airtel Limited (intermediate parent entity). Such guarantee is considered an integral part of the bonds and therefore accounted for as part of the same unit of account.

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20.3 Unused lines of credit*

The below table provides the details of un-drawn credit facilities that are available to the Group.

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Secured	8,409	1,542
Unsecured	138,219	171,531
	146,628	**173,073**

*Excludes non-fund based facilities

21. Financial liabilities - others

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Equipment suppply payable	16,921	-
Lease rent equalisation	14,859	14,496
Payable towards acquisition@	153	1,440
Security deposits	1,052	1,294
Others*	29,146	27,317
	62,131	**44,547**

*It includes advance amounting to ₹ 29,051 and ₹ 26,077 as on March 31, 2019 and March 31,2018 respectively received against an agreement to sell certain investment, at a future date and is subject to certain customary closing conditions.

@Refer note 5 (m)

Current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Payables against capital expenditure	103,722	80,940
Interest accrued but not due	33,419	28,341
Payable against business / asset acquisition@	5,575	13,523
Employees payables	5,385	5,879
Security deposit^	3,917	4,372
Others#	7,788	7,550
	159,806	**140,605**

@It includes payable to Qualcomm Asia Pacific Pte. Limited for ₹ 4,104 (towards purchase of balance equity shares upon satisfaction of certain conditions as per the share purchase agreement for acquisition of erstwhile Airtel Broadband Services Private Limited) and other acquisitions.

^It pertains to deposits received from subscriber / channel partners which are repayable on demand after adjusting the outstanding amount, if any.

#During the year ended March 31, 2019 the Company issued shares to several global investors. The shares subscription agreements included certain indemnities for claim under certain stipulated indemnities or for breach of agreed warranties. The liability estimated against the claims was ₹ 4,979 as of March 31,2019. It also includes non-interest bearing advance received from customers / international operators and liability towards cash settled employee share based payment plans.

22. Provisions

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Asset retirement obligations	3,858	4,523
Gratuity	2,611	2,474
Other employee benefit plans	354	215
	6,823	**7,212**

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Gratuity	696	782
Other employee benefit plans	1,501	1,602
	2,197	**2,384**

The movement of provision towards asset retirement obligations is as below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Opening balance	4,523	5,359
Net reversal	(590)	(868)
Interest cost	(75)	37
Disposal of subsidiries / tower operations (refer note 5)	-	(5)
Closing balance	**3,858**	**4,523**

Refer note 27 for movement of provision towards various employee benefits.

The movement of provision towards subjudice matters is as below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Opening balance	151,799	131,061
Net (reversal) / additions	(17,667)	20,738
Closing balance	**134,132**	**151,799**

The said provision has been disclosed under:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Other non-financial assets (refer note 15)	59,330	53,910
Other non-financial liabilities (refer note 23)	4,801	4,685
Trade payables	70,001	93,204
	134,132	**151,799**

The said provisions pertain to payable / paid under protest spectrum usage charges / licenses fees (trade payable / other non-financial assets) and payable for certain levies (other non-financial liabilities).

23. Other non - financial liabilities

Non-current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Deferred rent	429	623
	429	**623**

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Current

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Taxes payable	41,683	46,515
Others	40	437
	41,723	**46,952**

Taxes payable mainly pertains to GST and provision towards subjudice matters (refer note 22).

24. Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
(i) Taxes, duties and other demands (under adjudication / appeal / dispute)		
- Sales Tax and Service Tax	13,810	31,560
- Income Tax	14,088	15,712
- Customs Duty	6,684	7,646
- Entry Tax	9,951	9,878
- Stamp Duty	596	596
- Municipal Taxes	1,663	1,488
- Department of Telecom ('DoT') demands	97,794	40,778
- Other miscellaneous demands	5,545	5,164
(ii) Claims under legal cases including arbitration matters		
- Access charges / Port charges	12,640	10,733
- Others	2,816	2,708
	165,587	**126,263**

Further, refer note f (v), (vi) and (vii) other DoT matter.

In addition to the above, the Group's share of joint ventures and associates contingent liabilities is ₹ 28,089 and ₹ 21,816 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

The category wise detail of the contingent liability has been given below:-

a) Sales and Service Tax and GST

The claims for sales tax comprised of cases relating to the appropriateness of declarations made by the Group under relevant sales tax legislations which were primarily procedural in nature and the applicable sales tax on disposals of certain property and equipment items. Pending final decisions, the Group has deposited amounts under protest with statutory authorities for certain cases.

The service tax demands relate to cenvat claimed on tower and related material, levy of service tax on SIM cards and employee talk time, cenvat credit disallowed for procedural lapses and usage in excess of 20% limit.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) demand relates to procedural compliance in regard to ewaybills.

b) Income Tax demand

Income tax demands mainly include the appeals filed by the Group before various appellate authorities against the disallowance by income tax authorities of certain expenses being claimed and non-deduction of tax at source with respect to pre-paid dealers / distributor's margin.

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

c) Access charges / Port charges

(i) Despite the interconnect usage charges ('IUC') rates being governed by the Regulations issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India ('TRAI'); BSNL had raised a demand for IUC at the rates contrary to the regulations issued by TRAI in 2009. Accordingly, the Company and one of its subsidiaries filed a petition against the demand with the TDSAT which allowed payments to be on the existing regulations. The matter was then challenged by BSNL and is currently pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(ii) The Hon'ble TDSAT allowed BSNL to recover distance based carriage charges. The private telecom operators have jointly filed an appeal against the said order and the matter is currently pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(iii) BSNL challenged before TDSAT the port charges reduction contemplated by the regulations issued by TRAI in 2007 which passed its judgment in favour of BSNL. The said judgment has been challenged by the private operators in Hon'ble Supreme Court. Pending disposal of the said appeal, in the interim, private operators were allowed to continue paying BSNL as per the revised rates i.e. TRAI regulation issued in 2007, subject to the bank guarantee being provided for the disputed amount. The rates were further reduced by TRAI in 2012 which was challenged by BSNL before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court, in the interim, without staying the rate revision, directed the private operators to secure the difference between TRAI regulation of 2007 and 2012 rates by way of bank guarantee pending final disposal of appeal.

d) Customs Duty

The custom authorities, in some states, demanded custom duty for the imports of special software on the ground that this would form part of the hardware on which it was pre-loaded at the time of import. The view of the Group is that such imports should not be subject to any custom duty as it is operating software exempt from any custom duty. In response to the application filed by the Group, the Hon'ble Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal ('CESTAT') has passed an order in favour of the custom authorities. The Group has filed an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court against the CESTAT order.

e) Entry Tax

In certain states, an entry tax is levied on receipt of material from outside the state. This position has been challenged by the Group in the respective states, on the grounds that the specific entry tax is ultra vires the Constitution. Classification issues have also been raised, whereby, in view of the Group, the material proposed to be taxed is not covered under the specific category.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of entry tax levied by few States. However, Supreme Court did not conclude certain aspects such as present levies in each State is discriminatory in nature or not, leaving them open to be decided by regular benches of the Courts. Pending disposition by the regular benches, the Group has decided to maintain status-quo on its position and hence continues to disclose it as contingent liability.

f) DoT demands

(i) Demand for license fees pertaining to computation of Adjusted Gross Revenue ('AGR') and the interest thereon, due to difference in its interpretation. The definition of AGR is sub-judice and under dispute since 2005 before the TDSAT. TDSAT had pronounced its judgment in 2015, quashed all demands raised by DoT and directed DoT to rework the demands basis the principles enunciated in its judgment. Subsequently, the Union of India ('UOI') and the Company and of its subsidiaries along with various other operators have filed appeals / cross appeals before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the TDSAT judgment. In 2016, all the appeals were tagged together and Hon'ble Supreme Court has permitted DOT to raise demands with a direction not to enforce any demand till the final adjudication of the matter by Hon'ble Supreme Court. Accordingly, DoT has raised the demand basis special audit done by DoT and Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The contingent liability includes such demand and interest thereto (excluding certain contentious matters, penalty and interest thereto) for the financial years for which demand have been received.

(ii) DoT had enhanced the microwave rates by introducing slab-wise rates based on the number of carriers vide circulars issued in 2006 and 2008 from erstwhile basis being allocated frequency. The Company had challenged the matter in TDSAT wherein TDSAT set aside the circular. In 2010, DOT had challenged the order of TDSAT before the Hon'ble

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Supreme Court which is yet to be listed for hearing. Further, TDSAT pronounced its judgment in March 2019 in relation to Unified Licenses which provides for manner of determination of such levies and dates from which such levies can be made applicable.

The Company and one of its subsidiaries had made a provision of ₹ 21,676 until December 2018 for the period from FY 2007-08 to FY 2018-19. Subsequently, basis the recent judgment and external legal opinion the matter has been assessed to be a contingent liability and accordingly, the said provision has been reversed.

(iii) Demands for the contentious matters in respect of subscriber verification norms and regulations including validity of certain documents allowed as proof of address / identity.

(iv) Penalty for alleged failure to meet certain procedural requirements for EMF radiation self-certification compliance.

The matters stated above are being contested by the Company and one of its subsidiaries and based on legal advice, the Company and one of its subsidiaries believes that it has complied with all license related regulations and does not expect any financial impact due to these matters.

In addition to the amounts disclosed in the table above, the contingent liability on DOT matters includes the following:

(v) Post the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment in 2011, on components of AGR for computation of license fee, based on the legal advice, the Company believes that the foreign exchange gain should not be included in AGR for computation of license fee thereon. Further as per TDSAT judgement in 2015, foreign exchange fluctuation does not have any bearing on the license fees. Accordingly, the license fee on foreign exchange gain has not been provided in the financial statements. Also, due to ambiguity of interpretation of 'foreign exchange differences', the license fee impact on such exchange differences is not quantifiable. The matter is currently pending adjudication by Hon'ble Kerala High Court, Hon'ble Tripura High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(vi) On January 8, 2013, DoT issued a demand on the Company and one of its subsidiaries for ₹ 52,013 towards levy of one time spectrum charge which was further revised on June 27, 2018 to ₹ 84,140. The demand includes a retrospective charge of ₹ 9,090 for holding GSM spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz for the period from July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2012 and also a prospective charge of ₹ 75,050 for GSM spectrum held beyond 4.4 MHz for the period from January 1, 2013, till the expiry of the initial terms of the respective licenses.

