Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of **BHARTI AIRTEL LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **BHARTI AIRTEL LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026 and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Act, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit, other comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	**Revenue from operations:** We considered accuracy of revenues relating to prepaid and postpaid mobile services and homes services as a key audit matter because of the complexity of the IT systems, significant volume of data processed by the IT systems and updation of tariff plans in the IT systems.	**Principal audit procedures** We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the implementation and operating effectiveness of (i) the general IT controls, automated controls, interfaces and system generated reports relevant for revenue recognition by involving our IT specialist; (ii) control over tariff plan configuration in the relevant IT systems; and (iii) control over validation of validity provided to the customer as per masters and rate charged in call data records (CDRs) with price masters. We tested inter se reconciliations between relevant IT systems (such as billing system and prepaid application systems) and with general ledger and performed verification of revenue recognised, deferred and unbilled revenue. We performed independent testing of call and data benefits to evidence that the amount charged, benefit given and validity provided to the subscribers are consistent with the approved tariff plans. We performed test of details for postpaid and homes revenue by testing invoices, plans selected by customers and collections made.

Sr. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
	Refer note 2.18 "Revenue recognition" for accounting policies, note 3.2.d 'Revenue recognition and presentation' under the head 'Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies' and note 23 on disclosures related to Revenue from operations in the standalone financial statements.	We used data analytics to perform substantive analytical procedure to develop an expectation of the revenue basis past trends of number of subscribers and revenue earned and compared the results of the expectation with actual revenue and did not identify material differences. We verified the appropriateness of the accounting policies and the disclosures related to Revenue from operations in notes 2.18, 3.2.d and 23 respectively in the standalone financial statements.
2	**Provisions and contingencies relating to regulatory matters:** The Company has recognised provisions for probable outflows relating to regulatory matters, as applicable and have disclosed contingencies for regulatory matters where the obligations are considered possible. The Company, in consultation with the legal advisers assess likelihood of outflow of resources to settle such regulatory matters. In performing this assessment, the Company applies judgement and has recognised provisions based on whether additional amounts will be payable and has disclosed contingent liabilities where economic outflows are considered possible. We have considered the provisions recorded and the contingencies relating to regulatory matters as a key audit matter as there is significant judgement to determine the possible outcome of matters under dispute and determining the amounts involved, which may vary depending on the outcome of the matters. Refer note 2.17 "Contingencies" for accounting policies, note 3.1.e 'Contingent liabilities and provisions' under the head "Key sources of estimation uncertainties", note 19 "Provisions" for disclosure related to provisions for subjudice matters and Note 22(I) in respect of details of Contingent liabilities in the standalone financial statements.	**Principal audit procedures:** We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to: ● identification, evaluation, recognition of provisions, disclosure of contingencies for matters under review or appeal with relevant adjudicating authorities by considering the assumptions and information used by management in performing this assessment and ● completeness and accuracy of the underlying data / information used in the assessment. For regulatory matters, we evaluated the reasonableness of the management's positions by considering relevant assessment orders, court judgements, statutes, interpretations and amendments, circulars and external legal opinion obtained by the Company, where applicable. We also evaluated the disclosures provided in the notes to the standalone financial statements concerning these matters.

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to the Board's Report, Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report and Corporate Governance Report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management and the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of Company's internal financial controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

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

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

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements (Refer Note 22 (I) to the Standalone Financial Statements).

      ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts (Refer Note 19 to the Standalone Financial Statements).

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

      iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer note 42 of the Standalone Financial Statements).

      (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer note 42 of the Standalone Financial Statements).

      (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

      v. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

As stated in note 15(i) to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Such dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used various accounting and related softwares for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026, wherein the audit trail (edit log) feature was enabled through-out the year for accounting and related softwares used by the Company for maintaining its books of accounts. (Refer note 43 of the Standalone Financial Statements).

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instances of audit trail (edit log) feature being tampered with for aforesaid accounting and related softwares for the period for which the audit trail feature was enabled and operating.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention for the period for which it was enabled and operated.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure B"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vijay Agarwal
Partner
(Membership No. 094468)
(UDIN: 26094468WPPUMT5052)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 13, 2026

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of **BHARTI AIRTEL LIMITED** ("the Company") as at March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company as at and for the year ended on that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on the internal control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vijay Agarwal
Partner
(Membership No. 094468)
(UDIN: 26094468WPPUMT5052)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 13, 2026

Annexure B To The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

(i) In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of use assets and Intangible Assets:

a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right of use assets except in the case of certain Plant and Machinery which is relocated for various network requirements and Company is in the process of updating the records for situation of these assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b) The Company, except for customer premises equipment, bandwidth and optic fiber cable which due to their nature or location are not verifiable, has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, capital work in-progress and right-of-use assets so to cover all the items once every 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment, capital work-in progress and right of use assets (based on underlying agreements/other relevant documents and refer sub-clause (c) below) were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements included in property, plant and equipment and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the property tax receipts and utility bills for self-constructed buildings, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed or court orders approving schemes of arrangements / amalgamations (as applicable), provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except for as provided below (Refer Note 38 of Standalone Financial Statements):

Description of property	As at the Balance sheet date (Amount in ₹ million)		Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being in Company's name
	Gross Carrying Value	Carrying value in the Standalone Financial Statements				
Land	133	133	Amrit Bottlers Pvt. Limited	No	Held since February 12, 2010	The Company is in the possession of the property. However, conveyance deed is yet to be executed in the name of the Company.
Building	251	82	Amrit Bottlers Pvt. Limited	No	Held since February 12, 2010	The Company is in the possession of the property. However, conveyance deed is yet to be executed in the name of the Company.

Further, property, plant and equipment includes certain immovable properties having gross carrying value of ₹ 1,011 million (Net carrying value of ₹ 152 million) as at March 31, 2026 acquired as part of scheme of arrangements / amalgamations are still registered in the name of erstwhile group companies/pending mutation in the name of the Company.

In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed in the financial statements as right of use assets as at the balance sheet date, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company, except for as provided below:

Description of immovable properties taken on lease	As at the Balance sheet date (Amount in ₹ million)		Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of Company
	Gross carrying value	Carrying value in the Financial Statement				
Building	235	155	Tata Teleservices Limited	No	Held since July 1, 2019	Right to use of building is vested in the Company through merger scheme. The duly executed agreements are pending mutation in the name of the Company.

d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets during the year.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has made investments in, provided guarantee and granted loans, unsecured, to companies or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has provided loans (excluding loans to employees) and guarantees during the year and details of which are given below:

Amount in ₹ million

	Loan Amounts	Guarantees
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:		
- Subsidiaries	74,503	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date (Including accrued interest) (subsidiaries)	24,634	71,067

The Company has not provided any advance in nature of loans to any other entity during the year.

(b) The investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) During the year, Company has granted loans payable on demand and the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated later on. During the year, Loans amounting to ₹ 56,109 million have been re-paid/settled. In our opinion, the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular (Refer reporting under clause (iii)(f) below).

(d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) None of the loans granted by the Company have fallen due during the year.

(f) The Company has granted loans payable on demand and the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated later on. As such, at year end, there are no loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statue	Nature of the dues Dispute	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Total Disputed amount (₹ In million)*
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1999-05;	Supreme Court	7
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1996-98, 2002-05, 2006-09, 2013-14; 2004-10	High Court	13,786
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1995-97, 2000-04, 2006-08, 2014-16;	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	104
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1999-00, 2003-04, 2010-11, 2012-13, 2015-23;	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	1520
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2000-02, 2005-06; 1996-97, 2003-14	Assessing Officer	7
Sub Total (A)				**15,424**
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Act	2001-2005	Supreme Court	6,949
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Act	2022-2023	Additional Commissioner Customs	1
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Act	2007-2022	Tribunal	2,130
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Act	2004-2005	Assessing Officer	6
Sub Total (B)				**9,086**
Finance Act, 1994 (Service tax)	Service Tax	2003-2013	High Court	1
Finance Act, 1994 (Service tax)	Service Tax	2003-2018	Assessing Officer	408
Finance Act, 1994 (Service tax)	Service Tax	1999-2018	Tribunal	12,983
Finance Act, 1994 (Service tax)	Service Tax	1996-2018	1st Appellate Authority	17
Sub Total (C)				**13,409**
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	AP GST	2017-2019	High Court	42
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	AP GST	2021-2022	1st Appellate Authority	6
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Assam GST	2017-2018	Tribunal	4
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Assam GST	2017-2019	High Court	43
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Bihar GST	2017-2021	1st Appellate Authority	4
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Bihar GST	2017-2020	Tribunal	1,148
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Chandigarh GST	2017-2019	1st Appellate Authority	26
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Chhattisgarh GST	2017-2018	Tribunal	7
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Delhi GST	2017-2021	Tribunal	23
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Gujarat GST	2020-2023	1st Appellate Authority	4
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Haryana GST	2018-2019	1st Appellate Authority	18
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Haryana GST	2017-2020	Tribunal	35
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Jammu & Kashmir GST	2017-2018	1st Appellate Authority	36
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Karnataka GST	2017-2022	1st Appellate Authority	155

Name of Statue	Nature of the dues Dispute	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Total Disputed amount (₹ In million)*
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Kerala GST	2017-2018	Assessing Officer	49
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Madhya Pradesh GST	2017-2020	1st Appellate Authority	10
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Maharashtra GST	2017-2022	1st Appellate Authority	226
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Odisha GST	2017-2023	1st Appellate Authority	7
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Punjab GST	2018-2022	Tribunal	14
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Rajasthan GST	2017-2021	1st Appellate Authority	64
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Rajasthan GST	2017-2018	Tribunal	0
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Sikkim GST	2017-2018	Assessing Officer	3
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Tamil Nadu GST	2017-2020	Tribunal	144
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Tamil Nadu GST	2019-2020	1st Appellate Authority	9
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Telangana GST	2017-2021	Tribunal	199
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Uttar Pradesh GST	2017-2019	Tribunal	70
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Uttar Pradesh GST	2018-2019	Assessing Officer	0
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	Uttar Pradesh GST	2018-2023	1st Appellate Authority	175
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	West Bengal GST	2018-2021	1st Appellate Authority	17
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	West Bengal GST	2020-2021	High Court	6
Sub Total (D)				2,544
Bihar VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2005-2018	Tribunal	206
Daman and Diu VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2015-2017	Assessing Officer	1
Delhi VAT Act, 2004	VAT	2017-2018	1st Appellate Authority	0
Delhi VAT Act, 2004	VAT	2013-2014	Tribunal	6
Delhi VAT Act, 2004	VAT	2013-2017	Assessing Officer	7
The Gujarat VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2016-2018	Tribunal	3
HP VAT Act, 2005	VAT	1999-2002	Tribunal	1
The Karnataka VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2005-2006	Tribunal	256
The Karnataka VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2002-2009	Supreme Court	3,160
The Kerala VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2004-2005	High Court	0
The Kerala VAT Act, 2003	VAT	2003-2004	Assessing Officer	0
The Madhya Pradesh VAT Act, 2002	VAT	2008-2009	Assistant Commissioner	1
Odisha CST and VAT Act	Sales Tax	2014-2015	1st Appellate Authority	1
Punjab VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2003-2004	High Court	30
Punjab VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2009-2010	1st Appellate Authority	0
Telangana VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2011-2018	Tribunal	127
Telangana VAT Act, 2005	VAT	2015-2017	Assistant Commissioner	0
UPVAT Act, 2008	VAT	2003-2008	1st Appellate Authority	2
UPVAT Act, 2008	VAT	2003-2007	Deputy Commissioner	1
UPVAT Act, 2008	VAT	2004-2018	Assessing Officer	28
UPVAT Act, 2008	VAT	2005-2016	Tribunal	4
The West Bengal VAT Act, 2003	VAT	1995-2006	Assessing Officer	48
The West Bengal VAT Act, 2003	VAT	1997-1998	Tribunal	0
Sub Total (E)				3,882
Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Kshetra Me Mal Ke Pravesh Par Kar Adhiniyam, 1976	Entry Tax	1999-2017	High Court	529
Bihar Entry Tax Act	Entry Tax	2003-2004	Assessing Officer	0
UP Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2007	Entry Tax	2001-2007	High Court	403
UP Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2007	Entry Tax	2004-2005	Assessing Officer	0
Haryana Local Area Development Tax Act, 2000	Entry Tax	2000-2003	Tribunal	46
Haryana Local Area Development Tax Act, 2000	Entry Tax	2017-2018	High Court	346

Name of Statue	Nature of the dues Dispute	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Total Disputed amount (₹ In million)*
Telangana Tax on entry of goods into local areas Act, 2001	Entry Tax	2006-2007	High Court	6
Orissa Entry Tax Act	Entry Tax	2006-2018	High Court	855
Karnataka Special Tax on Entry of Certain Goods Act, 2004	Entry Tax	2005-2006	High Court	172
Maharashtra Local Body tax Act	Local Body Tax	2002-2018	High Court	172
Sub Total (F)				**2,529**
Madhya Pradesh Entertainment duty and Advertisement tax Act 1936	Entertainment Tax	2016-2018	High Court	165
U.P. Entertainments and Betting Tax Act, 1979	Entertainment tax	2009-2010	High Court	5
Sub Total (G)				**170**
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G):				**47,044**

The above-mentioned figures represent the total disputed cases without any assessment of Probable, Possible and Remote, as done in case of Contingent Liabilities. Of the above cases, includes total amount deposited in respect of Income Tax is ₹ 1,770 million, Duty of custom is ₹ 2,680 million, Service Tax is ₹ 494 million, Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 is ₹ 1,088 million, Sales Tax is ₹ 300 million, Entry Tax and other Local Area/Body Taxes is ₹ 1,114 million and Entertainment Tax is ₹ nil.