In the opinion of the Company and one of its subsidiaries, inter-alia, the above demand amounts to alteration of financial terms of the licenses issued in the past. Based on a petition filed by the Company and one of its subsidiaries, the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, vide its order dated January 28, 2013, has directed the DoT to respond and not to take any coercive action until the next date of hearing. The DoT has filed its reply and the matter is currently pending with Hon'ble High Court of Bombay. The Company and one of its subsidiaries, based on independent legal opinions, till date has not given any effect to the above demand.

(vii) DoT had issued notices to the Company (as well as other telecom service providers) to stop provision of services (under 3G Intra Circle Roaming ('ICR') arrangements) in the service areas where such service providers had not been allocated 3G spectrum and levied a financial penalty of ₹ 3,500 on the Company. The Company contested the notices, in response to which TDSAT in 2014 held 3G ICR arrangements to be competent and compliant with the licensing conditions and quashed the notice imposing penalty. The DoT has challenged the order of TDSAT before the Hon'ble Supreme Court which is yet to be listed for hearing.

Guarantees:

Guarantees outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 amounting to ₹ 107,689 and ₹ 129,565 respectively, have been issued by banks and financial institutions on behalf of the Group. These guarantees include certain financial bank guarantees which have been given for subjudice matters / compliance with licensing requirements, the amount with respect to these have been disclosed under capital commitments, contingencies and liabilities, as applicable, in compliance with the applicable accounting standards.

In addition to the above the Group's share of guarantees of joint ventures and associates is ₹ 901 and ₹ 891 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

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(ii) Commitments

Capital commitments

The Group has contractual commitments towards capital expenditure (net of related advance) of ₹ 93,336 and ₹ 137,280 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

In addition to the above, the Group's share of capital commitments of joint ventures and associates is ₹ 2,904 and ₹ 4,126 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

Lease commitments

a) Operating lease

The future minimum lease payments ('FMLP') are as follows:-

As Lessee

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Not later than one year	85,256	70,692
Later than one year but not later than five years	254,156	244,153
Later than five years	108,651	70,652
	448,063	**385,497**
Lease rentals (excluding lease equalisation adjustments)	80,577	70,875

The above lease arrangements are mainly pertaining to passive infrastructure and premises / land. Certain of these lease agreements have escalation clause upto 25% and include option of renewal from 1 to 15 years.

The FMLP obligation disclosed above include the below FMLP obligations payable to joint ventures, which mainly pertain to amounts payable under the agreement entered by the parent and its subsidiaries, with a joint venture of the Group.

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Not later than one year	45,676	45,156
Later than one year but not later than five years	124,633	149,465
Later than five years	32,591	15,253
	202,900	**209,874**

As lessor

(i) The Group has entered into non-cancellable lease arrangements to provide dark fiber on indefeasible right to use ('IRU') basis. Due to the nature of the transaction, it is not possible to compute gross carrying amount, depreciation for the year and accumulated depreciation of the asset given on operating lease as of March 31, 2018 and accordingly, the related disclosures are not provided.

(ii) The FMLP receivables against assets (other than above IRU assets) are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Not later than one year	15,710	21,933
Later than one year but not later than five years	54,466	68,228
Later than five years	24,803	37,574
	94,979	**127,735**

The above lease arrangements are mainly pertaining to passive infrastructure. Certain of these lease agreements have escalation clause upto 2.5%.

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b) Finance lease

As lessee

Finance lease obligation of the Group as of March 31, 2019 is as follows:-

	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value
Not later than one year	10,357	4,675	5,682
Later than one year but not later than five years	40,404	12,384	28,020
Later than five years	15,391	1,581	13,810
	66,152	**18,640**	**47,512**

Finance lease obligation of the Group as of March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value
Not later than one year	9,930	5,053	4,877
Later than one year but not later than five years	38,989	14,702	24,287
Later than five years	23,335	3,723	19,612
	72,254	**23,478**	**48,776**

The above lease arrangements are mainly pertaining to passive infrastructure.

As lessor

The FMLP receivable of the Group as of March 31, 2019 is ₹ Nil

The FMLP receivable of the Group as of March 31, 2018 is as follows:-

	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value
Not later than one year	176	16	160
Later than one year but not later than five years	89	6	83
Later than five years	-	-	-
	265	**22**	**243**

The above lease arrangements are mainly pertaining to various network equipments.

25. Revenue

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Service revenue	805,002	822,528
Sale of products	2,800	3,860
	807,802	**826,388**

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Disaggregation of Revenue

Revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market; major products/service lines and timing of revenue recognition are as follows:

Particulars	Mobile Services		Airtel Business		Tower Infrastructure Services		Homes Services		Digital TV Services		Others		Total	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Geographical Markets*														
India	394,707	441,295	82,967	80,713	31,291	33,232	22,235	25,056	40,935	37,505	867	1,199	573,002	619,000
South Asia	4,199	3,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,199	3,783
Africa	210,333	186,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,333	186,074
Others	-	-	20,268	17,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,268	17,531
	609,239	**631,152**	**103,235**	**98,244**	**31,291**	**33,232**	**22,235**	**25,056**	**40,935**	**37,505**	**867**	**1,199**	**807,802**	**826,388**
Major Product/ Services lines														
Data and Voice Services	485,877	507,241	81,000	85,488	-	-	21,196	24,006	-	-	-	-	588,073	616,735
Setting up, operating and maintaining towers	-	-	-	-	31,291	33,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,291	33,232
Others	123,362	123,911	22,235	12,756	-	-	1,039	1,050	40,935	37,505	867	1,199	188,438	176,421
	609,239	**631,152**	**103,235**	**98,244**	**31,291**	**33,232**	**22,235**	**25,056**	**40,935**	**37,505**	**867**	**1,199**	**807,802**	**826,388**
Timing of Revenue Recognition														
Products and services transferred at a point in time	2,896	2,675	1,748	2,379	-	-	39	21	1,232	121	-	-	5,915	5,196
Products and services transferred over time	606,343	628,477	101,487	95,865	31,291	33,232	22,196	25,035	39,703	37,384	867	1,199	801,887	821,192
	609,239	**631,152**	**103,235**	**98,244**	**31,291**	**33,232**	**22,235**	**25,056**	**40,935**	**37,505**	**867**	**1,199**	**807,802**	**826,388**

* Basics location of entity

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Contract Balances

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

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Unbilled Revenue	17,072	16,136
Deferred Revenue	61,979	70,783

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	
	Unbilled Revenue	Deferred Revenue
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period		48,666
Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the period		39,862
Transfers from contract assets recognised at the beginning of the period to receivables	16,136	

26. Network operating expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Passive infrastructure charges	98,667	79,636
Power and fuel	56,261	69,082
Repair and maintenance	36,419	34,667
Internet, bandwidth and leasedline charges	14,602	9,932
Others*	17,951	4,203
	223,900	**197,520**

*It includes charges towards managed service, installation, insurance and security.

27. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries	32,092	33,666
Contribution to provident and other funds	2,004	2,104
Staff welfare expenses	1,723	1,313
Defined benefit plan / other long term benefits	835	1,212
Employee share-based payment expense		
- Equity-settled plans	347	630
- Cash-settled plans	187	(36)
Others*	787	882
	37,975	**39,771**

*It mainly includes recruitment and training expenses.

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27.1 Share based payment plans

The following table provides an overview of all existing share option plans of the Group:

Scheme	Plan	Vesting period (years)	Contractual term (years)
Equity settled Plans			
Scheme I	2006 Plan	1 - 5	7
Scheme 2005	2008 Plan & Annual Grant Plan (AGP)	1 - 3	7
Scheme 2005	Performance Share Plan (PSP) 2009 Plan	3 - 4	7
Scheme 2005	Special ESOP & Restricted Share Units (RSU) Plan	1 - 5	7
Infratel plan	Infratel 2008 Plan	1 - 5	7
Scheme 2005	Long Term Incentive (LTI) Plan	1 - 3	7
Infratel plan	Infratel LTI Plans	1 - 3	7
Airtel Payments Bank Limited ('APBL') Plan	APBL Plan	1 - 4	8
Cash settled Plans			
Performance Unit Plan (PUP)	PUP 2013 - PUP 2017	1 - 5	3 - 5
Infratel plan	PUP	1 - 3	7

The stock options vesting is subject to service and certain performance conditions mainly pertaining to certain financial parameters.

The movement in the number of stock options and the related weighted average exercise prices are given in the table below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of share options ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Number of share options ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2006 Plan				
Outstanding at beginning of year	115	5.00	205	5.00
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	(50)	5.00	(90)	5.00
Forfeited / expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	65	5.00	115	5.00
Exercisable at end of year	8	5.00	2	5.00
PSP 2009 Plan				
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	6	5.00
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	(3)	5.00
Forfeited / expired	-	-	(3)	5.00
Outstanding at end of year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at end of year	-	-	-	5.00
Special ESOP & RSU Plan				
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	34	5.00
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	(33)	5.00
Forfeited / expired	-	-	(1)	5.00
Outstanding at end of year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at end of year	-	-	-	-
Infratel 2008 Plan				
Outstanding at beginning of year	108	109.67	158	109.67
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	(49)	109.67	(49)	109.67
Forfeited / expired	(1)	109.67	(1)	109.67
Outstanding at end of year	58	109.67	108	109.67
Exercisable at end of year	58	109.67	108	109.67

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

27.1 Share based payment plans (Contd..)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of share options ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Number of share options ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
LTI Plans				
Outstanding at beginning of year	2,977	5.00	2,002	5.00
Granted	2,274	-	1,571	-
Exercised	(877)	5.00	(406)	5.00
Forfeited / expired	(963)	5.00	(189)	5.00
Outstanding at end of year	3,412	5.00	2,977	5.00
Exercisable at end of year	478	5.00	567	5.00
Infratel LTI plans				
Outstanding at beginning of year	238	10.00	175	10.00
Granted	158	10.00	115	10.00
Exercised	(63)	10.00	(36)	10.00
Forfeited / expired	(38)	10.00	(15)	10.00
Outstanding at end of year	295	10.00	238	10.00
Exercisable at end of year	48	10.00	31	10.00
Airtel Payment Bank Limited Plan*				
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Granted	-	-	14,063	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited / expired	-	-	(3,359)	-
Outstanding at end of year	-	-	10,704	-
Exercisable at end of year	-	-	-	-
Performance Unit Plans				
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,401	-	2,369	-
Granted	670	-	690	-
Exercised	(503)	-	(1,336)	-
Forfeited / expired	(280)	-	(322)	-
Outstanding at end of year	1,287	-	1,401	-
Exercisable at end of year	23	-	23	-

*The exercise period is 3 years from vesting date or 1 year from IPO listing (whichever is later). Eligible employees will be able to exercise the option at a price of 50% of fair market value (determined at the end of previous financial year) or ₹ 10 whichever, is higher. Employee can exercise the unexercised options within 3 months / 1 month from the date of retirement / resignation from the Group.

The fair value of options is measured using Black-Scholes / Binomial valuation model. The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans and fair value of cash settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Risk free interest rates	6.31% to 8.03%	6.17% to 7.18%
Expected life	4 to 60 months	10 to 96 months
Volatility	29.06% to 34.54%	25.91% to 40%
Dividend yield	0.74% to 4.74%	0.24% to 3.99%

The expected life of the stock options is based on the Group's expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may actually occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the expected life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome. Further, the expected volatility is based on the weighted average volatility of the comparable benchmark companies.

For details as to exercise price, refer table above.

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

The details of weighted average remaining contractual life, weighted average fair value and weighted average share price for the options are as follows:-

Weighted average

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Remaining contractual life for the options outstanding as of (years)	0.35 to 8.44	0.35 to 8.44
Fair value for the options granted during the year ended (₹)	258.29 to 409.73	4.36 to 409.76
Share price for the options exercised during the year ended (₹)	188.62 to 598.01	367.14 to 457.41

The carrying value of cash settled plans liability is ₹ 227 and ₹ 235 as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

27.2 Employee benefits

The details of significant employee benefits are as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Retirement benefits	Compensated absence	Retirement benefits	Compensated absence
Obligation:				
Balance as at beginning of the year	3,272	1,424	2,886	1,441
Current service cost	453	266	825	286
Interest cost	281	120	239	112
Benefits paid	(608)	(266)	(424)	(169)
Transfers	(45)	(5)	5	2
Remeasurements	(42)	(286)	(259)	(248)
Present value of funded obligation	**3,311**	**1,253**	**3,272**	**1,424**
Assets:				
Balance as at beginning of year	16	-	46	-
Interest income	1	-	3	-
Benefits paid	(12)	-	(32)	-
Remeasurements	(1)	-	(1)	-
Fair value of plan assets	**4**	**-**	**16**	**-**
Liability recognised in the balance sheet	**3,307**	**1,253**	**3,256**	**1,424**
Current portion	696	1,253	782	1,424
Non-current portion	2,611	-	2,474	-

The expected contribution for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 for Gratuity plan is ₹ 693 and ₹ 588 respectively.

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income for the above plans

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Experience losses	(43)	(6)
Gains from change in demographic assumptions	(13)	22
Losses from change in financial assumptions	14	(275)
Remeasurements on Liability	**(42)**	**(259)**
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(1)	(1)
Remeasurements on plan assets	**(1)**	**(1)**
Net remeasurements recognised in OCI	**(41)**	**(258)**

The above mentioned plan assets are entirely represented by funds invested with LIC.

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Due to its defined benefit plans, the Group is exposed to the following significant risks:

Changes in bond yields - A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liability.

Salary risk - The present value of the defined benefit plans liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of the plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The financial (per annum rates) and demographic assumptions used to determine defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Discount rate	9.08%	9.18%
Rate of return on plan assets	3.83%	3.93%
Rate of salary increase	5.60%	7.13%
Rate of attrition	7.49%- 27%	6.74%-24%
Retirement age	58	58

The Group regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

The impact of sensitivity due to changes in the significant actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit obligations is given in the table below:

	Change in assumption	As of March 31, 2019		As of March 31, 2018	
		Retirement benefits	Compensated absence	Retirement benefits	Compensated absence
Discount Rate	+1%	1,288	527	1,008	503
	-1%	1,618	663	1,363	694
Salary Growth Rate	+1%	1,610	658	1,347	670
	-1%	1,276	531	994	509

The above sensitivity analysis is determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the net defined benefit obligations, as a result of reasonable possible changes in the significant actuarial assumptions. Further, the above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in a particular under-lying actuarial assumption, while assuming all other assumptions to be constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Within one year	700	773
Within one-three years	609	813
Within three-five years	575	606
above five years	1,427	1,081
	3,311	**3,273**

28. Sales and marketing expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Sales commission and distribution	25,811	29,943
Advertisement and marketing	10,856	10,682
Business promotion	2,479	2,587
Other ancillary expenses	2,131	2,063
	41,277	**45,275**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

29. Depreciation and amortisation

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation	148,632	132,963
Amortisation	64,843	59,468
	213,475	**192,431**

30. Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Content cost	24,646	21,067
Cost of good sold	10,855	9,994
IT expenses	4,337	7,771
Customer care expenses	5,878	6,797
Legal and professional fees	4,794	5,072
Provision for doubtful debts	(14,097)	9,007
Collection and recovery expenses	2,836	3,607
Travelling and conveyance	2,236	2,113
Bad debts written off	24,353	1,156
Charity and donation	1,292	874
(Reversal of earlier provision) / provision for diminution in value of inventory	(163)	(282)
Others*	16,547	9,851
	83,514	**77,027**

*It includes rent, printing and stationary, security, repair and maintenance expenses etc. Further, it includes political contributions amounting to ₹ 542 and ₹ 330 made under Section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively

31. Finance costs and income

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Finance costs		
Interest expense	90,566	64,692
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	-	8,506
Net loss on FVTPL investments*	-	1,416
Net exchange loss	5,973	1,882
Net fair value loss on financial instruments (fair value hedges)	3,912	-
Other finance charges#	9,683	16,759
	110,134	**93,255**
Finance income		
Dividend from mutual funds	231	367
Interest income@	5,025	6,150
Net gains on FVTPL investments*	3,394	-
Net fair value gain on financial instruments (fair value hedges)	-	6,023
Net gain on derivative financial instruments	5,590	-
	14,240	**12,540**

*Net gains / loss on fair value changes on FVTPL investments includes gains / loss of ₹ 1,804 and ₹ 1,709 pertaining to investments sold during the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively.

#It includes bank charges, trade finance charges, charges relating to derivative instruments and interest charges towards subjudice matters. Further, it includes ₹ 152 and ₹ 143 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively, towards unwinding of discount on other financial liabilities (carried at amortised cost).

@It includes ₹ 41 and ₹ 43 towards unwinding of discount on security deposits (carried at amortised cost) and ₹ 407 and ₹ 415 from investment measured at FVTOCI for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively.

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32. Exceptional items

Exceptional items comprise of the following:

(i) For the year ended March 31, 2019:

a. Charge of ₹ 6,399 mainly towards operating costs on network re-farming and up-gradation program

b. Credit of ₹ 28,568 due to re-assessment of levies, based on a recent pronouncement related to the manner of determination of such levies and settlement of litigations

c. Charge of ₹ 1,368 mainly towards net integration related cost / reversal pertaining to the business combination

d. Charge of ₹ 248 related to the early redemption of the USD 1,500 Mn 5.125% Guaranteed Senior Notes due in March 2023 (refer note 5 (e)).

e. Credit of ₹ 8,735 Mn due to de-consolidation of APBL (refer note 5 (f)).

(ii) For the year ended March 31, 2018:

a. Charge of ₹ 4,372 mainly towards operating costs on network re-farming and up-gradation program

b. Net charge of ₹ 3,457 relating to the translation impact in Nigeria due to transition from the administered to market based exchange rate given the underlying economic changes and other developments

c. Provision of ₹ 1,094 taken against one major delinquent receivable

d. Charge of ₹ 3,535 due to levies and taxes pertaining to internal restructuring and litigation related assessment

e. Gain of ₹ 4,527 mainly pertaining to one of the earlier divestments

Tax expenses include:

(a) Net benefit of ₹ 9,579 and ₹ 2,305 during the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively on above exceptional items

(b) Net charge of ₹ 407 and benefit of ₹ 1,779 on account of re-assessment of tax provisions for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively on above exceptional items.

The net impact for non-controlling interests is charge of ₹ 579 and benefit of ₹ 878 during the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively, relating to the above exceptional items.

33. Earnings per share ('EPS')

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share:

	As of March 31, 2019 In thousands	As of March 31, 2018 In thousands
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS	3,995,772	3,996,067
Effect of dilution due to employee share options	2,044	1,721
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	**3,997,816**	**3,997,788**

Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted EPS is ₹ 4,095 and ₹ 10,990 for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

34. Segment reporting

The Group's operating segments are organised and managed separately through the respective business managers, according to the nature of products and services provided and geographies in which services are provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit. These business units are reviewed by the Chairman of the Group (Chief Operating Decision Maker - 'CODM').

The amounts reported to CODM are based on the accounting principles used in the preparation of financial statements as per Ind AS. Segment's performance is evaluated based on segment revenue and segment result viz. profit or loss from operating activities before exceptional items and tax but including share of result of joint ventures and associates. Accordingly, finance costs / income, non-operating (income) / expenses and exceptional items are not allocated to individual segment.

Inter-segment pricing and terms are reviewed and changed by the management to reflect changes in market conditions and changes to such terms are reflected in the period in which the changes occur. Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation of segments / Group accounting policy alignments are reflected in the 'Eliminations / Adjustments' column.

Segment assets / liabilities comprise assets / liabilities directly managed by each segment. Segment assets primarily includes receivables, property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, intangibles assets, intangible assets under development, non-current investments, inventories and cash and cash equivalents. Segment liabilities primarily include operating liabilities. Segment capital expenditure comprises of additions to PPE, CWIP, intangible assets, intangible assets under development and capital advances.

The reporting segments of the Group are as below:

Mobile Services India: These services cover voice and data telecom services provided through wireless technology (2G / 3G / 4G) in India. This includes the captive national long distance networks which primarily provide connectivity to the mobile services business in India. This also includes intra-city fibre networks.