** Amount less than half million are appearing as '0'.*

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the management of the Company is of the view that the Company is able to generate sufficient funds from long term sources either through its operations or other means to meet the working capital requirements arising from the event of short-term sources falling due for payment. On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable. The Company has raised moneys through commercial papers from Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) for general purpose use. Further, the Company has made first and final call on partly paid up equity shares issued on a rights basis, the funds received has been utilised in accordance with the purpose as mentioned in the letter of offer.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report) and provided to us, when performing our audit.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 31, 2026.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Parent Group has more than one CIC as part of the Parent Group. There are 2 CIC forming part of Parent Group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

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

(xx) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount, to a special account before the date of this report and within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Act.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vijay Agarwal
Partner
(Membership No. 094468)
(UDIN: 26094468WPPUMT5052)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 13, 2026

Standalone Balance Sheet

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	872,809	827,599
Capital work-in-progress	5	66,982	50,946
Right-of-use assets	35	424,513	448,142
Goodwill	6	1,083	1,083
Other intangible assets	6	984,959	1,066,057
Intangible assets under development	6	391	1,629
Financial assets			
- Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	7	945,987	878,287
- Investments	7	10,818	5,235
- Loans	9	23,664	-
- Other financial assets	10	16,123	18,199
Income tax assets (net)		3,172	5,731
Deferred tax assets (net)	11	132,359	190,412
Other non-current assets	12	71,096	64,044
		3,553,956	**3,557,364**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Investments	7	64,105	0
- Derivative instruments	8	4,563	736
- Trade receivables	13	28,935	31,715
- Cash and cash equivalents	14	69,578	6,628
- Other bank balances	14	312	403
- Loans	9	-	410
- Other financial assets	10	206,015	234,993
Other current assets	12	72,393	92,539
		445,901	**367,424**
Total assets		**3,999,857**	**3,924,788**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	30,468	29,001
Other equity		1,574,881	1,372,310
		1,605,349	**1,401,311**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	17	854,411	902,801
- Lease liabilities		407,888	427,261
- Other financial liabilities	18	6,345	19,551
Deferred revenue	23	16,941	17,005
Provisions	19	3,493	2,703
		1,289,078	**1,369,321**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	17	96,305	205,595
- Lease liabilities		82,777	78,917
- Derivative instruments	8	1,298	999
- Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	588	822
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	364,523	322,655
- Other financial liabilities	18	147,170	127,926
Deferred revenue	23	78,130	70,152
Provisions	19	291,568	300,699
Current tax liabilities (net)		5,002	4,737
Other current liabilities	20	38,069	41,654
		1,105,430	**1,154,156**
Total liabilities		**2,394,508**	**2,523,477**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,999,857**	**3,924,788**

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No: 117366W / W-100018)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Airtel Limited

Sunil Bharti Mittal
Chairman
DIN: 00042491

Gopal Vittal
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN: 02291778

Vijay Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 094468

Shashwat Sharma
Managing Director & CEO
(Airtel India)
DIN: 08360840

Akhil Garg
Chief Financial Officer
(Airtel India)

Rohit Krishan Puri
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ICSIMembershipNo.:A19779

Date: May 13, 2026
Place: Gurugram

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; except per share data)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	1,214,927	1,089,439
Other income	24	26,770	13,647
		1,241,697	**1,103,086**
Expenses			
Network operating expenses	25	235,728	219,387
Access charges		37,701	44,488
License fee / Spectrum charges		114,304	103,102
Employee benefits expense	26	22,814	23,937
Sales and marketing expenses	27	50,297	52,504
Other expenses	28	51,441	38,432
		512,285	**481,850**
Profit before depreciation, amortisation, finance costs, exceptional items and tax		**729,412**	**621,236**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	29	345,710	325,111
Finance costs	30	155,786	152,396
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**227,916**	**143,729**
Exceptional items (net)	31	33,461	(34,915)
Profit before tax		**194,455**	**178,644**
Tax expense / (credit)			
Current tax	11	-	-
Deferred tax	11	57,010	(56,374)
		57,010	**(56,374)**
Profit for the year		**137,445**	**235,018**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Gain on investment at Fair value through OCI		4,763	1,338
- Re-measurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	26.2	10	(177)
- Tax (charge) / credit	11	(874)	44
Other comprehensive income for the year		**3,899**	**1,205**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**141,344**	**236,223**
Earnings per share (Face value: ₹ 5 each)			
Basic	32	23.65	40.60
Diluted	32	22.84	39.26

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No: 117366W / W-100018)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Airtel Limited

Sunil Bharti Mittal
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DIN: 00042491

Gopal Vittal
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN: 02291778

Vijay Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 094468

Shashwat Sharma
Managing Director & CEO
(Airtel India)
DIN: 08360840

Akhil Garg
Chief Financial Officer
(Airtel India)

Rohit Krishan Puri
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No.: A19779

Date: May 13, 2026
Place: Gurugram

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

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

Particulars	Equity share capital		Other equity									
			Reserves and Surplus									
	No. of shares (in '000)	Amount	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Capital reserve	Common control reserve	Fair value through OCI reserve	Equity component of Foreign Currency Convertible Bond (FCCB)	Total	Total equity
As of April 1, 2024	**6,047,375**	**28,766**	**671,166**	**170,650**	**22,872**	**1,829**	**(34,260)**	**144,054**	**-**	**3,542**	**979,853**	**1,008,619**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	235,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,018	235,018
Other comprehensive (loss) / income (net of tax)	-	-	-	(133)	-	-	-	-	1,338	-	1,205	1,205
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	**234,885**	-	-	-	-	**1,338**	-	**236,223**	**236,223**
Transactions with owners of equity												
Issue of equity shares (refer note 4(vii))	47,018	235	28,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,132	28,367
Employee share-based payment expense	-	-	-	-	-	1,261	-	-	-	-	1,261	1,261
Transfer from Equity component of FCCB to retained earnings	-	-	-	3,542	-	-	-	-	-	(3,542)	-	-
Exercise of share options	-	-	-	-	(287)	(532)	-	-	-	-	(819)	(819)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(46,328)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46,328)	(46,328)
Common control transaction (net of tax) (refer note 4(v), 4(xii), 4(xvii) and 4(xviii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,988	-	-	173,988	173,988
As of March 31, 2025	**6,094,393**	**29,001**	**699,298**	**362,749**	**22,585**	**2,558**	**(34,260)**	**318,042**	**1,338**	**-**	**1,372,310**	**1,401,311**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	137,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,445	137,445
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3,891	-	3,899	3,899
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	**137,453**	-	-	-	-	**3,891**	-	**141,344**	**141,344**

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

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

Particulars	Equity share capital		Other equity									
			Reserves and Surplus									
	No. of shares (in '000)	Amount	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Capital reserve	Common control reserve	Fair value through OCI reserve	Equity component of Foreign Currency Convertible Bond (FCCB)	Total	Total equity
Transactions with owners of equity												
Issue of equity shares (refer note 4 (i)) *	-	1,467	155,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,482	156,949
Employee share-based payment expense	-	-	-	-	-	1,589	-	-	-	-	1,589	1,589
Common control transaction (net of tax) (refer note 4 (v))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(168)	-	-	(168)	(168)
Exercise of share options	-	-	-	-	(967)	(1,906)	-	-	-	-	(2,873)	(2,873)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(92,803)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92,803)	(92,803)
As of March 31, 2026	**6,094,393**	**30,468**	**854,780**	**407,399**	**21,618**	**2,241**	**(34,260)**	**317,874**	**5,229**	**-**	**1,574,881**	**1,605,349**

** net of transaction costs*

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No: 117366W / W-100018)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Airtel Limited

Sunil Bharti Mittal
Chairman
DIN: 00042491

Gopal Vittal
Executive Vice Chairman
DIN: 02291778

Vijay Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 094468

Shashwat Sharma
Managing Director & CEO
(Airtel India)
DIN: 08360840

Akhil Garg
Chief Financial Officer
(Airtel India)

Rohit Krishan Puri
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No.: A19779

Date: May 13, 2026
Place: Gurugram

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**194,455**	**178,644**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	345,710	325,111
Finance costs	154,750	151,732
Interest income	(7,800)	(2,974)
Dividend income	(3,772)	(1,400)
Net gain on derivative financial instruments	(6,272)	(998)
Net gain on fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) investments	(1,511)	(1,402)
Exceptional items (net)	33,461	(34,915)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	407	3
Employee share based payment expense	1,410	1,145
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off	5,262	4,377
Other non - cash items	168	(599)
Operating cash flows before changes in assets and liabilities	**716,268**	**618,724**
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	(2,325)	(12,097)
Trade payables	11,840	(1,924)
Provisions	14,098	15,725
Other financial and non-financial liabilities	61	23,591
Other financial and non-financial assets	5,728	(25,993)
Net cash generated from operations before tax	**745,670**	**618,026**
Income tax refund (net)	3,640	5,337
Net cash generated from operating activities (a)	**749,310**	**623,363**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital-work-in-progress	(261,538)	(241,372)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4,102	3,620
Purchase of intangible assets and intangible assets under development	(6,586)	(7,387)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets	-	3,598
Payment towards spectrum (including deferred payment liability)*	(5,384)	(200,621)
(Purchase of) / proceeds from sale of current investments (net)	(62,606)	9,695
Purchase of non-current investments	(864)	(477)
Proceeds from sale of non-current investments	89	17
Investment in subsidiary	(13,838)	(24,300)
Investment in joint venture and associate	-	(8,788)
Proceeds from sale of investment in Joint Venture	-	45
Proceeds from transfer of passive infrastructure business undertaking by way of slump sale (refer note 4(v))	-	18,288
Loan given to subsidiaries	(74,503)	(23,501)
Loan repayment by subsidiaries	2,247	52,148
Dividend received	3,772	1,400
Interest received	2,254	3,106
Net cash used in investing activities (b)	**(412,855)**	**(414,529)**

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares (net of transaction costs) (refer note 4(i))	156,949	-
Proceeds from borrowings	39,188	13,403
Repayment of borrowings	(203,093)	(27,830)
Payment of lease liabilities	(54,235)	(53,441)
(Repayment of)/Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	(38,546)	21,037
Interest and other finance charges paid#	(80,981)	(114,400)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	13	6
Dividend paid	(92,800)	(46,325)
Net cash used in financing activities (c)	**(273,505)**	**(207,550)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (a+b+c)	**62,950**	**1,284**
Add : Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	6,628	5,344
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 14)	**69,578**	**6,628**

**Cash flows towards spectrum acquisitions to Department of Telecommunications ('DoT') includes upfront / deferred/ prepaid payments (refer note 4 (viii), 4 (ix)).*

#Includes interest towards prepayment of deferred liabilities pertaining to spectrum acquired in auction of year 2012, 2015, 2016, 2021 and 2024 (refer note 4 (viii), 4 (ix)).

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'indirect method' as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

Please refer note 36(1)(vi), for reconciliation of liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Please refer note 36(1)(vii), for non-cash investing and financing transactions that are excluded from Statement of Cash Flows.

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No: 117366W / W-100018)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharti Airtel Limited

Sunil Bharti Mittal
Chairman
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Chief Financial Officer
(Airtel India)

Rohit Krishan Puri
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No.: A19779

Date: May 13, 2026
Place: Gurugram

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

1. Corporate information

Bharti Airtel Limited ('the Company') (CIN: L74899HR1995PLC095967) is incorporated and domiciled in India as a public limited company with its equity shares listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and the BSE Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at Airtel Center, Plot no. 16, Udyog Vihar, Phase – IV, Gurugram – 122015, Haryana, India.

The principal activities of the Company consist of provision of telecommunication services in India.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These Standalone 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The Financial Statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors at its meeting held in Gurugram, Haryana on May 13, 2026.

The Financial Statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Division II of Schedule III (as amended) to the Act. Further, for the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the Standalone Balance Sheet ('Balance Sheet') and Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss ('Statement of Profit and Loss'). Nonetheless, these items are disaggregated 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 Rupee ('Rupee' or ' ₹ ') and are rounded off to the nearest million, except per share data and unless stated otherwise. Further, due to rounding off, certain amounts 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 Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the Financial Statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in note 3.

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

To provide more reliable and relevant information about the effect of certain items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, the Company has changed the classification of certain items. Previous year figures have been re-grouped or reclassified, to conform to such current year's groupings / classifications. There is no impact on Equity or Net profit due to these regroupings / reclassifications.

Amendments to Ind AS

New amendments adopted during the year

During the year ended March 31, 2026, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified the following amendments:

1. **Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –** The amendment provides comprehensive guidance on assessing the exchangeability of currencies, determining spot exchange rates when currencies are not exchangeable and enhancing related disclosures. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

2. **Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –** The amendment relates to classification of liabilities. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the earlier requirement of an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months and now requires that such a right exists at the reporting date and has substance. The amendment also introduced a new guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. This amendment has no impact on these financial statements.

3. **Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –** The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires the disclosures about supplier finance arrangements, including the nature of arrangements, carrying amounts of liabilities and payment due date ranges. Ind AS 107 has been updated to include supplier finance arrangements as a factor in evaluating liquidity risk concentration. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

4. **Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately -** The amendments provide a mandatory temporary relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up taxes under the OECD Pillar Two rules. Companies availing

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

this relief must disclose its application and provide new disclosures. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its 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 ('FVTPL') or fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') (refer note 2.10(b)) - 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 a liability can be transferred, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company's accounting policies require measurement of certain financial instruments at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis).

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial / 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 Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

2.3 Business combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of 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). The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a business is aggregation of the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the business.

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 Statement of Profit and Loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

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 retrospectively 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 affected the measurement of the amounts recognised as of that date or 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. Subsequent to initial recognition, it is measured at the higher of:

(i) the amount that would be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and

(ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

2.4 Common control transactions

Transactions arising from transfers of assets / liabilities, interest in entities or businesses between entities that are under the common control, are accounted at their carrying amounts. The difference, between any consideration paid / received and the aggregate carrying amounts of assets / liabilities and interests in entities acquired / disposed (other than impairment, if any), is recorded in capital reserve / retained earnings / common control reserve, as applicable.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

a) Functional and presentation currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee 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 exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date with the resulting foreign exchange differences, on subsequent re-statement / settlement, recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. 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 ('OCI') or directly in equity.

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

2.6 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

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

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

Separated embedded derivatives are classified basis the host contract.

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 Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), assets retirement obligations ('ARO') 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 Company.

Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at regular intervals, the Company recognises such parts as separate component of assets. When an item of PPE is replaced, then its carrying amount is derecognised from the 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.

Cost of assets not ready for use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') and advances given towards acquisition of PPE outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed under other non-current assets.

The expenditures that are incurred after the item of PPE has been available for use, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the 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 Company, 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. The management basis its past experience and technical assessment has estimated the useful lives, which is at variance with the life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Act

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

and has accordingly, depreciated the assets over such useful lives. Freehold land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life. The Company has established the estimated range of useful lives for different categories of PPE as follows:

Categories	Years
Buildings	20
Building on leased land	Lease term or 20 years, whichever is less
Leasehold improvements	Lease term or 20 years, whichever is less
Plant and equipment	
- Network equipment (including passive infrastructure)	3 - 25
- Customer premise equipments	3 - 7
Computers and servers	3 - 5
Furniture & fixtures and office equipments	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 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 depreciation for PPE sold, scrapped, retired or otherwise disposed off are derecognised from the Balance Sheet and the resulting gains / losses are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income / other expenses.

2.8 Intangible assets

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

Goodwill represents the cost of the acquired business in excess of the fair value of identifiable net assets purchased (refer note 2.3). Goodwill is not amortised; however, it is tested annually for impairment and whenever there is an indication that the cash-generating-unit ('CGU') may be impaired (refer note 2.9) and carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The gains / (losses) on the disposal of a 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 operations sold).

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

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

a. Software

Software (including PAAS) are amortised over the period of license, generally not exceeding five years.

b. 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 life of acquired licenses and spectrum range upto twenty 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.

The useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed and adjusted appropriately, at least at each financial year end 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 for prospectively and accordingly the amortisation is calculated over the remaining revised useful life.

Further, the cost of intangible assets under development ('IAUD') includes the following:

(a) The amount of spectrum allotted to the Company and related costs (including borrowing costs) that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (refer note 6), if any, for which services are yet to be rolled out and are presented separately in the Balance Sheet.

(b) The amount of software / IT platform under development.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

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 CGU or group of 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.

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, right-of-use assets ('ROU'), intangible assets and IAUD

PPE (including CWIP), ROU 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. IAUD 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.

c. 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 previously.

2.10 Financial instruments

a. Recognition, classification and presentation

The financial instruments are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

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

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

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, 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 Company measures all the non-derivative financial liabilities 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.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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 Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the related recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

b. Measurement – Non-derivative financial instruments

I. Initial measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Other transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The transaction price is generally the best evidence of the financial instrument's initial fair value. However, it is possible for an entity to determine that the instrument's fair value is not the transaction price. The difference between the transaction amount and the fair value (if any) is accounted for as follows:

- The difference is recognised as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss only if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (that is, a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets.
- In all other cases, an entity recognises the instrument at fair value and defers the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price in the statement of financial position.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognised at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

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 other income.

ii. Financial assets at Fair Value Through OCI ('FVTOCI')

Equity investments which are not held for trading and for which the Company has elected to present the change in the fair value in OCI 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 to OCI, except the impairment (on debt instruments), interest (basis EIR method), dividend and foreign exchange differences which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL

All 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 other income separately from the other gains / losses arising from changes in the fair value.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

Any off-market financial guarantees are amortised over the life of the guarantee and are measured at each reporting date at the higher of (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition and (ii) the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant), except for contingent consideration and financial liability under option arrangements recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at FVTPL. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured. Interest related to the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss under finance cost. On conversion, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognised. The original equity component remains as equity (which may be transferred from one-line item within equity to another) upon conversion or maturity.

c. Measurement - derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, including separated embedded derivatives are classified as financial instruments at FVTPL - 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.

d. Derecognition

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 Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The financial liabilities are de-recognised from the Balance Sheet when the underlying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released. The resultant impact of derecognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments including or when the lease contract is modified and the lease

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

modification is not accounted for as a separate lease. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the related ROU has been reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability.

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

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

In the Balance Sheet, the ROU and lease liabilities are presented separately. In the Statement of Profit and Loss, interest expense on lease liabilities are presented separately from the depreciation charge for the ROU. Interest expense on the lease liability is a component of finance costs, which are presented separately in the Statement of Profit or Loss. In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash payments for the principal portion of lease payments and the interest portion of lease liability are presented as financing activities.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Sale and leaseback

In case of sale and leaseback transactions, the Company first considers whether the initial transfer of the underlying asset to the buyer-lessor is a sale by applying the requirements of Ind AS 115. If the transfer qualifies as a sale and the transaction is on market terms, the Company effectively derecognises the asset, recognises a ROU asset (and lease liability) and recognises a portion of the total gain or loss on the sale. The amount recognised is calculated by splitting the total gain or loss into:

- an amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss relating to the buyer-lessor's rights in the underlying asset and
- an unrecognised amount relating to the rights retained by the seller-lessee which is deferred by way of reducing the ROU initially recognised.

2.12 Taxes

The income tax expense comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the OCI 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. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the Company's income tax obligation for the period are recognised in the Balance Sheet under assets as income tax assets / under current liabilities as current tax 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 Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. The Company considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If the Company concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it determines the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If the Company concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity reflects the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the Financial Statements. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax assets / liabilities recognised for temporary differences and unused carry forward losses arising from a business combination, affect the amount of goodwill or the bargain purchase gain that the Company recognises. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off-set where there is a legally enforceable right to enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

2.13 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 Company's cash management, are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

2.14 Equity share capital

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.

2.15 Employee benefits

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution 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 Company employees. Short-term employee benefits are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss at undiscounted amounts during the period in which the related services are rendered.

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 Company 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 Company 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 benefits obligations. 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 obligations is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit obligations are recognised directly in the OCI in the period in which they arise. The said re-measurements comprise of actuarial gains

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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 employee benefits

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

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

The fair value of stock options (at grant date) is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss within employee benefits as employee share-based payment expenses over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve (a component of equity).

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 Company 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 profit / (loss) such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the reserve 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 vested 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 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 existing 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.

2.16 Provisions

General

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

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

The Company is involved in various legal and taxation matters and the matter are in legal course. Management, in consultation with legal, tax and other advisers, assesses the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed. The Company recognises a provision in cases where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations arising from such claims.

2.17 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 asset is not recognised and is disclosed only where an inflow of economic benefits are probable.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

2.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to the customer at the amount of transaction price which the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange of those products or services, net of any taxes / duties, discounts and process waivers. When determining the consideration to which the Company is entitled for providing promised products or services via intermediaries, the Company 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 Company 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 revenue

Service revenues mainly pertain to pack subscription for voice, data, messaging, value added services and internet protocol television ('IPTV') services. It also includes revenue from interconnection / roaming charges for usage of the Company's network by other operators for voice, data, messaging and signaling services.

Telecommunication services (comprising voice, data and SMS) are considered to represent a single performance obligation as all are provided over the Company'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.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to the customers. Pack subscription charges are recognized over the subscription pack validity period and where there is no uncertainty as to collection of consideration. Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing / collection in excess of revenue are classified as deferred revenue / advance from customers.

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

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 agreement.

d. Interest income

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

e. Costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer

The Company incurs certain costs to obtain or fulfill contracts with customers viz. intermediary commission, etc. The Company has estimated that the average customer life derived from customer churn rate is longer than 12 months and, thus, such costs are recognised over the average expected customer life.

f. Dividend income

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

2.19 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Government grants relating to the purchase of PPE are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

2.20 Borrowing costs

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

2.22 Dividends paid

Dividend to shareholders is recognised as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. However, interim dividend is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

2.23 Earnings per share ('EPS')

The Company presents the Basic and Diluted EPS.

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.

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.

2.24 Compliance with approved Schemes of Arrangements

All the Schemes of Arrangements, approved by the Competent Authority under the relevant provisions of the Act, have been accounted for in the books of account of the Company in accordance with the Scheme and accounting standards.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainties and Critical judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the said Financial Statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates 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 Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience 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 Key sources of estimation uncertainties

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

a. Useful lives of PPE

As described at note 2.7 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of PPE at the end of each reporting period. After considering market conditions, industry practice, technological developments and other factors, the Company determined that the current useful lives of its PPE remain appropriate. However, changes in economic conditions of the markets, competition and technology, among others, are unpredictable and they may significantly impact the useful lives of PPE and therefore the depreciation charges. Refer note 2.7 and 5 for the estimated useful life and carrying value of PPE respectively.

b. 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. Goodwill and IAUD are 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. Further, the Company conducts impairment reviews of investments in subsidiaries / associates / joint arrangements whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

In calculating the value in use, the Company is required to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions inter-alia concerning the growth in earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation ('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.

c. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the unused tax losses 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.

d. Allowance for impairment of trade receivables

The ECL 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 Company is involved in various legal, tax and regulatory matters, the outcome of which may not be favourable to the Company. Management in consultation with the legal, tax and other advisers assess the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed. The Company 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 judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The critical judgements, which the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and have the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the said Financial Statements, are discussed below:

a. Separating lease and non-lease components

The consideration paid by the Company in telecommunication towers lease contracts include the use of land and passive infrastructure as well as maintenance, security, provision of energy services etc. Therefore, in determining the allocation of consideration between lease and non-lease components, for the additional services that are not separately priced, the Company performs analysis of cost split to arrive at relative stand-alone prices of each of the components. The bifurcation of the consideration paid (excluding energy) between lease versus non-lease component across the Company has been accordingly considered at 60% as lease component on an overall basis.

b. Determining the lease term

Under Ind AS 116, if it is reasonably certain that a lease will be extended / will not be early terminated, the Company is required to estimate the expected lease period which may be different from the contractual tenure. The Company has various tower lease agreements with a right to extend / renew / terminate wherein it considers the nature of the contractual terms and economic factors to determine the lease term. After assessing such factors, the lease liability has been calculated using the remaining lease period until which significant exit penalties are payable.

c. Determining the incremental borrowing rate for lease contracts

The initial recognition of lease liabilities at present value requires the identification of an appropriate discount rate. The Company has determined the incremental borrowing rate based on considerations specific to the leases by taking consideration of the risk free borrowing rates as adjusted for country / Company specific risk premiums (basis the readily available data points).

d. Revenue recognition and presentation

The Company 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.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

4. Significant transactions / new developments

i. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has completed first and final Call of ₹ 401.25 per share (including a premium of ₹ 397.50) (the "First and Final Call") on 391,176,994 outstanding partly paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹ 5 each (paid-up of ₹ 1.25 each), amounting to ₹ 156,960 (share capital – ₹ 1,467 and securities premium – ₹ 155,493) issued by the Company on a rights basis, pursuant to the Letter of Offer dated September 22, 2021. Further, in respect of the remaining 1,110,668 partly paid-up equity shares on which first and final call remains unpaid, the Company shall issue reminder notice(s) in due course, in accordance with the applicable laws and subject to necessary approvals of the Board/Committee thereof.

ii. Pursuant to the notification issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as the "New Labour Codes") became effective from November 21, 2025. The Company has assessed the financial implication of New Labour Codes, which has resulted in increase in provision for gratuity and compensated absences amounting to ₹ 2,099. Considering the impact arising out of enactment of the new legislation is an event of non-recurring nature, the Company has presented this incremental amount as exceptional item. The tax credit on above exceptional item of ₹ 528 is included under tax expense/(credit).

iii. During the year ended March 31, 2026, Network i2i Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company has converted its outstanding loans taken from the Company amounting to USD 600 million into 79,321,658 equity shares of USD 1 each.

iv. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company set up a subsidiary Airtel Money Limited. The said subsidiary obtained the license to operate as Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) from Reserve Bank of India on February 13, 2026. The subsidiary will be capitalised with Company contributing 70% and the promoter group via Bharti Enterprises Limited, contributing the remaining 30%.

v. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had entered into a Business Transfer Agreement ('BTA') on February 7, 2025 for transfer of the passive infrastructure business undertaking by way of a slump sale to Indus Towers Limited ('Indus'), a subsidiary of the Company. The transfer of business undertaking completed on March 24, 2025 with receipt of consideration amounting to ₹ 18,288 on March 24, 2025 and ₹ 2,032 was deposited by Indus into Escrow Account as per terms of BTA on provisional basis which was subject to adjustments for reconciliation of site count and category of sites and is to be completed within 4 months from March 24, 2025.