Mobile Services Africa: These services cover provision of voice and data telecom services provided through wireless technology (2G / 3G / 4G) offered to customers in Africa. This also includes corporate headquarter costs of the Group's Africa operations.

Mobile Services South Asia: These services cover voice and data telecom services provided through wireless technology (2G / 3G) in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Airtel Business: These services cover end-to-end telecom solutions being provided to large Indian and global corporations by serving as a single point of contact for all telecommunication needs across data and voice (domestic as well as international long distance), network integration and managed services.

Tower Infrastructure Services: These services include setting up, operating and maintaining wireless communication towers in India.

Homes Services: These services cover voice and data communications through fixed-line network and broadband technology for homes.

Digital TV Services: This includes digital broadcasting services provided under the direct-to-home platform.

Others: It includes certain other strategic investment in joint venture/associates, and administrative support services provided to other segments.

Unallocated: It includes expenses / results, assets and liabilities primarily of corporate headquarters of the Group, non-current investment, current taxes, deferred taxes, borrowings and certain financial assets and liabilities, not allocated to the operating segments.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Summary of the segmental information for the year ended and as of March 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Mobile Services India	Mobile Services Africa	Mobile Services South Asia	Airtel Business	Tower Infrastructure Services	Homes Services	Digital TV Services	Others#	Unallocated	Eliminations / Adjustments	Total
Revenue from external customers	394,707	210,333	4,199	103,235	32,047	22,235	40,935	867	-	(756)	807,802
Inter-segment revenue	20,833	4,695	237	21,302	36,138	156	66	296	-	(83,723)	-
Total revenue	**415,540**	**215,028**	**4,436**	**124,537**	**68,185**	**22,391**	**41,001**	**1,163**	**-**	**(84,479)**	**807,802**
Share of results of joint ventures and associates#	4	(7)	-	-	10,172	3	-	(5,324)	-	(1,292)	3,556
Segment results	(57,507)	52,100	(1,069)	27,466	31,429	3,333	7,410	(7,228)	(1,726)	(3,026)	51,182
Less:											
Finance costs											110,134
Finance income											(14,240)
Non-operating expenses (net)											1,894
Exceptional items (net) (refer note 32)											(29,288)
Loss before tax											**(17,318)**
Other segment items											
Capital expenditure	235,770	50,846	1,228	18,986	9,107	8,931	8,791	41	-	(5,769)	327,931
Depreciation and amortisation	150,991	31,234	1,196	13,014	10,658	7,453	8,275	50	11	(9,407)	213,475
As of March 31, 2019											
Segment assets	1,700,637	570,021	6,774	149,445	169,693	45,889	31,234	37,927	133,120	(92,765)	2,751,975
Segment liabilities	408,088	110,986	2,515	87,225	22,303	21,729	35,423	2,181	1,313,444	(101,399)	1,902,495
Investment in joint ventures and associates (included in segment assets above)#	66	230	-	-	52,479	3	-	36,159	-	-	88,937

#Refer Note 5(f)

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Summary of the segmental information for the year ended and as of March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Mobile Services India	Mobile Services Africa	Mobile Services South Asia	Airtel Business	Tower Infrastructure Services	Homes Services	Digital TV Services	Others	Unallocated	Eliminations / Adjustments	Total
Revenue from external customers	441,295	186,074	3,783	98,244	33,221	25,056	37,505	1,199	-	11	826,388
Inter-segment revenue	21,344	4,999	262	15,322	33,063	209	65	2,810	-	(78,074)	-
Total revenue	**462,639**	**191,073**	**4,045**	**113,566**	**66,284**	**25,265**	**37,570**	**4,009**	**-**	**(78,063)**	**826,388**
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	6	205	-	-	13,025	3	-	(1,421)	-	(1,209)	10,609
Segment results	20,835	35,884	(1,268)	31,029	33,477	4,720	5,306	(4,097)	(1,679)	(2,750)	121,457
Less:											
Finance costs											93,255
Finance income											(12,540)
Non-operating expenses, (net)											141
Exceptional items (refer note 32)											7,931
Profit before tax											**32,670**
Other segment items											
Capital expenditure	198,280	28,366	2,066	14,263	11,307	11,129	10,277	267	6,257	(7,498)	274,714
Depreciation and amortisation	129,545	30,480	1,276	11,372	11,801	7,057	8,915	55	1	(8,070)	192,432
As of March 31, 2018									-		
Segment assets	1,515,169	508,049	6,839	154,920	199,273	44,251	26,120	39,261	88,578	(76,643)	2,505,817
Segment liabilities	317,043	115,039	2,622	76,378	22,400	19,866	33,964	8,328	1,210,172	(83,479)	1,722,333
Investment in joint ventures and associates (included in segment assets above)	57	226	-	-	58,110	3	-	28,443	-	-	86,839

*Effective April 1, 2017, individual segments exclude inter-segment balances and allocated borrowings. This has no impact on total assets and liabilities.

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Geographical information*:

(a) Revenue from external customers:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
India	573,002	619,000
Africa	210,333	186,074
Others	24,467	21,314
	807,802	**826,388**

(b) Non-current assets

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
India	1,608,049	1,503,452
Africa	470,490	448,314
Others	27,057	18,897
	2,105,596	**1,970,663**

*Basis location of entity

Non-current operating assets for this purpose consist of PPE, CWIP, intangible assets, intangible assets under development, capital advances and goodwill.

35. Related party disclosures

(a) List of related parties

i. Ultimate controlling entity (w.e.f. November 3, 2017)

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

ii. Entity having control over the Company (w.e.f. November 3, 2017)*

Bharti Telecom Limited

*significant influence until November 2, 2017

iii. For list of subsidiaries, joint venture and associates refer note no. 39.

iv. Other entities with whom transactions have taken place during the reporting periods

- Entities having significant influence over the Company

  Pastel Limited

  Singapore Telecommunications Limited

- Fellow companies (subsidiaries / joint ventures / associates other than that of the Company)

  a) Subsidiaries

  Bharti Axa General Insurance Company Limited

  Bharti Axa Life Insurance Company Limited

  Bharti Enterprises Limited

  Bharti Insurance Holdings Private Limited (Merged with Bharti Airtel Enterprises (holdings) Pvt. Ltd. w.e.f. 18th Oct, 2018)

  Cedar support Services Limited (Merged with Bharti Airtel Enterprises (holdings) Pvt. Ltd. w.e.f. 18th Oct, 2018)

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b) Associates

Bharti General Ventures Private Limited

Bharti Life Ventures Private Limited

- Others related parties*

a) Entities where Key Management Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence

Bharti Airtel Employees Welfare Trust

Bharti Foundation

Hike Private Limited (formerly known as Hike Limited)

b) Others

Bharti Land Limited

Bharti Realty Holdings Limited

Bharti Realty Limited

Bharti Support Services Private Limited (Merged with Bharti Airtel Enterprises (Holdings) Private Limited w.e.f. 18th Oct, 2018)

Brightstar Telecommunication India Limited

Centum Learning Limited

Centum Work skills India Limited

Deber Technologies Private Limited

Fieldfresh Foods Private Limited

Gourmet Investments Private Limited

Indian Continent Investment Limited

Jersey Airtel Limited

Nile Tech Limited

Oak Infrastructure Developers Limited

***'Other related parties'** though not 'Related Parties' as per the definition under Ind AS 24, Related party disclosures have been included by way of a voluntary disclosure, following the best corporate governance practices.

v. Key Management Personnel ('KMP')

Sunil Bharti Mittal

Gopal Vittal

Raghunath Mandava

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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

In the ordinary course of business, there are certain transactions among the group entities. However, the intra-group transactions and balances, and the income and expenses arising from such transactions, are eliminated on consolidation. The significant transactions with balance related parties for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively, are described below:

(b) The summary of significant transactions with the above mentioned parties is as follows:

Relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2019				For the year ended March 31, 2018			
	Significant influence entities	Associates	Joint ventures	ORP / FC*	Significant influence entities	Associates	Joint ventures	ORP / FC*
Purchase of assets	-	-	(334)	(856)	-	-	-	(2,761)
Sale / rendering of services	983	105	121	153	1,022	-	44	343
Purchase of goods / receiving of services	(596)	(287)	(43,647)	(2,985)	(217)	(50)	(39,977)	(3,504)
Reimbursement of energy expenses	-	-	(24,764)	(1)	-	-	(26,869)	-
Dividend paid	(13,013)	-	-	(414)	(9,777)	-	-	(496)
Dividend received	-	-	(11,261)	-	-	-	10,010	-

*Other related parties / fellow companies

(c) The outstanding balances of the above mentioned related parties are as follows:

	Significant influence entities	Associates	Joint ventures	ORP / FC*
As of March 31, 2019				
Trade payables	(219)	(71)	(21,566)	(227)
Trade receivables	-	406	-	54
Security deposit	2	-	4,604	1,214
As of March 31, 2018				
Trade payables	(117)	(31)	(11,193)	(139)
Trade receivables	-	-	-	102
Security deposit	-	-	3,934	1,070

*Other related parties / fellow companies

(1) Outstanding balances at period end are un-secured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

(2) In addition to the above, ₹ 544 and ₹ 410 donation has been given to Bharti Foundation during the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively.

KMP are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director, whether executive or otherwise. Remuneration to key management personnel were as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Short-term employee benefits	339	317
Performance linked incentive ('PLI')#	211	160
Post-employment benefits	28	28
Share-based payment	55	62
	633	**567**

#Value of PLI considered above represents incentive at 100% performance level. However, same will be paid on the basis of actual performance parameters in next year. Additional provision of ₹ Nil and ₹ 21 has been recorded in the books towards PLI for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively. During the year ended March 31, 2019, PLI of ₹ 188 (March 31, 2018: ₹ 164) pertaining to previous year has been paid.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

In addition to above, ₹ 1,888 thousand and ₹ 1,122 thousand for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively have been paid as dividend to key management personnel.

As the liabilities for the gratuity and compensated absences are provided on an actuarial basis, and calculated for the Company as a whole rather than each of the individual employees, the said liabilities pertaining specifically to KMP are not known and hence, not included in the above table.

36. Financial and Capital risk

1. Financial risk

The business activities of the Group expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks (that is, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management strategies focus on the un-predictability of these elements and seek to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial performance. Further, the Group uses certain derivative financial instruments to mitigate some of these risk exposures (as discussed below in this note).