During the year ended March 31 2026, as required under the terms of the BTA, the company has completed the necessary reconciliation and finalized the sales consideration at ₹ 19,210.

vi. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company purchased additional stake amounting to ₹ 12,178 in Indus Towers Limited from open market. This resulted in increasing Company's stake in Indus Towers Limited from 50.005% to 51.26%.

vii. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had, in accordance with the terms of the Offering Circular dated January 14, 2020 w.r.t. USD 1,000 million 1.50% Convertible Bonds due 2025 ('FCCBs'), allotted 47,018,242 equity shares of the face value of ₹ 5 each fully paid up, against the conversion request of FCCBs of USD 337.77 million. The Company redeemed the outstanding FCCBs aggregating to USD 0.2 million together with accrued interest thereon, in accordance with the terms and conditions of FCCBs. No FCCBs are outstanding as at March 31, 2025.

viii. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had paid ₹ 251,244 to the DoT towards full prepayment of deferred liabilities pertaining to spectrum acquired in 2012, 2015, 2016, 2021 and 2024.

ix. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had participated in the latest spectrum auction conducted by DoT and has been declared successful bidder for total of 82 MHz spectrum in 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz frequency bands. This entire spectrum bank had been secured for a total consideration of ₹ 58,557 payable over 20 years, for which the allocation had been received upon the payment of the dues as per the demand note received.

x. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India pronounced a judgement regarding the tax treatment of adjusted revenue linked Variable License Fee ('VLF') payable to DoT since July 1999 and held that it is capital in nature and not revenue expenditure for the purpose of computation of taxable income. This decision does not alter the total amount of VLF allowed as deduction over the license period but creates a timing difference wherein later years would have a higher deduction. This had resulted in an additional tax provision of ₹ 1,209 primarily due to change in effective tax rate on account of adoption of new tax regime. The interest charge of ₹ 9,713 on the above matter

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

was presented as an exceptional item. The above financial assessment was based on the Company's best estimate.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed a judgement waiving off the interest levy on adjusted revenue linked VLF payable to DoT arising from October, 2023 given the matter for sub-judice. The Company had reversed interest charge aggregating to ₹ 9,887, as an exceptional item.

xi. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the transaction between Bharti Airtel Limited, Dialog Axiata PLC ('Dialog') and Axiata Group, Berhad for the share swap of Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited ('Airtel Lanka') with Dialog had been consummated. Upon completion of the transaction, Dialog holds 100% shareholding of Airtel Lanka and Bharti Airtel Limited holds 10.355% shareholding of Dialog. Investment in Dialog had been irrevocably treated as investment held at fair value through other comprehensive income as the Company considers this investment to be strategic in nature.

xii. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had sold certain digital assets for ₹ 6,179 comprising of Hardware and software's ('specified assets') with a view to consolidate the digital offering under one entity being Xtelify Limited (a subsidiary of the Company) having net carrying of ₹ 6,063. Difference between sales consideration (net of tax) and carrying value was recognised in common control reserve amounting to ₹ 84.

xiii. During the year ended March 31, 2025, Bharti Hexacom Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, completed its Initial Public Offering comprising of an offer for sale by Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (selling shareholder) of 75,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 5 each at a premium of ₹ 565 per share aggregating to ₹ 42,750. The equity shares were listed and started trading on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited with effect from April 12, 2024.

xiv. During the year ended March 31, 2025, Bharti Airtel Services Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company had converted its outstanding loans taken from the Company amounting to ₹ 13,105 into 320,449 equity shares amounting to ₹ 6,500 and 325,369 optionally convertible debentures amounting to ₹ 6,605.

xv. During the year ended March 31, 2025, OneWeb India Communications Limited ("OneWeb"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company had issued 27,066,923 equity shares to OneWeb Holdings Limited ("Investor") on preferential allotment basis. Upon completion of the transaction, Investor holds 74% shareholding of OneWeb and the Company holds 26% shareholding of OneWeb. Investment in OneWeb has been treated as Investment in associate.

xvi. Consequent to the change in composition of Board of Directors of Indus Towers Limited ('Indus') with effect from closure of business hours on November 18, 2024, Indus is controlled by the Company in terms of section 2(27) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 110, 'Consolidated Financial Statements'. Accordingly, classification of Indus investment has changed from Joint Venture to Subsidiary. Additionally, the impairment recognized in earlier periods has been reassessed and reversed. The same was recognized as a reversal in exceptional item.

xvii. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had transferred its 69.94% equity stake in Airtel Payments Bank Limited, an associate of the Company to Airtel Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, against a consideration of ₹ 86,654. Airtel Limited discharged the consideration through issuance of 0.01% optionally convertible debentures. The transaction was recorded as a common control transaction and the difference between consideration received and the carrying value of investment transferred, amounting to ₹ 69,400 was recognised in common control reserve.

xviii. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had transferred its Internet of Things ('IOT') undertaking to Xtelify Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, under slump sale arrangement on going concern basis. The transfer was completed on February 28, 2025 against a consideration of ₹ 102,260. Xtelify Limited had discharged the consideration through issuance of 0.01% optionally convertible debentures. The transaction was recorded as a common control transaction and the difference between consideration received and the carrying value of net assets transferred, amounting to ₹ 100,420 was recognised in common control reserve.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of PPE and CWIP for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

	Leasehold Improvement	Buildings#^	Land^	Plant and equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computer and servers	Total	CWIP*
Gross carrying value										
As of April 1, 2024	**6,408**	**9,486**	**5,362**	**1,890,663**	**2,162**	**123**	**5,259**	**50,388**	**1,969,851**	**43,226**
Additions	100	25	645	226,363	80	-	253	2,441	229,907	237,627
Disposals / net adjustments	(6)	(0)	(0)	(81,219)	(18)	(6)	(698)	(5,036)	(86,983)	(229,907)
As of March 31, 2025	**6,502**	**9,511**	**6,007**	**2,035,807**	**2,224**	**117**	**4,814**	**47,793**	**2,112,775**	**50,946**
As of April 1, 2025	**6,502**	**9,511**	**6,007**	**2,035,807**	**2,224**	**117**	**4,814**	**47,793**	**2,112,775**	**50,946**
Additions	76	133	53	239,113	104	22	280	1,381	241,162	257,198
Disposals / net adjustments	(111)	(179)	(2,531)	(68,070)	(129)	(17)	(251)	(676)	(71,964)	(241,162)
As of March 31, 2026	**6,467**	**9,465**	**3,529**	**2,206,850**	**2,199**	**122**	**4,843**	**48,498**	**2,281,973**	**66,982**
Accumulated depreciation										
As of April 1, 2024	**5,386**	**4,130**	**-**	**1,124,543**	**1,987**	**113**	**4,754**	**44,299**	**1,185,212**	**-**
Charge	245	441	-	174,148	58	4	244	2,672	177,812	-
Disposals / net adjustments	(4)	(0)	-	(74,516)	(17)	(6)	(691)	(2,614)	(77,848)	-
As of March 31, 2025	**5,627**	**4,571**	**-**	**1,224,175**	**2,028**	**111**	**4,307**	**44,357**	**1,285,176**	**-**
As of April 1, 2025	**5,627**	**4,571**	**-**	**1,224,175**	**2,028**	**111**	**4,307**	**44,357**	**1,285,176**	**-**
Charge	222	435	-	188,132	66	8	262	2,023	191,148	-
Disposals / net adjustments	(109)	(56)	-	(65,935)	(129)	(17)	(244)	(670)	(67,160)	-
As of March 31, 2026	**5,740**	**4,950**	**-**	**1,346,372**	**1,965**	**102**	**4,325**	**45,710**	**1,409,164**	**-**
Net carrying value										
As of March 31, 2025	**875**	**4,940**	**6,007**	**811,632**	**196**	**6**	**507**	**3,436**	**827,599**	**50,946**
As of March 31, 2026	**727**	**4,515**	**3,529**	**860,478**	**234**	**20**	**518**	**2,788**	**872,809**	**66,982**

It also includes buildings on leased land.

^ *read with note no. 38*

* *Mainly pertains to plant and equipment (net of provision).*

CWIP Ageing Schedule

As of March 31, 2026

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress (net of provision)	65,095	1,478	278	131	66,982

As of March 31, 2025

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress (net of provision)	49,454	1,380	-	112	50,946

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

6. Goodwill and other intangible assets

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of goodwill, other intangible assets and IAUD for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets				IAUD*
		Software	Licenses (including spectrum)	Other acquired intangibles	Total	
Gross carrying value						
As of April 1, 2024	**1,083**	**30,590**	**1,501,655**	**1,452**	**1,533,697**	**76,891**
Additions	-	9,071	138,712	-	147,783	72,521
Disposals / net adjustments	-	(6,493)	(70)	-	(6,563)	(147,783)
As of March 31, 2025	**1,083**	**33,168**	**1,640,297**	**1,452**	**1,674,917**	**1,629**
As of April 1, 2025	**1,083**	**33,168**	**1,640,297**	**1,452**	**1,674,917**	**1,629**
Additions	-	7,857	1,620	-	9,477	8,239
Disposals / net adjustments	-	(586)	(75)	-	(661)	(9,477)
As of March 31, 2026	**1,083**	**40,439**	**1,641,842**	**1,452**	**1,683,733**	**391**
Accumulated amortisation						
As of April 1, 2024	-	**24,556**	**482,728**	**1,452**	**508,736**	-
Amortisation	-	2,893	82,843	-	85,736	-
Disposals / net adjustments	-	(2,946)	(70)	-	(3,016)	-
Impairment	-	-	17,404	-	17,404	-
As of March 31, 2025	-	**24,503**	**582,905**	**1,452**	**608,860**	-
As of April 1, 2025	-	**24,503**	**582,905**	**1,452**	**608,860**	-
Amortisation	-	5,325	85,249	-	90,574	-
Disposals / net adjustments	-	(585)	(75)	-	(660)	-
As of March 31, 2026	-	**29,243**	**668,079**	**1,452**	**698,774**	-
Net carrying value						
As of March 31, 2025	**1,083**	**8,665**	**1,057,392**	-	**1,066,057**	**1,629**
As of March 31, 2026	**1,083**	**11,196**	**973,763**	-	**984,959**	**391**

** Mainly pertains to spectrum and software / IT platform.*

Weighted average remaining amortisation period of licenses (including spectrum) as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is 13.24 years and 14.11 years respectively.