The financial risk management for the Group is driven by the Group's senior management ('GSM'), in close co-ordination with the operating entities and internal / external experts subject to necessary supervision. The Group does not undertake any speculative transactions either through derivatives or otherwise. The GSM are accountable to the Board of Directors and Audit Committee. They ensure that the Group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate financial risk governance frame work, policies and procedures. The BoD of the respective operating entities periodically reviews the exposures to financial risks, and the measures taken for risk mitigation and the results thereof.

The Group policy requires for material items to be established under effective hedge relationships by ensuring that the critical terms of the hedging instruments match with the terms of the hedged item so as maintain the hedge ratio to be 1:1. The Group uses prospective effectiveness assessment (dollar offset / hypothetical derivative method) to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises on all recognised monetary assets and liabilities, and any highly probable forecasted transactions, which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the transacting group entity. The Group, through its parent entity, several intermediary entities and subsidiaries; operates across multiple geographies in the Africa and Asia continent. Accordingly, the Group is exposed to translation risk on the net investment in foreign subsidiaries. The Group has foreign currency trade payables, receivables and borrowings (internal as well as external). However, foreign exchange exposure mainly arises from borrowings and trade payables denominated in foreign currencies and certain net investment in foreign currency. Consequently, the Group is mainly exposed to foreign exchange risks related to USD / Euro vis-à-vis the functional currencies and the translation risk related to USD to INR and USD to XAF-XOF (pegged to Euro).

The foreign exchange risk management policy of the Group requires it to manage the foreign exchange risk by transacting as far as possible in the functional currency. Moreover, the Group monitors the movements in currencies in which the borrowings / capex vendors are payable and manage any related foreign exchange risk, which inter-alia include entering into foreign exchange derivative contracts - as considered appropriate and whenever necessary. For further details as to foreign currency borrowings, refer note 20. Further, for the details as to the fair value of various outstanding derivative financial instruments designated in a hedge relationship or otherwise refer note 11.

As per the Group's hedging policy certain foreign currency liability, highly probable forecast transactions and material net investment of the Group in foreign subsidiaries have been designated under cash flow hedge and net investment hedge respectively. The following table analyses the movement in the cash flow hedge reserve / net investment hedging in FCTR due to said hedges and details thereto.

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a) Cash flow hedge

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Currency exchange risk hedged	Euro to USD	CHF to USD	Euro to USD	CHF to USD
Nominal amount of hedging instruments	Euro 870 Mn	CHF 350 Mn	Euro 870 Mn	CHF 350 Mn
Maturity date	December 2018	March 2020	December 2018	March 2020
Weighted average forward price	1 Euro: 1.12 USD	1 CHF: 1.12 USD	1 Euro: 1.12 USD	1 CHF: 1.12 USD
Carrying value of derivative instruments (assets)	-	-	7,377	399
Carrying value of derivative instruments (liabilities)	-	1,806	-	60
Change in fair value during the year				
Hedged item	7,377	2,173	(6,928)	(677)
Hedging instrument	(7,377)	(2,173)	6,928	677
CFHR for continuing Hedge	-	138	410	533
Hedging (loss) / gain recognised during the year	(7,377)	(2,173)	6,928	677
Gain / (loss) reclassification during the year to P&L	6,968	1,778	(6,732)	(62)

b) Net investment hedge

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Currency exchange risk hedged	Euro to USD	USD to INR	Euro to USD	USD to INR
Nominal amount of hedging instruments	Euro 365 Mn	USD 1405 Mn	Euro 460 Mn	USD 1453 Mn
Carrying value of hedging instruments (borrowings)	28,335	97,163	36,870	94,721
Maturity date	May 2021	June 2025 - February 2028	May 2021	June 2025 - February 2028
Change in fair value during the year				
Hedged item	(3,101)	4,855	4,231	3,793
Hedging instrument	3,101	(4,855)	(4,231)	(3,793)
FCTR (loss) / gain for continuing hedge (net of tax and NCI)	(2,153)	(16,707)	(5,109)	(15,869)
Hedging gain/ (loss) recognised during the year	3,101	(4,855)	(4,231)	(3,793)
Loss reclassification during the year to P&L under exceptional items	-	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

The impact of foreign exchange sensitivity on profit for the year and other comprehensive income is given in the table below:

	Change in currency exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity (OCI)
For the year ended March 31, 2019			
US Dollar	+5%	(10,269)	(9,109)
	-5%	10,269	9,109
Euro	+5%	(2,368)	(1,590)
	-5%	2,368	1,590
Others	+5%	(905)	-
	-5%	905	-
For the year ended March 31, 2018			
US Dollar	+5%	(8,823)	(8,796)
	-5%	8,823	8,796
Euro	+5%	(1,712)	(1,844)
	-5%	1,712	1,844
Others	+5%	1	-
	-5%	(1)	-

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The sensitivity disclosed in the above table is mainly attributable to, in case of to foreign exchange gains / (losses) on translation of USD / Euro / CHF denominated borrowings, derivative financial instruments, trade and other payables, and trade receivables.

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in the under-lying foreign currency against the respective functional currency while assuming all other variables to be constant.

Based on the movements in the foreign exchange rates historically and the prevailing market conditions as at the reporting date, the Group's Management has concluded that the above mentioned rates used for sensitivity are reasonable benchmarks.

(ii) Interest rate risk

As the Group does not have exposure to any floating-interest bearing assets, or any significant long-term fixed-interest bearing assets, its interest income and related cash inflows are not affected by changes in market interest rates. Consequently, the Group's interest rate risk arises mainly from borrowings.

Borrowings

Borrowings with floating and fixed interest rates expose the Group to cash flow and fair value interest rate risk respectively. However, the short-term borrowings of the Group do not have a significant fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to their short tenure. Accordingly, the components of the debt portfolio are determined by the GSM in a manner which enables the Group to achieve an optimum debt-mix basis its overall objectives and future market expectations.

The Group monitors the interest rate movement and manages the interest rate risk based on its risk management policies, which inter-alia include entering into interest swaps contracts - as considered appropriate and whenever necessary.

The Group has designated the interest rate components (which is separately identifiable from other components) of certain fixed interest rate bonds under the hedge relationship since historically it accounts for substantial portions of the total fair value change of the bonds.

The following table analyses the financial impact of fair value hedge and details thereto.

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Interest rate risk covered for currency	USD	Euro	USD	Euro
Nominal amount of Hedging instruments	USD 2200 Mn	-	USD 2900 Mn	-
Carrying value of hedging instruments (derivative assets)	1,468	-	19	-
Carrying value of hedging instruments (derivative liabilities)	476	-	4,258	-
Maturity date	March 2023 - June 2025	-	March 2023 - June 2025	-
Carrying value of hedged item (borrowings)	152,141	-	189,008	-
Change in fair value during the year				
Hedged item	(5,055)	-	5,802	-
Hedging instrument	5,338	-	(5,025)	-
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in finance income/cost during the year	283	-	777	-
Cumulative change in fair value of hedged item	943	-	6,366	-
Unamortised portion of fair value hedge adjustment	735	-	-	(175)

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Interest rate sensitivity of borrowings

The impact of the interest rate sensitivity on profit before tax is given in the table below:

Interest rate sensitivity	Increase / decrease (basis points)	Effect on profit before tax
For the year ended March 31, 2019		
INR - borrowings	+100	(2,021)
	-100	2,021
USD -borrowings	+25	(306)
	-25	306
Euro - borrowings	+25	(34)
	-25	34
Other currency -borrowings	+100	(219)
	-100	219
For the year ended March 31, 2018		
INR - borrowings	+100	(1,063)
	-100	1,063
USD -borrowings	+25	(654)
	-25	654
Other currency -borrowings	+100	(42)
	-100	42

The sensitivity disclosed in the above table is attributable to floating-interest rate borrowings and the interest swaps.

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in the under-lying interest rate of the Group's borrowings in INR, USD, Euro and NGN (being the significant currencies in which it has borrowed funds), while assuming all other variables (in particular foreign currency rates) to be constant.

Based on the movements in the interest rates historically and the prevailing market conditions as at the reporting date, the Group's management has concluded that the above mentioned rates used for sensitivity are reasonable benchmarks.

(iii) Price risk

The Group invests its surplus funds in various fixed income products, including but not limited to debt mutual funds, short term debt funds, corporate debt, government securities and fixed deposits. In order to manage its price risk arising from investments, the Group diversifies its portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the risk management policies. The Group has exposure across debt securities, mutual fund and money market instruments.

Debt investments are susceptible to market price risk, mainly arising from changes in the interest rates or market yields which may impact the return and value of such investments. However due to the very short tenor of money market instruments and the underlying portfolio in liquid schemes, these do not pose any significant price risk. On the duration investment balance, an increase / decrease of 25 basis points in market yields (parallel shift of the yield curves), will result in decrease / increase in the marked to market value of the investments by ₹ 147 and ₹ 176 as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

(iv) Credit risk

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

The Group is exposed to credit risk mainly with respect to trade receivables, investment in bank deposits, debt securities, mutual funds and derivative financial instruments.

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Trade receivables

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

As there is no independent credit rating of the customers available with the Group, the management reviews the credit-worthiness of its customers based on their financial position, past experience and other factors. The credit risk related to the trade receivables is managed / mitigated by each business unit, basis the Group's established policy and procedures, by setting appropriate payment terms and credit period, and by setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers. The credit period provided by the Group to its customers generally ranges from 14-30 days except Airtel business segment wherein it ranges from 7-90 days.

The Group uses a provision matrix to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables, which comprise a very large numbers of small balances. Refer note 16 for details on the impairment of trade receivables. Based on the industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates, management considers that the trade receivables are credit impaired if the payments are more than 270 days past due incase of interconnet debtors in Africa Mobile Segment and 90 days past due in all other cases.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired				Total
		Less than 30 days	30 to 60 days	60 to 90 days	Above 90 days	
March 31, 2019	12,548	12,109	6,765	5,183	6,401	43,006
March 31, 2018	21,182	17,294	7,835	6,201	6,318	58,830

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

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Group's treasury, in accordance with the board approved policy, maintains its cash and cash equivalents, deposits and investment in mutual funds & debt securities, and enters into derivative financial instruments - with banks, financial and other institutions, having good reputation and past track record, and high / sovereign credit rating. Similarly, counter-parties of the Group's other receivables carry either no or very minimal credit risk. Further, the Group reviews the credit-worthiness of the counter-parties (on the basis of its ratings, credit spreads and financial strength) of all the above assets on an on-going basis, and if required, takes necessary mitigation measures.

(v) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Accordingly, as a prudent liquidity risk management measure, the Group closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including bilateral loans, debt, and overdraft from both domestic and international banks at an optimised cost. It also enjoys strong access to domestic and international capital markets across debt and equity.

Moreover, the GSM regularly monitors the rolling forecasts of the entities' liquidity reserve (comprising of the amount of available un-drawn credit facilities and cash and cash equivalents) and the related requirements, to ensure they have sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom at all times on its available un-drawn committed credit facilities, so that there is no breach of borrowing limits or relevant covenants on any of its borrowings. For details as to the borrowings, refer note 20.

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Based on past performance and current expectations, the Group believes that the cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations and available un-drawn credit facilities, will satisfy its working capital needs, capital expenditure, investment requirements, commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with its existing operations, through at least the next twelve months.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:-

	As of March 31 , 2019						
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings*#	1,287,702	24,802	309,374	158,297	207,658	1,104,386	1,804,517
Other financial liabilities#	188,518	2,622	114,247	10,649	9,804	51,196	188,518
Trade payables	280,031	-	280,031	-	-	-	280,031
Financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)	**1,756,251**	**27,424**	**703,652**	**168,946**	**217,462**	**1,155,582**	**2,273,066**
Derivative assets	3,531	-	50	39	4	3,438	3,531
Derivative liabilities	(13,568)	-	(10,651)	(2,112)	(149)	(656)	(13,568)
Net derivatives	**(10,037)**	**-**	**(10,601)**	**(2,073)**	**(145)**	**2,782**	**(10,037)**

	As of March 31 , 2018						
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings*#	1,141,676	19,419	152,197	176,076	126,576	1,231,162	1,705,430
Other financial liabilities#	156,811	4,874	108,656	-	161	43,120	156,811
Trade payables	277,675	-	277,675	-	-	-	277,675
Financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)	**1,576,162**	**24,293**	**538,528**	**176,076**	**126,737**	**1,274,282**	**2,139,916**
Derivative assets	10,972	-	1,333	7,608	968	1,063	10,972
Derivative liabilities	(5,692)	-	(117)	(168)	(203)	(5,204)	(5,692)
Net derivatives	**5,280**	**-**	**1,216**	**7,440**	**765**	**(4,141)**	**5,280**

*It includes contractual interest payment based on interest rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period after adjustment for the impact of interest swaps, over the tenor of the borrowings.

#Interest accrued but not due has been included in interest bearing borrowings and excluded from other financial liabilities.

vi) Reconciliation of liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the statement of cash flows:

Balance sheet caption	Statement of cash flows line item	April 1, 2018	Cash flows	Non-cash movements					March 31, 2019
				Interest expense	Foreign exchange	Fair value changes	FCTR	Others	
Borrowings*	Proceeds / repayments of borrowings (including short-term)	660,206	102,494	-	(7,398)	-	22,888	10,036	788,226
Interest accrued but not due / derivative instruments	Interest and other finance charges paid	23,061	(76,171)	85,179	11,090	(5,590)	451	5,436	43,456

*It does not include deferred payment liabilities and bank overdraft but include obligations towards Africa tower sale, finance lease obligations and lease back transaction.

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2. Capital risk

The Group's objective while managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern (so that it is enabled to provide returns and create value for its shareholders, and benefits for other stakeholders), support business stability and growth, ensure adherence to the covenants and restrictions imposed by lenders and / or relevant laws and regulations, and maintain an optimal and efficient capital structure so as to reduce the cost of capital. However, the key objective of the Group's capital management is to, ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity, uphold investor; creditor and customer confidence, and ensure future development of its business activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue new shares, declare dividends, return capital to shareholders, etc.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio calculated as below:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2018
Borrowings	1,254,283	1,113,335
Less: cash and cash equivalents	62,121	49,552
Less: term deposits with bank	273	2,119
Net debt	**1,191,889**	**1,061,664**
Equity	714,222	695,344
Total capital	**714,222**	**695,344**
Capital and net debt	**1,906,111**	**1,757,008**
Gearing ratio	**62.5%**	**60.4%**

37. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The category wise details as to the carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	Carrying value as of		Fair value as of	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial assets					
Fair value through profit and loss					
Derivatives					
- Currency swaps, forward and option contracts	Level 2	346	8,541	346	8,541
- Interest swaps	Level 2	3,185	2,101	3,185	2,101
- Embedded derivatives	Level 2	-	330	-	330
Investments-quoted	Level 1	62,546	65,460	62,546	65,460
Investments-unquoted	Level 2	3,515	2,992	3,515	2,992
Fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investments-quoted	Level 1	2,112	2,391	2,112	2,391
Investments-unquoted	Level 2	-	3,904	-	3,904
Amortised cost					
Security deposits		16,452	9,703	16,452	9,703
Trade receivables		43,006	58,830	43,006	58,830
Cash and cash equivalents		62,121	49,552	62,121	49,552
Other bank balances		18,934	17,154	18,934	17,154
Other financial assets		23,570	33,276	23,570	33,276
		235,787	**254,234**	**235,787**	**254,234**

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37. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Contd..)

	Level	Carrying value as of		Fair value as of	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial liabilities					
Fair value through profit and loss					
Derivatives					
- Currency swaps, forward and option contracts	Level 2	3,691	474	3,691	474
- Interest rate swaps / others	Level 2	9,579	5,210	9,579	5,210
- Embedded derivatives	Level 2	298	8	298	8
Amortised cost					
Borrowings - fixed rate	Level 1	254,194	421,560	256,985	431,520
Borrowings - fixed rate	Level 2	625,002	457,636	663,523	488,988
Borrowings - floating rate		375,087	234,139	375,087	234,139
Trade payables		280,031	268,536	280,031	268,536
Other financial liabilities		221,937	185,152	221,937	185,152
		1,769,819	**1,572,715**	**1,811,131**	**1,614,027**

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

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

ii. Fair value of quoted financial instruments is based on quoted market price at the reporting date.

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

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

During the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The following table describes the key inputs used in the valuation (basis discounted cash flow technique) of level 2 financial assets / liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018:

Financial assets / liabilities	Inputs used
Derivatives	
- Currency swaps, forward and option contracts	Forward currency exchange rates, interest rates
- Interest swaps	Prevailing / forward interest rates in market, interest rates
- Embedded derivatives	Forward currency exchange rates, interest rates
Investments	Prevailing interest rates in market, interest rates
Fixed rate borrowings	Prevailing interest rates in market, future payouts, interest rates

Level 3 financial instruments

The following table provides the details as to changes in value of financial instruments categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Opening balance	-	(188)
Issuance	9,139	-
- Recognised in finance costs / finance income	-	276
Exchange difference recognised in OCI	-	(88)
Closing balance	**9,139**	**-**

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As part of issue of equity shares to global investors, the Group has committed indemnities pertaining to acquisition of non-controlling interest in Group's operations and other protections. The liability for such indemnity derives its value based on the price of the shares and hence is a derivative liability. The significant input to valuation is the probability of payout of these indemnities. The liability has been valued on the basis of probability weighted amount payable for these indemnities. The significant unobservable input to the valuation, thereby resulting in the embedded derivative being classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Also the Group has entered into certain contracts under which payouts are linked to revenue of the period to which payout relates. The portion of the payout are payable at predetermined fixed foreign exchange rate and results in an embedded derivative. The significant inputs to the valuation model of these embedded derivatives are future revenue projections and foreign exchange forward rates over the contract period. The revenue projections, being based on the rolling ten year financial plan approved by management, constitute a significant unobservable input to the valuation, thereby resulting in the embedded derivative being classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The Group engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of the Group's embedded derivative categorized within level 3.

The value of the embedded derivative is the differential of the present value of future payouts on the reporting date, over that determined based on the forward rates prevailing at the inception of the contract. The present value is calculated using a discounted cash flow model.

Narrative description of sensitivity of fair value changes to changes in unobservable inputs

Any increase/ decrease in probability of expected payouts under non-controlling indemnity liability by 5% will result in 5% increase/ decrease in the derivative liability value.

The fair value of the embedded derivative is directly proportional to the expected future payouts to vendor (considered for the purpose of valuation of the embedded derivatives). If future payout to vendor were to increase/decrease by 5% with all the other variables held constant, the fair value of embedded derivative would increase/decrease by 5%.

38. Other matters

(i) In 1996, the Company had obtained the permission from DoT to operate its Punjab license through one of its wholly owned subsidiary. However DoT cancelled the permission to operate in April, 1996 and subsequently reinstated in March, 1998. Accordingly, for the period from April 1996 to March, 1998 ('blackout period') the license fee was disputed and not paid by the Company.

Subsequently, basis the demand from DoT in 2001, the Company paid the disputed license fee of ₹ 4,856 for blackout period under protest. Consequently, the license was restored subject to arbitrator's adjudication on the dispute. The arbitrator adjudicated the matter in favour of DoT, which was challenged by the Company before Hon'ble Delhi High Court. In 2012, Hon'ble Delhi High Court passed an order setting aside the arbitrator's award, which was challenged by DoT and is pending before its division bench. Meanwhile, the Company had filed a writ petition for recovery of the disputed license fee and interest thereto. However, the single bench, despite taking the view that the Company is entitled to refund, dismissed the writ petition on the ground that the case is still pending with the larger bench. The Company therefore has filed appeal against the said order with division bench and is currently pending. DoT had also filed an appeal against the single judge order. Both these appeals are tagged together and are listed for final hearing. The Hon'ble court has directed both the parties to file comprehensive written submission.

(ii) TRAI vide Telecom Interconnect Usages Charges Regulation (Eleventh Amendment) 2015 has reduced the IUC charges for mobile termination charges to 14 paisa from 20 paisa and abolished the fixed-line termination charges. The Company has challenged the said Regulation before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the matter is currently pending.

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39 Additional information as required under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Table 1 - Details pertaining to share in net assets, profit or loss and total comprehensive income.