IAUD Ageing Schedule

As of March 31, 2026

	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress (net of provision)	365	26	-	-	391

As of March 31, 2025

	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress (net of provision)	1,445	184	-	-	1,629

The Company has capitalised borrowing cost of ₹ Nil and ₹ 3,818 during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively. The weighted average rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 7.2% (specific borrowing) for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

7. Investments

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investments carried at cost		
Investment in subsidiaries		
Network i2i Limited : 1,346,749,554 equity shares of USD 1 each (March 31, 2025 - 1,267,427,896) (refer note 4 (iii))	141,771	87,909
Bharti Telemedia Limited : 510,200,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	66,974	66,974
Bharti Hexacom Limited (quoted) : 350,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 5 each	5,718	5,718
Xtelify Limited : 200,438 equity shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2025 - 193,531)	12,096	10,611
Indo Teleports Limited : 82,570,423 equity shares of ₹ 10 each ^	192	192
Bharti Airtel Services Limited : 420,449 equity shares of ₹ 10 each(refer note 4 (xiv))	6,501	6,501
Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V. : 1 equity share of EURO 1 each	0	0
Airtel Limited : 9,500 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	0	0
Indus Towers Limited (quoted): 1,352,208,904 equity shares of ₹ 10 each# (March 31, 2025 - 1,319,210,733)(refer note 4 (vi))	370,736	358,558
Airtel Money Limited: 17,500,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	175	-
Bharti Airtel Services Limited : 325,369 0.01% Unsecured non marketable optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 20,300 each* (refer note 4 (xiv))	6,605	6,605
Xtelify Limited: 505,148 0.01% Unsecured non marketable optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 202,436 each* (refer note 4 (xviii))	102,260	102,260
Airtel Limited : 8,665,364,059 0.01% Unsecured non marketable optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 10 each*	86,654	86,654
Airtel Limited : 14,457,838,732 0.035% Unsecured non marketable optionally convertible debentures of ₹ 10 each*	144,578	144,578
	944,260	**876,560**
Investment in associates		
Oneweb India Communications Private Limited : 9,510,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each (refer note 4 (xv))	95	95
Hughes Communications India Private Limited : 7,525,108 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	998	998
Lavelle Networks Private Limited : 100 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1	1
Lavelle Networks Private Limited : 37,314 0.1% Series B and 62,981. 0.1% Series B1 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	599	599
	1,693	**1,693**
Investment in joint ventures		
Bridge Mobile Pte. Limited : 800,000 equity shares of USD 1 each	34	34
	34	**34**
Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	**945,987**	**878,287**
Investments carried at FVTPL		
Equity instruments	1,684	1,297
National Savings Certificates	2	2
	1,686	**1,299**
Investments carried at FVTOCI		
Dialog Axiata PLC : 952,694,689 equity shares	8,659	3,936
Aduna Global Holding LLC (4.60% membership interest)	473	-
	9,132	**3,936**
Other investments	**10,818**	**5,235**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investments carried at FVTPL		
Mutual funds[$]	48,559	0
	48,559	**0**
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Commercial paper (quoted)	5,707	-
Corporate deposits (quoted)	9,839	0
	15,546	**0**
Current investments	**64,105**	**0**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments		
Non-Current	571,692	515,310
Current	48,559	0
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		
Non-Current	385,113	368,212
Current	15,546	0
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		
Non-Current	1,100,145	957,278
Current	15,546	0

** considered as investment in equity.*

^ impaired during the year ended March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 950.

 # During the year ended March 31, 2025, in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets', the Company had reversed the impairment loss previously recognized on its investment in Indus Towers Limited amounting to ₹ 105,742, following a reassessment of the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount was determined using the Value in Use (VIU) approach.

Key assumptions used in Value in Use calculation:

- Cash Flow Projections: Based on a five-year forecast.
- Terminal Growth Rate: 2.5% per annum.
- Discount Rate: Post tax 12.50% (Pre tax 13.39%)

This reversal reflected the improved future cash flow expectations of Indus Towers Limited, supporting the conclusion that the investment's recoverable amount exceeded its carrying value.

[$]Includes investment in open ended mutual funds.

Details of significant investments in Subsidiaries are as below:

S. No	Name of the Subsidiaries	Place of incorporation and Principal place of business	Principal activities	% of equity shareholding	
				March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	Network i2i Limited	Mauritius	Telecommunication, submarine cable system and Investment holding Company	100.00	100.00
2	Bharti Telemedia Limited	India	Direct to home services	100.00	100.00
3	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	India	Selling and renting of hardware and rendering of manpower services	99.99	99.99
4	Xtelify Limited	India	Content procurement, selling, advertisement and other value added services	99.00	99.00
5	Airtel Limited	India	Investment entity	95.00	95.00
6	Bharti Hexacom Limited	India	Telecommunication services	70.00	70.00
7	Indus Towers Limited (refer note 4 (vi))	India	Passive infrastructure services	51.26	50.01

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

8. Derivative instruments

The details of derivative financial instruments are as follows:-

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Assets		
Forward and option contracts	4,563	736
	4,563	**736**
Liabilities		
Forward and option contracts	1,298	999
	1,298	**999**
Non-current derivative financial assets	-	-
Current derivative financial assets	4,563	736
Non-current derivative financial liabilities	-	-
Current derivative financial liabilities	1,298	999

9. Loans

Non-Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to related parties (refer note 34)	24,634	-
Interest accured (refer note 10)	(970)	-
	23,664	**-**

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to related parties (refer note 34)	-	410
Interest accured (refer note 10)	-	(0)
	-	**410**

10. Other financial assets

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Indemnification assets*	6,910	10,060
Security deposits#	6,389	6,165
Claims recoverable	1,618	1,959
Interest accrued	970	-
Others	236	15
	16,123	**18,199**

**primarily includes indemnification assets recognised pursuant to merger with Tata Teleservices Limited ('TTSL') / Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited ('TTML') and Telenor (India) Communications Private Limited ('Telenor') as per the business purchase agreement.*

#Security deposits (net of allowance for impairment of ₹ 2,193 and ₹ 2,067 as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively) primarily includes deposits given towards rented premises, cell sites and interconnect ports.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unbilled revenue (refer note 23)	20,945	16,667
Indemnification assets*	183,183	213,545
Interest accrued	26	40
Recoverable from related party (refer note 34)	139	1,096
Security Deposits	1,116	1,113
Others[$]	606	2,532
	206,015	**234,993**

**primarily includes indemnification assets recognised pursuant to merger with TTSL / TTML and Telenor as per the business purchase agreement (read with note 19).*

[$]primarily includes claims recoverable.

11. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense / (credit) are:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax		
- For the year	-	-
- Adjustments for prior periods	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	57,010	(56,374)
- Adjustments for prior periods	-	-
	57,010	**(56,374)**
Income tax expense / (credit)	**57,010**	**(56,374)**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Amounts recognised in OCI		
Deferred tax related to items charged to OCI during the year:		
- Tax (expense)/credit on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(2)	44
- Tax (expense) on FVTOCI gain	(872)	-
Deferred Tax (expense) / credit to OCI	**(874)**	**44**

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	194,455	178,644
Enacted tax rates in India	25.168%	25.168%
Tax expense	48,940	44,961
Effect of:		
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	(84,850)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	-	(2,489)
Fair valuation gain on Indus	-	(26,614)
Expense not deductible (net)	8,070	12,618
Income tax expense / (credit)	**57,010**	**(56,374)**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

The analysis of deferred tax assets (net) is as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax asset / (liability)		
Allowances for impairment of debtors / advances	8,089	7,806
Carry forward losses (including unabsorbed depreciation)	22,831	115,831
Provision for employee benefits	2,004	1,674
Government grants	1,050	1,121
Fair valuation of financial instruments and exchange differences	(731)	184
Depreciation of PPE / ROU, amortisation of intangible assets and interest on lease liabilities	2,402	(16,495)
Financial liabilities	(574)	(574)
Claim for variable license fee acquired under amnesty scheme	80,419	66,279
Payables and non-financial liability	16,628	14,357
Others	241	229
Net deferred tax asset	**132,359**	**190,412**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax expense / (credit)		
Allowances for impairment of debtors / advances	(283)	(14)
Carry forward losses	93,000	(26,865)
Provision for employee benefits	(332)	(109)
Government grants	71	(382)
Fair valuation of financial instruments and exchange differences	43	-
Depreciation of PPE / ROU, amortisation of intangible assets and interest on lease liabilities	(19,066)	(14,264)
Financial liabilities	-	184
Claim for variable license fee acquired under amnesty scheme	(14,140)	(14,117)
Payables and non-financial liability	(2,271)	(836)
Others	(12)	29
Net deferred tax expense / (credit)	**57,010**	**(56,374)**

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	**190,412**	**129,938**
Tax credit / (expense) recognised in profit or loss	(57,010)	56,374
Tax credit recognised in OCI	(874)	44
Tax (expense) / credit recognised in common control reserve (refer note 4(v) and note 4 (xviii))	(169)	4,056
Closing Balance	**132,359**	**190,412**

In line with accounting policy of the Company, deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax losses can be utilised and deferred tax asset (net) has been recognised only to the extent of reasonable certainty of available tax profits in future. Accordingly, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of carried forward losses of ₹ 67,381 and ₹ 68,710 as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively, as it is not probable that relevant taxable profits will be available in future due to uncertainty of outcome of certain tax and regulatory matters, constant capital investments and receipt of dividend from investees etc.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

The expiry schedule of the above unrecognized losses is as follows:

Expiry date	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within five years	-	-
Above five years	67,381	68,710
Unlimited	-	-
	67,381	**68,710**

Besides above, the Company has also not recorded deferred tax assets in respect of following:-

a) Impairment losses of investment in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 950 and ₹ 1,070 as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively and

b) Deductible temporary differences of ₹ 25,375 and ₹Nil as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively on account of ongoing litigations.

12. Other assets

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advances (net)#	11,556	14,201
Costs to obtain a contract with the customer (refer note 23)	27,185	20,399
Prepaid expenses	7,315	7,218
Taxes recoverable$	12,504	14,534
Capital advances	8,697	2,389
Others*	3,839	5,303
	71,096	**64,044**

#Advances (net) represent payments made to various Government authorities under protest and are disclosed net of allowance of ₹ 64,529 and ₹ 63,056 as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

$ Taxes recoverable primarily pertains to Goods and Services Tax ('GST').

**It mainly includes amount given to related party - Bharti Airtel Employees Welfare Trust (refer note 34)*

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Taxes recoverable$	36,349	58,328
Prepaid expenses	4,570	2,776
Advances to suppliers (net)@	3,406	2,545
Costs to obtain a contract with the customer (refer note 23)	27,763	28,552
Others*	305	338
	72,393	**92,539**

$ Taxes recoverable primarily pertains to GST.

@ Advances to suppliers are disclosed net of allowance of ₹ 1,781 and ₹ 1,802 as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

** It mainly includes advances to staff and earnest money deposit.*

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

13. Trade receivables

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured*	51,641	54,260
Trade receivables - credit impaired	1,842	1,360
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	(24,548)	(23,905)
	28,935	**31,715**

**It includes amount due from related parties (refer note 34).*

Refer note 36(1)(iv) for credit risk

The movement in allowances for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	23,905	24,496
Additions	5,262	4,377
Write off (net of recovery)	(4,396)	(4,279)
Adjustments	(223)	(689)
Closing balance	**24,548**	**23,905**

Trade receivables ageing

As of March 31, 2026

	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	6,480	23,990	3,402	3,803	2,927	10,317	50,919
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	-	-	-	-	-	722	722
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	1,842	1,842
	6,480	**23,990**	**3,402**	**3,803**	**2,927**	**12,881**	**53,483**
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables							(24,548)
Net Trade receivables							**28,935**
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 10)	20,945	-	-	-	-	-	**20,945**

As of March 31, 2025

	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	8,180	24,099	2,290	3,356	3,062	12,192	53,179
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables — considered good	-	-	-	-	-	1,081	1,081
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	1,360	1,360
	8,180	**24,099**	**2,290**	**3,356**	**3,062**	**14,633**	**55,620**
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables							(23,905)
Net Trade receivables							**31,715**
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 10)	16,667	-	-	-	-	-	**16,667**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

14. Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents ('C&CE')

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	231	853
- Bank deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less	69,073	5,682
Cheques on hand	274	92
Cash on hand^	0	1
	69,578	**6,628**

^ includes cash in transit

Other bank balances

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Earmarked bank balances - unpaid dividend	9	10
Margin money deposits*	303	393
	312	**403**

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

For the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, C&CE comprise of the following:

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
C&CE as per Balance Sheet	69,578	6,628
Bank overdraft	-	-
	69,578	**6,628**

15. Share capital

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Authorised Share Capital		
29,746,080,000 (March 31, 2025 - 29,746,080,000)		
equity shares of ₹ 5 each	148,730	148,730
1,000 (March 31, 2025 - 1,000) preference shares of ₹ 100 each	0	0
	148,730	**148,730**
Issued Capital		
6,093,282,313 (March 31, 2025 - 5,702,105,319) equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid-up (refer note 4(i))	30,467	28,511
1,110,668 (March 31, 2025 - 392,287,662) equity shares of ₹ 5 each (₹ 1.25 partly paid-up)	5	1,961
	30,472	**30,472**
Subscribed and Paid Up Capital		
6,093,282,313 (March 31, 2025 - 5,702,105,319) equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid-up (refer note 4(i))*	30,467	28,511
1,110,668 (March 31, 2025 - 392,287,662) equity shares of ₹ 5 each (₹ 1.25 partly paid-up)	1	490
	30,468	**29,001**

**Includes 1,78,493 equity shares on which first and final call money has been received however, these shares could not be converted by depositories from partly to fully paid due to technical errors in their demat accounts. These shares will be converted in due course, upon request from such shareholders.*

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares ('000)	Amount	No. of shares ('000)	Amount
At the beginning of the year	6,094,393	29,001	6,047,375	28,766
Issued during the year (refer note 4 (vii))	-	-	47,018	235
Partly paid-up shares converted to fully paid-up shares during the year (refer note 4(i))^	-	1,467	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**6,094,393**	**30,468**	**6,094,393**	**29,001**

^ During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company made call on first and final call money payable on 392,288 partly paid-up equity shares of which 391,177 partly paid-up equity shares were converted into fully paid-up equity shares. Further, in respect of the remaining 1,111 partly paid-up equity shares on which first and final call remains unpaid, the Company shall issue reminder notice(s) in due course, in accordance with the applicable laws and subject to necessary approvals of the Board / Committee thereof.

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 5 each. The holder of the equity share is entitled to dividend right and voting right in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on such equity share bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The declaration of dividend by the Company is associated with the fulfilment of interest obligation, if any, on the perpetual securities issued by one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Terms of conversion / redemption of FCCBs

The Company had outstanding FCCBs of USD 337.97 million as of March 31, 2024, bearing coupon rate of 1.50% issued at par, listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. As per Offering Circular issued by the Company, FCCBs are convertible into Company's fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 5 each at initial conversion price (as adjusted from time to time), at any time on or after February 27, 2020 and up to the close of business on February 7, 2025, at the option of the FCCB holders. The conversion price was subject to adjustment w.r.t events as mentioned in Offering Circular, but cannot be below the floor price which is ₹ 452.09. All the FCCBs were converted except for USD 0.2 million, which were redeemed at 102.66% of their principal amount during the year ended March 31, 2025.

d. Details of shareholders (as per the register of shareholders) holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As of			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares '000	Amount	No. of shares '000	Amount
Bharti Telecom Limited	2,466,134	40.47	2,466,134	40.47
Pastel Limited	456,228	7.49	578,228	9.49

e. Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters as of March 31, 2026:

S No.	Promoter Name	As of				% Change during the year
		March 31, 2026		April 01, 2025		
		No. of shares '000	% of total shares	No. of shares '000	% of total shares	
1	Bharti Telecom Limited	2,466,134	40.47	2,466,134	40.47	-

Shares held by promoters as of March 31, 2025:

S No.	Promoter Name	As of				% Change during the year
		March 31, 2025		April 01, 2024		
		No. of shares '000	% of total shares	No. of shares '000	% of total shares	
1	Bharti Telecom Limited	2,466,134	40.47	2,381,026	39.37	1.10

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

f. Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

- During the year ended March 31, 2025, 47,018,242 equity shares of ₹ 5 each were issued to the FCCB holders pursuant to option exercised in accordance with Offering Circular (refer note 4 (vii)).
- During the year ended March 31, 2024, 79,952,427 equity shares of ₹ 5 each were issued to the FCCB holders pursuant to option exercised in accordance with Offering Circular (refer note 4 (vii)).
- During the year ended March 31, 2023, 11,930,543 equity shares of ₹ 5 each were issued to the FCCB holders pursuant to option exercised in accordance with Offering Circular.
- During the year ended March 31, 2021, 36,469,913 equity shares of ₹ 5 each were issued on preferential basis to Lion Meadow Investment Limited, an affiliate to Warburg Pincus LLC as partial consideration for acquisition of equity shares of Bharti Telemedia Limited.

g. Shares held by Bharti Airtel Welfare Trust against employee share-based payment plans (face value : ₹5 each)

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares ('000)	Amount	No. of shares ('000)	Amount
Opening balance	4,337	5,355	3,117	2,505
Purchased during the year	725	1,467	2,400	3,675
Exercised during the year	(2,566)	(2,885)	(1,180)	(825)
Closing balance	**2,496**	**3,937**	**4,337**	**5,355**

h. Use of proceeds from first and final call

Proceeds from subscription to the first and final call on partly paid-up shares for rights issues dated September 22, 2021, made during the year ended March 31, 2026 have been utilized in the following manner:

	March 31, 2026	
	Utilised during the year	Unutlised during the year$
Payment of deferred payment liabilities	82,741	-
Repayment of term loan	8,600	15,364
General corporate purpose	50,255	-
	141,596	**15,364**

$Unutilised proceeds has been placed in fixed deposits.

i. Dividend

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A	**Declared and paid during the year**		
	Final dividend for 2024-25: ₹ 16 per share (2023-24: ₹ 8 per share)	92,803	46,328
		92,803	**46,328**
B	**Proposed dividend***		
	Proposed dividend for 2025-26: ₹ 24 per share (2024-25 : ₹ 16 per share)	146,245	92,803
		146,245	**92,803**

**It represents dividend of ₹ 24 per fully paid-up equity share of face value of ₹ 5 each and ₹ 6 per partly paid-up equity share of face value of ₹ 5 each (paid-up ₹ 1.25 per equity share) on shares issued till the date these Financial Statements are approved for issue by Company's Board of Directors. The proposed dividend is subject to approval of Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, accordingly, no corresponding liability has been recognised.*

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

16. Reserves and surplus

a) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company, re-measurement differences on defined benefits plans, gains / (losses) on common control transactions and any transfer from general reserve.

b) **Securities premium:** Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of equity shares. The same is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

c) **General reserve:** The Company had 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 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 (viz. related amount of loan provided to Bharti Airtel Welfare Trust) of the corresponding stock options, is transferred to general reserve.

d) **Share-based payment reserve:** The Share based payment reserve is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees.

e) **Capital reserve:** It pertains to capital reserve acquired pursuant to the scheme of arrangements accounted under pooling of interest method and excess of fair value of net assets acquired over consideration paid in a business combination. This reserve is not available for distribution as dividend.

f) **FVTOCI reserve:** The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of a certain investment in equity securities in OCI. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI reserve within equity.

g) **Equity component of FCCBs:** The equity component is the residual amount after deducting the fair value of the financial liability component from the net proceeds of the FCCBs.

h) **Common control reserve:** The transaction arising out of transfer of investments between entities that are under common control are accounted at their carrying amounts. The difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount is recorded in common control reserve. The common control reserve will be transferred to retained earnings when the underlying investment is sold to a third party (entity outside the scope of common control).

17. Borrowings

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Term loans	18,792	46,218
Non-convertible bonds	71,531	151,387
Deferred payment liabilities*^	878,928	894,353
	969,251	**1,091,958**
Less : Interest accured (refer note 18)	(19,630)	(19,570)
Less: Current portion (B)	(95,210)	(169,587)
	854,411	**902,801**

**In line with the Telecom reforms announced by Union Cabinet in October 2021, the Company has availed a moratorium of 4 years towards the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) and the deferred spectrum liability except for that purchased through 2021 auction. DoT in January, 2023 (in pursuance to these reforms), has further included spectrum purchased in 2022 auction under the aforesaid option. The DoT has subsequently shared the revised payment schedule in respect of these AGR and deferred spectrum payment liabilities by revising the instalment amounts without any increase the existing time period specified for making the installment payments. During the current year, the Company received moratorium letter from DoT and accordingly paid ₹ 82,741 as the 1st installment towards the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) dues on March 31, 2026.*

^Refer note 4(viii)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Current

	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Term loans*	1,097	36,035
	1,097	**36,035**
Less : Interest accured (refer note 18)	(2)	(27)
	1,095	**36,008**
Current maturities of long term borrowings		
Unsecured		
Term loans	18,656	28,108
Non-convertible bonds	-	85,551
Deferred payment liabilities	76,554	55,928
	95,210	**169,587**
	96,305	**205,595**

**Including working capital demand loans.*

Analysis of borrowings

The details given below are gross of debt origination cost.

17.1 Repayment terms of borrowings

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

	As of March 31, 2026						
	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**
Term Loans	6.4% to 8.3%	Half yearly	2-5	18,696	-	-	-
	7.2% to 7.8%	One time	1	17	-	-	-
	5.75%	Quarterly	3	1,078	-	-	-
Non Convertible bonds	3.3%	One time	1	-	-	-	70,955
Deferred payment Liability for spectrum	7.2% to 7.3%	Annual	13-16	20,242	21,718	75,106	412,762
Deferred payment Liability for adjusted gross revenue	8%	Annual	5	56,312	60,817	213,231	-
				96,345	**82,535**	**288,337**	**483,717**

	As of March 31, 2025						
	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**
Term Loans	6.4% to 8.3%	Half yearly	2-6	28,108	17,919	-	-
	7.2% to 8.0%	One Time	1	36,008	-	-	-
Non Convertible bonds	3.3% to 4.4%	One Time	1	85,581	-	-	64,186
Deferred payment Liability for spectrum	7.2% to 7.3%	Annual	14-16	5,384	5,778	56,802	438,171
Deferred payment Liability for adjusted gross revenue	8%	Annual	6	50,544	54,587	191,390	74,266
				205,625	**78,284**	**248,192**	**576,623**

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

17.2 Interest rate and currency of borrowings

	Weighted average rate of interest	Total borrowings	Floating rate borrowings	Fixed rate borrowings
INR	7.5%	879,979	17	879,962
USD	3.3%	70,955	-	70,955
March 31, 2026		**950,934**	**17**	**950,917**
INR	7.5%	958,957	43,508	915,449
USD	3.9%	149,715	-	149,715
March 31, 2025		**1,108,672**	**43,508**	**1,065,164**

18. Other financial liabilities

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Payables against capital expenditure	2,200	2,440
Interest accured	40	17,110
Payable against business / asset acquisitions	4,104	-
Others	1	1
	6,345	**19,551**

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Payables against capital expenditure	111,078	107,535
Interest accrued	19,592	2,487
Security deposits*	2,687	3,151
Employee payables	3,493	4,227
Payable against business / asset acquisitions	-	4,104
Others#	10,320	6,422
	147,170	**127,926**

**It includes deposits received from subscriber / channel partners which are repayable on disconnection after adjusting the outstanding amount thereby, if any.*

#It mainly includes refund payable to inactive customers, unspent CSR expenditure (refer note 28) and unclaimed liability.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

19. Provisions

Non-current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity^	2,398	2,151
Other employee benefit plans	125	143
Other provision		
Asset retirement obligations#	427	409
Others$	543	-
	3,493	**2,703**

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits^		
Gratuity	1,143	770
Other employee benefit plans	1,197	1,033
Other provision		
Sub-judice matters@	287,918	298,896
Others$	1,310	-
	291,568	**300,699**

^Refer note 26.2 for movement of provisions towards various employee benefits.

#The movement of provisions towards ARO is as below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	409	877
Net additions / (reversal)	15	(347)
Net interest costs	3	(121)
	427	**409**

The provision for ARO is in relation to the site restoration related obligation arising from the land taken on lease and represent the management's best estimate of the costs which will be incurred in the future to meet the Company's obligation under these lease arrangements.

$ Others include provision for employee benefits for fixed term employees (refer note 4(ii)).

@The movement of provisions towards sub-judice matters is as below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	298,896	231,056
Additions during the year (net)^	35,269	68,141
Reversal during the year$	(45,832)	-
Payment during the year	(415)	(301)
Closing balance*	**287,918**	**298,896**

^ It includes interest on AGR provision, pursuant to merger with TTSL / TTML and Telenor, amounting to ₹ 13,117 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 14,184) and ₹ 2,354 (March 31, 2025: ₹2,150) respectively.

$ Reversal on account of payment of AGR dues by TTSL/TTML and Telenor amounting to ₹ 39,608 (March 31, 2025: Nil) and ₹ 6,224 (March 31, 2025:Nil) respectively.

**Closing balance includes ₹ 158,458 (March 31, 2025: ₹185,355) and ₹ 24,886 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 28,757) respectively for TTSL / TTML and Telenor.*

The Company has recognized an indemnification asset towards the said provisions as per the business purchase agreement.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

20. Other liabilities

Current

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Taxes payable*	33,675	36,503
Others#	4,394	5,151
	38,069	**41,654**

**Taxes payable mainly pertains to GST and payable towards sub-judice matters related to entry tax and entertainment tax.*

#Others primarily include advance received from subscribers and advance received on sale of hardware / goods.