S. No.	Name of the entity / Principal activities	% of shareholding as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Refer note 1 and 2)	Principal place of operation / country of incorporation	March 31, 2019					
				Net Assets ('N A'), i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss ('P&L')		Share in total comprehensive income ('TCI')	
				As % of consolidated N A	Amount	As % of consolidated P&L	Amount	As % of TCI	Amount
	Parent								
	- Telecommunication services								
1	Bharti Airtel Limited	100%	India	115.79%	983,593	-446.67 %	(18,290)	297.23 %	(18,194)
	Subsidiaries								
	A. Indian								
	- Telecommunication services								
1	Bharti Hexacom Limited	70%	India	6.79 %	57,676	-176.33 %	(7,220)	117.90 %	(7,217)
2	Nxtra Data Limited	100%	India	0.06 %	469	11.56 %	473	-7.75 %	474
3	Smartx Services Limited	53.51% (i)	India	0.00 %	(2)	-0.92 %	(37)	0.61 %	(37)
4	Telesonic Networks Limited	100%	India	0.09 %	761	3.55 %	145	-2.39 %	146
5	Wynk Limited	100%	India	0.06 %	491	-1.49 %	(61)	1.00 %	(61)
6	Bharti Digital Networks Private Limited (Formerly known as Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited)	100%	India	-1.67 %	(14,187)	-9.26 %	(379)	6.19 %	(379)
	- Direct To Home services								
1	Bharti Telemedia Limited	80% (ii)	India	-1.35 %	(11,495)	329.63 %	13,498	-220.56 %	13,501
	- Infrastructure sharing services								
1	Bharti Infratel Limited	53.51% (i)	India	11.71 %	99,461	323.46 %	13,245	-216.03 %	13,224
	- Investment Company								
1	Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited	100%	India	-1.28 %	(10,864)	268.13 %	10,979	110.88 %	(6,787)
	- Mobile commerce services								
1	Airtel Payments Bank Limited (Has become associate w.e.f 25th Oct, 2018)	80.10%	India	0.00 %	-	-45.15 %	(1,849)	30.24 %	(1,851)
	- Other								
1	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	100%	India	-0.03 %	(287)	0.54 %	22	-0.49 %	30
2	Airtel International LLP (incorporated w.e.f. March 27, 2019)	100%	India	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
	- Uplinking channels for broadcasters								
1	Indo Teleports Limited	100%	India	-0.07 %	(591)	-0.75 %	(31)	0.50 %	(31)
	B. Foreign								
	- Infrastructure sharing services								
1	Africa Towers Services Limited #	100%	Kenya	0.00 %	0	-0.01 %	(1)	0.01 %	(1)
2	Congo RDC Towers S.A.	100%	Democratic Republic of Congo	-0.07 %	(598)	0.03 %	1	-0.02 %	1
3	Gabon Towers S.A. ##	97.95%(v)	Gabon	0.00 %	(1)	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	(0)

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Table 1 - Details pertaining to share in net assets, profit or loss and total comprehensive income. (Contd..)

S. No.	Name of the entity / Principal activities	% of shareholding as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Refer note 1 and 2)	Principal place of operation / country of incorporation	March 31, 2019					
				Net Assets ('N A'), i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss ('P&L')		Share in total comprehensive income ('TCI')	
				As % of consolidated N A	Amount	As % of consolidated P&L	Amount	As % of TCI	Amount
4	Madagascar Towers S.A.	100%	Madagascar	0.07 %	591	7.96 %	326	-5.32 %	326
5	Malawi Towers Limited	100%	Malawi	-0.04 %	(307)	42.52 %	1,741	-28.44 %	1,741
6	Tanzania Towers Limited	60%	Tanzania	0.00 %	(34)	-0.04 %	(1)	0.02 %	(1)
	- Investment Company								
1	Africa Towers N.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.06 %	(550)	-1.92 %	(79)	1.28 %	(79)
2	Airtel Mobile Commerce B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.01 %	(90)	-0.78 %	(32)	0.52 %	(32)
3	Airtel Mobile Commerce Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	1	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
4	Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited (incorporated w.e.f. June 28, 2018)	100%	Mauritius	17.33 %	147,241	-0.01 %	(1)	0.01 %	(1)
5	Airtel Africa Limited (incorporated w.e.f. July 12, 2018)	68.31%(iii)	United Kingdom	28.56 %	242,597	4.43 %	181	-2.96 %	181
6	Airtel Mobile Commerce Nigeria B.V.(incorporated w.e.f. 5th December, 2018)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
7	Airtel Mobile Commerce (Seychelles) B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
8	Airtel Mobile Commerce Congo B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
9	Airtel Mobile Commerce Kenya B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
10	Airtel Mobile Commerce Madagascar B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
11	Airtel Mobile Commerce Malawi B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
12	Airtel Mobile Commerce Rwanda B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
13	Airtel Mobile Commerce Tchad B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
14	Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
15	Airtel Mobile Commerce Zambia B.V. (incorporated w.e.f. 29th January, 2019)	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
16	Bharti Airtel Africa B.V.	100%	Netherlands	12.32 %	104,648	96.37 %	3,946	-64.47 %	3,946
17	Bharti Airtel Burkina Faso Holdings B.V.#	100%	Netherlands	0.00 %	(0)	-1218.86 %	(49,909)	815.35 %	(49,909)
18	Bharti Airtel Chad Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.03 %	(287)	10.17 %	417	-6.80 %	417
19	Bharti Airtel Congo Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	0.77 %	6,561	1.83 %	75	-1.23 %	75
20	Bharti Airtel Developers Forum Limited	96.36%	Zambia	-	-	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
21	Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited (incorporated w.e.f. June 27, 2018)	100%	Mauritius	0.01 %	11,192	-0.01 %	(1)	0.01 %	(1)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Table 1 - Details pertaining to share in net assets, profit or loss and total comprehensive income. (Contd..)

S. No.	Name of the entity / Principal activities	% of shareholding as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Refer note 1 and 2)	Principal place of operation / country of incorporation	March 31, 2019					
				Net Assets ('N A'), i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss ('P&L')		Share in total comprehensive income ('TCI')	
				As % of consolidated N A	Amount	As % of consolidated P&L	Amount	As % of TCI	Amount
22	Bharti Airtel Overseas (Mauritius) Limited (incorporated w.e.f. June 28, 2018)	100%	Mauritius	0.01 %	5,790	-0.01 %	(1)	0.01 %	(1)
23	Bharti Airtel Gabon Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	1.07 %	9,078	1.89 %	78	-1.27 %	78
24	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited	100%	Mauritius	1.99 %	16,945	13.60 %	557	-9.10 %	557
25	Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V.	100%	Netherlands	50.75 %	431,142	136.45 %	5,587	-91.28 %	5,587
26	Bharti Airtel Kenya B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-2.32 %	(19,667)	-69.97 %	(2,865)	46.81 %	(2,865)
27	Bharti Airtel Kenya Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.35 %	(2,977)	-3.53 %	(144)	2.36 %	(144)
28	Bharti Airtel Madagascar Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.46 %	(3,926)	-25.17 %	(1,031)	16.84 %	(1,031)
29	Bharti Airtel Malawi Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	0.21 %	1,786	32.82 %	1,344	-21.95 %	1,344
30	Bharti Airtel Mali Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	0.01 %	49	-0.57 %	(23)	0.38 %	(23)
31	Bharti Airtel Niger Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	1.62 %	13,734	37.32 %	1,528	-24.97 %	1,528
32	Bharti Airtel Nigeria B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-8.96 %	(76,129)	-178.05 %	(7,291)	119.10 %	(7,291)
33	Bharti Airtel Nigeria Holdings II B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.01 %	(114)	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	(0)
34	Bharti Airtel RDC Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.11 %	(956)	-70.07 %	(2,869)	46.87 %	(2,869)
35	Bharti Airtel Rwanda Holdings Limited	100%	Mauritius	0.00 %	(21)	-5.26 %	(215)	3.52 %	(215)
36	Bharti Airtel Services B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.06 %	(519)	-1.20 %	(49)	0.80 %	(49)
37	Bharti Airtel Tanzania B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.47 %	(4,000)	28.28 %	1,158	-18.92 %	1,158
38	Bharti Airtel Uganda Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	-0.82 %	(6,962)	92.58 %	3,791	-61.93 %	3,791
39	Bharti Airtel Zambia Holdings B.V.	100%	Netherlands	4.02 %	34,190	77.41 %	3,170	-51.78 %	3,170
40	Celtel (Mauritius) Holdings Limited	100%	Mauritius	0.32 %	2,712	5.75 %	235	-3.85 %	235
41	Channel Sea Management Company (Mauritius) Limited	100%	Mauritius	0.00 %	34	-0.03 %	(1)	0.02 %	(1)
42	Indian Ocean Telecom Limited	100%	Jersey	0.15 %	1,296	12.00 %	491	-8.03 %	491
43	Montana International	100%	Mauritius	0.00 %	(15)	-0.01 %	(0)	0.01 %	(0)
44	Partnership Investments Sarl	100%	Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
45	Société Malgache de Téléphone Cellulaire S.A.	100%	Mauritius	0.01 %	119	-0.02 %	(1)	0.02 %	(1)
46	Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited	100%	Mauritius	0.00 %	(0)	-0.02 %	(1)	0.01 %	(1)
	- Mobile commerce services								
1	Airtel Mobile Commerce (Kenya) Limited	100%	Kenya	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
2	Airtel Mobile Commerce (Seychelles) Limited	100%	Seychelles	0.00 %	(34)	-0.07 %	(3)	0.04 %	(3)
3	Airtel Mobile Commerce (Tanzania) Limited	100%	Tanzania	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
4	Airtel Mobile Commerce Limited	100%	Malawi	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
5	Airtel Mobile Commerce Madagascar S.A.	100%	Madagascar	0.01 %	68	0.80 %	33	-0.54 %	33
6	Airtel Mobile Commerce Rwanda Limited	100%	Rwanda	0.00 %	1	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
7	Airtel Mobile Commerce Tchad S.a.r.l.	100%	Chad	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Table 1 - Details pertaining to share in net assets, profit or loss and total comprehensive income. (Contd..)