21. Trade payables

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Due to micro and small enterprises	588	822
Others*	364,523	322,655
	365,111	**323,477**

**It includes amounts due to related parties (refer note 34) and payable towards sub-judice matters.*

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED') disclosure

The dues to micro and small enterprises as required under MSMED Act, 2006, based on the information available with the Company, is given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year#	2,741	3,010
2	Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
3	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
4	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
5	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

 # Includes dues of micro and small enterprises (MSE) of ₹ 2,153 (March 31, 2025 – ₹ 2,188) payable against capital expenditure included within other financial liabilities.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Trade payables ageing as of March 31, 2026:

	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	453	99	12	5	19	588
(ii) Others (A)	107,566	13,194	2,080	325	251	2,299	125,715
(iii) Disputed dues – Others (B)	-	9	31,097	39,484	20,508	147,710	238,808
Total dues to micro and small enterprises							588
Total Others (A + B)							364,523

Trade payables ageing as of March 31, 2025:

	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	515	295	2	6	4	822
(ii) Others (A)	1,00,917	6,447	6,645	46	87	449	114,591
(iii) Disputed dues – Others (B)	-	15	39,535	20,682	14,570	133,262	208,064
Total dues to micro and small enterprises							822
Total Others (A + B)							322,655

22. Contingencies and commitments

(I) Contingent liabilities*

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(i) Taxes, duties and other demands (under adjudication / appeal / dispute)		
- Sales Tax, Service Tax and GST	2,052	1,805
- Income Tax	271	315
- Custom Duty	499	499
- Entertainment tax	80	80
- Entry Tax	806	764
- Municipal Taxes and Stamp Duty	4,678	1,764
- DoT, other regulatory demands and assessments**	90,485	84,443
- Other miscellaneous demands	163	132
(ii) Claims under legal cases including arbitration matters		
- Access Charges / Port Charges	234	234
- Others	246	310
	99,514	**90,346**

**Per demand order*

***Includes self-assessed amounts.*

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

The category wise detail of major contingent liabilities has been given below:-

a) Sales Tax, Service Tax and GST

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

The service tax demands relate to levy of service tax on SMS termination and Cenvat credit disallowed for procedural lapses.

The GST demand pertains to disallowance of ITC availed by the transitional credit, miscellaneous interest, differences between ITC claimed and as availed over portal.

b) Income Tax demand

Income tax demands mainly include the appeals filed by the Company before various appellate authorities against the disallowance by income tax authorities of certain expenses being claimed. During the year, the Company has reassessed the existing possible obligations and accordingly disclosed for such amounts.

c) Customs Duty

There are certain demands related to non-submission of export obligation discharge certificate, classification issue, valuation of goods imported and levy of anti-dumping duty on certain products.

d) 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 Company 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 Company, 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 upheld the constitutional validity of entry tax levied by few States. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court did not conclude certain aspects such as whether the levy of entry tax in States is discriminatory etc. and such question was left open for the respective jurisdictional High Courts.

e) DoT demands / assessments includes

i. 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 Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal ('TDSAT') and it has set aside the respective circulars of DoT vide its Judgement dated April 22, 2010. Thereafter, DoT has challenged the order of TDSAT before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which is pending for adjudication. An amount of ₹ 28,862 which pertains to pre-migration to Unified License ('UL') i.e Unified Access Service License ('UASL') is disclosed as contingent liability as of March 31, 2026.

ii. In 2013, DoT introduced UL Regime and notified guidelines which mandates migration to new UL regime upon expiry of existing licenses. Accordingly, the Company migrated to UL regime in 2014. The Company and Internet Service Provider ('ISP') Association challenged the Guidelines and provisions of UL on the ground that DoT has discriminated amongst ISP Licensees in violation of principle of level playing field amongst ISPs. TDSAT stayed the payment of license fee on revenue from Pure Internet Service. In October 2019, TDSAT delivered its judgement in the ISP Association case (ISPAI Judgement) and set aside the provision to pay license fee on the revenue from pure internet service under UL. TDSAT, following ISPAI judgement, allowed the petition filed by the Company and set aside the demand notices.

DoT has filed appeal against ISPAI judgement before Hon'ble Supreme Court. On January 5, 2021, the Hon'ble Supreme Court admitted DoT's appeal and also allowed the Company's intervention application, with a direction that DoT shall not be required to refund any amounts pursuant to TDSAT judgement and parties shall be bound by the final directions as may be passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

On March 31, 2021, DoT issued amendment to the ISP Licenses granted under the old regime i.e. under 2002 and 2007 with immediate effect

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

(April 1, 2021). Amongst others, DoT included the revenue from pure internet services in the AGR for the purposes of license fees in such contracts (which was earlier allowed as permissible deduction under old regime). Accordingly, demand up to March 31, 2021 has been assessed to be a contingent liability (March 31, 2026: ₹ 48,619 and March 31, 2025: ₹ 42,424).

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. TDSAT and High Courts have granted interim reliefs to the Company and the matters are pending for adjudication.

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

v. Additional demand received for the period already covered by the AGR judgement which mainly pertains to spectrum usage charges.

The matters stated above are being contested by the Company and based on legal advice, the Company 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:

1) The Company had received SUC demands from DoT in which DoT had added an incremental 0.5% to the Weighted Average Rate Method for calculation of SUC instead of applying this increment only on the SUC rate for the bands shared with Tata, contrary to DoT's own Sharing Guidelines. The Company challenged these demands before the TDSAT in 2024 which was allowed in the Company's favour by Judgment dated 30 May 2025. DoT has filed an appeal before the Supreme Court in January 2026, which the Company will oppose.

2) In respect of levy of one time spectrum charge ('OTSC'), the DoT has raised demand on the Company in January 2013. The Company challenged the OTSC demand and the High Court of Bombay vide its order dated January 28, 2013 stayed enforcement of the demand and directed DoT not to take any coercive action. The DoT has filed its reply and this matter is currently pending before High Court of Bombay. The DoT had issued revised demands on the Company aggregating ₹ 79,403 in June 2018, including a retrospective charge and a prospective charge till the expiry of the initial terms of the respective licenses. The said revised demand has subsequently also been brought within the ambit of the earlier order of no coercive action by the High Court of Bombay. The Company intends to continue to pursue its legal remedies.

Further, in a similar matter on a petition filed by another telecom service provider, the TDSAT, vide its judgement dated July 4, 2019, has set aside the DoT order for levy of OTSC with retrospective effect. Accordingly, as per the said order of the TDSAT; DoT can levy OTSC on the Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz allotted after July 1, 2008, only from the date of allotment of such spectrum and in case of Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz allotted before July 1, 2008, only prospectively i.e. w.e.f. January 1, 2013.

Further, demand for OTSC on spectrum allotted beyond start-up and up-to the limit of 6.2 MHz has been set aside. The TDSAT has asked DoT to issue revise demands, if any, in terms of the above directions. The said telecom service provider filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the judgement passed by TDSAT. On March 16, 2020, the Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of the telecom service provider and did not interfere with the TDSAT judgement. Thereafter, the telecom service provider had filed a review petition against the judgement dated March 16, 2020. The Hon'ble Supreme Court allowed the review petition and restored the telecom service providers' appeal. The matter is pending adjudication before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

DoT's appeal against the said TDSAT Order for the levy on Spectrum below 6.2 MHz is pending. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated August 21, 2020, stayed the TDSAT judgement July 4, 2019 in a case of another telecom service provider. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated December 7, 2020, directed status quo to be maintained in case of another telecom service provider.

On account of prudence, out of the total demands of ₹ 79,403, the Company had recorded a charge of ₹ 17,914 during the year ended March 31, 2020 and interest thereon till March 31, 2026 amounting ₹ 120,299. Balance demand of ₹ 61,489 (without interest) has continued to be contingent liability.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

3) DoT had issued notices to the Company (as well as other telecom service providers) to stop provision of 3G services to its customers (under 3G Intra Circle Roaming ('ICR') arrangements executed with other service providers) in such service areas where the service provider has not been allocated 3G spectrum and levied a penalty of ₹ 3,500 on the Company. The Company contested the notices before TDSAT, which in 2014 held 3G ICR arrangements between service providers to be competent and compliant to 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.

Considering the nature of above disputes / litigations, it is difficult to reliably ascertain the amount or timing of outflow on settlement.

Guarantees:

Corporate guarantees outstanding as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 71,067 and ₹ 64,291 respectively have been issued by Company on behalf of its subsidiaries. These guarantees primarily relate to loans and bonds taken by these subsidiaries from banks and financial institutions amounting to ₹ 44,966 and ₹ 40,656 as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

(II) Commitments

Capital commitments

The Company has contractual commitments towards capital expenditure (net of related advances) of ₹ 127,914 and ₹ 130,971 as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

23. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Service revenue	1,214,871	1,089,220
Sale of products	56	219
	1,214,927	**1,089,439**

Disaggregation of revenue

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Geographical markets		
India	1,190,427	1,059,966
Outside India	24,500	29,473
	1,214,927	**1,089,439**
Major Product / Services lines		
Data and Voice Services	1,176,577	1,057,672
Others	38,350	31,767
	1,214,927	**1,089,439**
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Products and services transferred at a point in time	6,701	7,974
Products and services transferred over time	1,208,226	1,081,465
	1,214,927	**1,089,439**

Contract Balances

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

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 10)	20,945	16,667
Deferred Revenue (non-current)	16,941	17,005
Deferred Revenue (current)	78,130	70,152

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	
	Unbilled Revenue	Deferred Revenue
Revenue recognised that was included in deferred revenue at the beginning of the year	-	70,152
Increase due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	-	78,066
Transfers from unbilled revenue recognised at the beginning of the year to receivables	16,667	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Reconciliation of costs to obtain or fulfil contracts with customers

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	48,951	48,913
Costs incurred and deferred	40,827	33,346
Less: Cost amortised	(34,830)	(33,308)
Closing balance	**54,948**	**48,951**
Non current	27,185	20,399
Current	27,763	28,552

24. Other income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Dividend income	3,772	1,400
Interest income	7,800	2,974
Net gain on FVTPL investments and derivative financial instruments	7,783	2,400
Lease rentals (refer note 35)	429	422
Government grant*	1,155	1,094
Sale of scrap	121	131
Lease termination gain	1,711	1,264
Miscellaneous income	3,999	3,962
	26,770	**13,647**

** The Company has entered into respective agreements with Universal Service Obligation Fund ('USOF') to provide mobile services in identified uncovered villages and seamless mobile coverage on the national highways. The Company has recognised deferred income for front loaded subsidy (representing 50% of eligible USOF subsidy) on receipt of approved Proof of Concept (PoC) for a particular USOF site and for equated quarterly subsidy (representing remaining 50% of the eligible USOF subsidy receivable in twenty quarterly instalments). The deferred income is amortised over the period they are required to operate and maintain the asset.*

25. Network operating expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Passive infrastructure charges	67,859	61,445
Power and fuel	89,585	89,714
Repair and maintenance	51,953	44,419
Internet, bandwidth and leased line charges	16,213	15,095
Others*	10,118	8,714
	235,728	**219,387**

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

26. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salaries and bonus	17,231	18,725
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,022	1,055
Staff welfare expenses	1,641	1,492
Defined benefit plan / other employee benefits	904	883
Employee share based payment expense		
- Equity-settled plans#	1,553	1,145
Others*	463	637
	22,814	**23,937**

**It mainly includes recruitment and training expenses.*

#It includes amount paid in cash of ₹ 143 and ₹ 25 for the year ending March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

26.1 Share-based payment plans

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

Scheme	Plan	Vesting period (years)	Contractual term (years)
Equity settled Plans			
Scheme I	2006 Plan	1 - 5	7
Scheme 2005	Long Term Incentive (LTI) Plan	1 - 3	7

The stock options vesting are 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 price are as follows:

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of share options * ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Number of share options* ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
LTI Plan				
Outstanding at beginning of year	4,012	5.00	4,541	5.00
Granted	1,825	5.00	988	5.00
Exercised	(2,566)	5.00	(1,180)	5.00
Forfeited / expired	(104)	5.00	(337)	5.00
Outstanding at end of year	3,167	5.00	4,012	5.00
Exercisable at end of year	1,439	5.00	1,259	5.00

** includes ESOPs issued to employees of subsidiaries*

For details as to exercise price, refer table below.

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

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Remaining contractual life for the options outstanding as of (years)	0.4 to 6.4	0.4 to 6.5
Fair value for the options granted during the year ended (₹)	691.51 to 1,783.67	595.10 to 1,424.10
Share price for the options exercised during the year ended (₹)	1,686.65 to 2,162.70	1,370.78 to 1,758.28

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

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Risk free interest rates	6.37%	6.78%
Expected life	48 to 60 months	48 to 60 months
Volatility	21.5%	22.5%
Dividend yield	0.9%	0.5%
Exercise price (₹)	5	5
Share price on the date of grant (₹)	1,850.15	1,459.10

The expected life of the stock options is based on the Company'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.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

26.2 Employee benefits

The details of significant employee benefits are as follows:

	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Obligation:				
Balance as at beginning of the year	2,927	1,033	2,820	1,035
Current service cost	444	241	375	220
Past service cost	346	103	-	-
Interest cost	209	74	201	74
Benefits paid	(357)	(139)	(408)	(157)
Transfers	(11)	(6)	(238)	(155)
Remeasurements	(10)	(109)	177	16
Present value of employee benefit obligation	**3,548**	**1,197**	**2,927**	**1,033**
Assets:				
Balance as at beginning of the year	6	-	6	-
Interest income	1	-	0	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	**7**	**-**	**6**	**-**
Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**3,541**	**1,197**	**2,921**	**1,033**
Current portion	1,143	1,197	770	1,033
Non-Current portion	2,398	-	2,151	-

As of March 31, 2026, expected contributions for defined benefit plans for the next annual reporting period is ₹ 700.