S. No.	Name of the entity / Principal activities	% of shareholding as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Refer note 1 and 2)	Principal place of operation / country of incorporation	March 31, 2019					
				Net Assets ('N A'), i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss ('P&L')		Share in total comprehensive income ('TCI')	
				As % of consolidated N A	Amount	As % of consolidated P&L	Amount	As % of TCI	Amount
8	Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited	100%	Uganda	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
9	Airtel Mobile Commerce Zambia Limited	100%	Zambia	0.00 %	29	12.83 %	526	-8.59 %	526
10	Airtel Money (RDC) S.A.	100%	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.10 %	833	16.47 %	674	-11.02 %	674
11	Airtel Money Niger S.A.	90%	Niger	0.00 %	74	3.11 %	127	-2.08 %	127
12	Airtel Money S.A. (Gabon)	100%	Gabon	0.11 %	950	20.09 %	823	-13.44 %	823
13	Airtel Money Transfer Limited	100%	Kenya	0.00 %	14	0.00 %	(0)	0.00 %	(0)
14	Mobile Commerce Congo S.A.	100%	Congo Brazzaville	0.00 %	1	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
15	Airtel Money Tanzania Limited	60.04%	Tanzania	0.00 %	(0)	-0.01 %	(0)	0.01 %	(0)
16	Airtel Mobile Commerce Nigeria Limited	91.77%(iv)	Nigeria	-	-	0.00 %	-	0.00 %	-
	- Submarine Cable System								
1	Network i2i Limited	100%	Mauritius	13.58 %	115,398	7.75 %	318	-5.19 %	318
	- Telecommunication services								
1	Airtel (Seychelles) Limited	100%	Seychelles	0.06 %	527	4.49 %	184	-3.01 %	184
2	Airtel Congo (RDC) S.A.	98.50%	Democratic Republic of Congo	-6.77 %	(57,540)	43.44 %	1,779	-29.06 %	1,779
3	Airtel Congo S.A.	90%	Congo Brazzaville	-1.14 %	(9,662)	-27.80 %	(1,139)	18.60 %	(1,139)
4	Airtel Gabon S.A.	97.95%(v)	Gabon	-0.55 %	(4,698)	14.75 %	604	-9.86 %	604
5	Airtel Madagascar S.A.	100%	Madagascar	-0.86 %	(7,335)	-37.94 %	(1,553)	25.38 %	(1,553)
6	Airtel Malawi Limited	100%	Malawi	0.09 %	794	8.17 %	335	-5.47 %	335
7	Airtel Networks Kenya Limited @	100%	Kenya	-3.49 %	(29,686)	-48.06 %	(1,968)	32.15 %	(1,968)
8	Airtel Networks Limited	91.77%(iv)	Nigeria	1.23 %	10,431	656.45 %	26,880	-439.13 %	26,880
9	Airtel Rwanda Limited	100%	Rwanda	-1.94 %	(16,493)	-80.94 %	(3,314)	54.15 %	(3,314)
10	Airtel Tanzania Public Limited Company (Formerly known as Airtel Tanzania Limited)	60%	Tanzania	-3.44 %	(29,256)	-32.91 %	(1,348)	22.02 %	(1,348)
11	Airtel Tchad S.A.	100%	Chad	-0.65 %	(5,550)	-14.68 %	(601)	9.82 %	(601)
12	Airtel Uganda Limited	100%	Uganda	0.39 %	3,334	162.60 %	6,658	-108.77 %	6,658
13	Bharti Airtel (France) SAS	100%	France	0.07 %	582	5.42 %	222	-3.63 %	222
14	Bharti Airtel (Hong Kong) Limited	100%	Hong Kong	0.02 %	184	4.18 %	171	-2.79 %	171
15	Bharti Airtel (Japan) Private Limited	100%	Japan	0.00 %	5	-0.05 %	(2)	0.03 %	(2)
16	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	100%	United Kingdom	0.10 %	831	6.11 %	250	-4.09 %	250

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Table 1 - Details pertaining to share in net assets, profit or loss and total comprehensive income. (Contd..)

S. No.	Name of the entity / Principal activities	% of shareholding as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Refer note 1 and 2)	Principal place of operation / country of incorporation	March 31, 2019					
				Net Assets ('N A'), i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss ('P&L')		Share in total comprehensive income ('TCI')	
				As % of consolidated N A	Amount	As % of consolidated P&L	Amount	As % of TCI	Amount
17	Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited	100%	United States of America	0.10 %	866	3.68 %	151	-2.46 %	151
18	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited	100%	Sri Lanka	-0.04 %	(319)	-39.61 %	(1,622)	26.57 %	(1,627)
19	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	100%	Singapore	1.70 %	14,467	-8.60 %	(352)	5.75 %	(352)
20	Celtel Niger S.A.	90%	Niger	0.03 %	267	-23.56 %	(965)	15.76 %	(965)
21	Airtel Networks Zambia Plc	96.36%	Zambia	-0.18 %	(1,544)	2.02 %	83	-1.35 %	83
22	Tigo Rwanda Limited (merged with Airtel Rwanda Ltd w.e.f July 3, 2018)	100%	Rwanda	0.00 %	-	1.66 %	68	-1.11 %	68
	Minority Interests in all subsidiaries			15.92 %	135,258	-312.09 %	(12,780)	163.78 %	(10,026)
	Associates (Investment as per the equity method)								
	A. Indian								
	- Financial Services								
1	Seynse Technologies Private Limited	22.54%	India	0.02 %	205	-0.40 %	(16)	0.27 %	(16)
	- Mobile commerce services								
1	Airtel Payments Bank Limited (W.e.f 25th Oct, 2018)	80.10%	India	1.21 %	10,283	-30.15 %	(1,235)	20.17 %	(1,235)
	- Others								
1	Juggernaut Books Private Limited	19.35%(vi)	India	0.01 %	108	-0.23 %	(10)	0.16 %	(10)
	B. Foreign								
	- Submarine cable system								
1	Seychelles Cable Systems Company Limited	26%	Seychelles	0.03 %	230	-0.17 %	(7)	0.11 %	(7)
	- Telecommunication services								
1	Robi Axiata Limited	25%	Bangladesh	2.81 %	23,886	29.14 %	1,193	-19.33 %	1,183
	Joint Ventures (Investment as per the equity method)								
	A. Indian								
	- Passive infrastructure services								
1	Indus Towers Limited	22.47%	India	6.18 %	52,482	216.83 %	8,879	-145.01 %	8,876
	- Telecommunication services								
1	FireFly Networks Limited	50%	India	0.00 %	3	0.01 %	0	-0.01 %	0
	B. Foreign								
	- Provision of regional mobile services								
1	Bridge Mobile Pte Limited	10%	Singapore	0.01 %	66	0.10 %	4	-0.07 %	4
	- Telecommunication services								
1	Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V.	50%	Netherlands	0.20 %	1,676	-128.28 %	(5,253)	85.82 %	(5,253)
	Inter-company eliminations / adjustments on consolidation				(1,379,832)		15,692		20,418
	Total			**100 %**	**849,480**	**100 %**	**4,095**	**100 %**	**(6,121)**

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Table 2 - Details pertaining to share in other comprehensive income.

S. No.	Name of the entity	% of shareholding as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Refer note 1 and 2)	Principal place of operation / country of incorporation	March 31, 2019 Share in other comprehensive income ('OCI')	
				As % of OCI	Amount
	Parent				
	Telecommunication services				
1	Bharti Airtel Limited	100%	India	(0.94) %	96
	Subsidiaries				
	- Indian				
	- Telecommunication services				
1	Bharti Hexacom Limited	70%	India	(0.03) %	3
2	Nxtra Data Limited	100%	India	(0.01) %	1
3	Telesonic Networks Limited	100%	India	(0.01) %	1
4	Wynk Limited	100%	India	0.00 %	(0)
	- Direct To Home services				
1	Bharti Telemedia Limited	80% (ii)	India	(0.03) %	3
	- Infrastructure sharing services				
1	Bharti Infratel Limited	53.51% (i)	India	0.21 %	(21)
	- Investment Company				
1	Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited	100%	India	173.92 %	(17,766)
	- Other				
1	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	100%	India	(0.08) %	8
	- Mobile commerce services				
	Airtel Payments Bank Limited (Has become associate w.e.f 25th Oct, 2018)	80.10%	India	0.02 %	(3)
	- Foreign				
	- Telecommunication services				
1	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited	100%	Sri Lanka	0.05 %	(5)
	Minority Interests in all subsidiaries			(26.96) %	2,754
	Associates (Investment as per the equity method)				
	A. Foreign				
	- Telecommunication services				
1	Robi Axiata Limited	25%	Bangladesh	0.10 %	(10)
	Joint Ventures (Investment as per the equity method)				

Notes to Consolidated **Financial Statements**

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Table 2 - Details pertaining to share in other comprehensive income. (contd..)

S. No.	Name of the entity	% of shareholding as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Refer note 1 and 2)	Principal place of operation / country of incorporation	March 31, 2019 Share in other comprehensive income ('OCI')	
				As % of OCI	Amount
	A. Indian				
	- Passive infrastructure services				
1	Indus Towers Limited	22.47% (i)	India	0.02 %	(2)
	Inter-company eliminations / adjustments on consolidation				4,726
	Total			**100 %**	**(10,215)**

Notes:

1. Changes in shareholding during the year ended March 31, 2019:

i) The Company has reduced its shareholding to 53.51% (53.54% in March 31, 2018) during the year ended March 31, 2019.

ii) The Company has reduced its shareholding to 80% (95% in March 31, 2018) during the year ended March 31, 2019.

iii) The Company has reduced its shareholding to 68.31% during the year ended March 31, 2019.

iv) The Company has increased its shareholding to 91.77% (83.25% in March 31, 2018) during the year ended March 31, 2019.

v) The Company has increased its shareholding to 97.95% (90% in March 31, 2018) during the year ended March 31, 2019.

vi) The Company has increased its shareholding to 19.35% (10.71% in March 31, 2018) during the year ended March 31, 2019.

2. Others

[#]Liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2019

[##]Under liquidation

[@]The Group also holds 100% preference shareholfing in the Company. The preference shares do not carry any voting rights.

During the period effective shareholding of Airtel Africa Limited ('AAL') has been changed to 68.31%, due to which effective shareholding of entities owned be AAL directly/ indirectly will undergo change vis-à-vis the % presented in the above table.

The figures which are appearing as '0' are result of rounding off.