The Company has considered the impact of the enacted provisions of the New Labour Code.

Amount recognised in OCI

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Experience losses	(60)	(162)
Loss from change in demographic assumptions	15	(16)
Gain from change in financial assumptions	55	1
Remeasurement gain/(loss) recognised in OCI	**10**	**(177)**

Due to its defined benefits plans, the Company 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 benefits 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 benefits obligations are as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.52%	7.12%
Rate of return on plan assets	7.12%	7.11%
Rate of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%
Rate of attrition	24% to 28%	14% to 22%
Retirement age	58	58

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Company 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 benefits obligations is given in the table below:

	Change in assumption	Effect on defined benefits obligations for gratuity As of March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount Rate	+1%	(91)	(110)
	-1%	97	120
Salary Growth Rate	+1%	97	119
	-1%	(92)	(111)

The above sensitivity analysis is determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the net defined benefits 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 underlying 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 methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

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

	As of March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within one year	1,143	770
Within one - three years	1,057	724
Within three - five years	599	480
Above five years	749	953
	3,548	**2,927**
Weighted average duration (in years)	3.42	4.51

27. Sales and marketing expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sales commission and distribution	39,476	40,892
Advertisement and marketing	5,444	6,052
Business promotion	1,321	1,044
Other ancillary expenses	4,056	4,516
	50,297	**52,504**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

28. Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Content costs	6,536	5,297
Customer care expenses	3,776	3,687
IT expenses	12,021	9,961
Collection and recovery expenses	3,061	2,438
Legal and professional fees	1,114	1,014
Allowance for doubtful debts (net) (refer note 13)	866	98
Payment to statutory auditors^	129	126
Travelling and conveyance	2,065	1,824
Bad debts written off	4,396	4,279
Cost of good sold	11,100	5,226
Charity and donation*	1,781	487
Others#	4,596	3,995
	51,441	**38,432**

^ Details of Statutory Auditor's remuneration (excluding GST):

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Audit fee	113	109
Reimbursement of expenses	8	8
Other services (including certification)	8	9
	129	**126**

*Additional information pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year (as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013)	₹1,757	₹471[$]
(ii) amount of expenditure incurred		
(a) on construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(b) on purpose other than (a) above	₹820	₹307
(iii) shortfall at the end of the year	₹937	₹164
(iv) total of previous years shortfall	MCA vide notification dated January 22, 2021 laid down provisions for mandatory spend of required CSR contribution applicable for the year ended March 31, 2021 onwards. The shortfall for financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is ₹937 and ₹164 respectively. The Company has transferred the shortfall in the unspent CSR account on within 30 days from end of the financial year.	
(v) nature of CSR activities	The Company's CSR activities focus on promoting education for the underprivileged with special emphasis on girl child, livelihood enhancement education programs, eradicating hunger, promoting preventive health care and sanitation.	
(vi) details of related party transactions	Contributed ₹ 820 to Bharti Airtel Foundation	Contributed ₹ 307 to Bharti Airtel Foundation

[$] *Net off of ₹ 136 [surplus of previous years eligible for set off]*

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Details of Unspent CSR amount (for ongoing projects) during the year:

Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In separate CSR unspent account		From Company's bank account	From separate CSR unspent account	With Company	In separate CSR unspent account
-	₹ 166	₹ 166	-	₹ 166	-	₹937

#It includes short term and low value lease payments, printing and stationery, security, repairs and maintenance expenses, etc. Further, it includes political contributions amounting to ₹ 110 and ₹ 318 through an Electoral Trust made under Section 182 of the Act during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

29. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation on PPE (refer note 5)	191,148	177,812
Depreciation on ROU (refer note 35)	63,988	61,563
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 6)	90,574	85,736
	345,710	**325,111**

30. Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest expense	77,346	83,219
Interest expense - leases liabilities	37,426	36,207
Net foreign exchange loss	4,595	4,640
Other finance charges*	36,419	28,330
	155,786	**152,396**

**It mainly includes bank charges, trade finance charges, charges relating to derivative instruments and interest charges towards sub judice matters.*

31. Exceptional items

Exceptional items comprise of the following:

i. For the year ended March 31, 2026:

a) Charge of ₹ 2,099 on account of implementation of New Labour Codes (refer note 4 (ii)).

b) Charge of ₹ 31,362 on account of reassessment and updated demands received on regulatory and government levies.

ii. For the year ended March 31, 2025:

a) Gain of ₹ 9,887 on account of favorable judgement regarding waiver of interest on tax treatment of adjusted revenue linked VLF payable to DoT as discussed in note 4(x).

b) Charge of ₹ 1,116 pertaining to impairment of investment in Airtel Lanka, prior to share swap transaction as discussed in note 4(xi).

c) Gain of ₹ 105,744 on account of reversal of impairment of equity investment in Indus Towers Limited as discussed in note 4(xvi).

d) Gain of ₹ 939 on account of reversal of provision created for input tax credit on passive infrastructure services.

e) Charge of ₹ 17,404 on account of impairment of intangible assets.

f) Charge of ₹ 950 is related to charge on account of impairment of equity investment in a subsidiary.

g) Charge of ₹ 62,185 on account of re-assessment of regulatory levies.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Tax expense include:

i. For the year ended March 31, 2026:

  a) Credit of ₹ 528 on exceptional item pertaining to implementation of New Labour Codes (refer note 4 (ii)).

  b) Credit of ₹ 1,347 on account of reassessment and updated demands received on certain regulatory and government levies.

ii. For the year ended March 31, 2025:

  a) Charge of ₹ 236 on account of gain on reversal of provision created for input tax credit on passive infrastructure services.

  b) Credit of ₹ 4,380 on account of impairment of intangible assets.

  c) Credit of ₹ 3,720 on account of re-assessment of regulatory levies.

  d) Net credit of ₹ 84,850 from the recognition of earlier unrecognised deferred tax assets on account of favourable orders received by the Company with respect to tax losses.

32. Earnings per share ('EPS')

The details used in the computation of basic and diluted EPS:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders as per Statement of Profit and Loss (A)	137,445	235,018
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders for calculating diluted earnings per share (B)	137,445	235,234
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic earnings per share (C) (in thousands)	5,812,234	5,789,241
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of diluted earnings per share (D) (in thousands)	6,016,895	5,991,660
Equity shares of face value ₹ 5 per share		
1) Basic (A/C)	23.65	40.60
2) Diluted (B/D)	22.84	39.26

For the year ended March 31, 2025, FCCBs had been included in the calculation of diluted weighted average number of equity shares.

33. Segment reporting

The Company publishes these Financial Statements along with the Consolidated Financial Statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, 'Operating Segments', the Company has disclosed the segment information only in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

34. Related party disclosures

i. Subsidiaries

- Indian

Bharti Hexacom Limited

Bharti Airtel Services Limited

Bharti Telemedia Limited

Indo Teleports Limited

Nxtra Data Limited

Xtelify Limited

Airtel International LLP

Airtel Limited

Airtel Money Limited (w.e.f July 8, 2025)

Nxtra Vizag Limited (w.e.f November 28, 2025)

OneWeb India Communications Private Limited (till September 20, 2024)

Bharti Airtel Employees Welfare Trust

Beetel Teletech Limited

Indus Towers Limited (w.e.f November 19, 2024)

SmarTx Services Limited (subsidiary of Indus Towers Limited) (w.e.f November 19, 2024)

Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust (subsidiary of Indus Towers Limited) (w.e.f November 19, 2024)

- Foreign

Airtel Africa plc

Airtel Africa Mauritius Limited

Airtel (Seychelles) Limited

Airtel Congo RDC S.A.

Airtel Congo S.A.

Airtel Gabon S.A.

Gabon Towers S.A. (under dissolution)

Airtel Madagascar S.A.

Airtel Malawi Public Limited Company

Airtel Mobile Commerce (Kenya) Limited

Airtel Mobile Commerce (Seychelles) Limited

Airtel Mobile Commerce (Tanzania) Limited

Airtel Mobile Commerce B.V.

Airtel Mobile Commerce Holdings B.V.

Airtel Mobile Commerce Limited

Airtel Mobile Commerce Madagascar S.A.

Airtel Mobile Commerce Rwanda Limited

Airtel Mobile Commerce Tchad S.A.

Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited

Airtel Mobile Commerce Zambia Limited

Airtel Mobile Commerce DRC B.V.

Airtel Mobile Commerce Gabon B.V.

Airtel Mobile Commerce Niger B.V.

Airtel Money Kenya Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Airtel Africa Services (UK) Limited
Airtel Money (RDC) S.A.
Airtel Money Niger S.A.
Airtel Money S.A.
Airtel Money Trust Fund
Airtel Money Transfer Limited
Airtel Money Tanzania Limited
Airtel Mobile Commerce Congo B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce (Seychelles) B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce Madagascar B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce Kenya B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce Rwanda B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce Malawi B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce Tchad B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce Zambia B.V.
Airtel Mobile Commerce (Nigeria) Limited
Airtel Mobile Commerce Nigeria B.V.
Airtel Networks Kenya Limited
Airtel Networks Limited
Airtel Networks Zambia plc
Airtel Rwanda Limited
Airtel Tanzania Public Limited Company
Airtel Tchad S.A.
Airtel Uganda Limited
Beetel Teletech Singapore Private Limited
Bharti Airtel (France) SAS
Bharti Airtel (Hong Kong) Limited
Bharti Airtel (Japan) Private Limited (liquidated w.e.f October 24, 2024)
Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited
Bharti Airtel (USA) Limited
Network i2i (UK) Limited
Bharti Airtel Africa B.V.
Bharti Airtel Chad Holdings B.V.
Bharti Airtel Congo Holdings B.V.
Bharti Airtel Developers Forum Limited
Bharti Airtel Gabon Holdings B.V.
Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Limited (Amalgamated into Network i2i Limited w.e.f June 05,2024)
Bharti Airtel International (Mauritius) Investments Limited (Amalgamated into Network i2i Limited w.e.f June 05,2024)
Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V.
Bharti Airtel Kenya B.V.
Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited (ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f June 26, 2024)
Bharti Airtel Madagascar Holdings B.V.
Bharti Airtel Malawi Holdings B.V.
Bharti Airtel Mali Holdings B.V.
Bharti Airtel Niger Holdings B.V.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupee; unless stated otherwise)

Bharti Airtel Nigeria B.V.
Bharti Airtel RDC Holdings B.V.
Bharti Airtel Rwanda Holdings Limited
Bharti Airtel Services B.V.
Bharti Airtel Tanzania B.V.
Bharti Airtel Uganda Holdings B.V.
Bharti Airtel Zambia Holdings B.V.
Bharti International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.
Bharti Airtel Overseas (Mauritius) Limited
Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited
Celtel (Mauritius) Holdings Limited
Celtel Niger S.A.
Channel Sea Management Company (Mauritius) Limited (Under removal from register of ROC, Mauritius)
Congo RDC Towers S.A.
Indian Ocean Telecom Limited
Mobile Commerce Congo S.A.
Montana International (under removal from register of ROC)
Network i2i Limited
Partnership Investments S.a.r.lu
The Airtel Africa Employee Benefit Trust
The Registered Trustees of Airtel Money Trust Fund
Airtel Mobile Commerce Services Limited
SmartCash Payment Service Bank Limited
Airtel Africa Telesonic Holdings Limited
Airtel Africa Telesonic Limited
Airtel Congo Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel DRC Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Gabon Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Kenya Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Madagascar Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel (M) Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Niger Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Nigeria Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Rwanda Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Seychelles Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Tanzania Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Uganda Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Zambia Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel Tchad Telesonic Holdings (UK) Limited
Airtel (M) Telesonic Limited
Airtel Kenya Telesonic Limited
Airtel Nigeria Telesonic Limited
Airtel Rwanda Telesonic Limited
Airtel Telesonic Uganda Limited
Airtel Zambia Telesonic Limited
Airtel (Seychelles) Telesonic Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Airtel Mobile Commerce Tanzania B.V.

Nxtra Africa Data Holdings Limited

Nxtra Nigeria Data Holdings (UK) Limited

Nxtra Kenya Data Holdings (UK) Limited

Nxtra DRC Data Holdings (UK) Limited

Nxtra Gabon Data Holdings (UK) Limited

Nxtra Congo Data Holdings (UK) Limited

Airtel Congo RDC Telesonic S.A.U.

Nxtra Africa Data (Nigeria) Limited

Airtel Gabon Telesonic S.A.

Airtel Mobile Management Services FZ-LLC

Nxtra Africa Data (Kenya) Limited

Nxtra Africa Data (Nigeria) FZE

Nxtra Africa Data (Kenya) SEZ Limited

Nxtra Africa Data RDC S.A

Indus Infra Uganda (w.e.f January 20, 2026)

Indus Towers Infra Zambia (w.e.f January 15, 2026)

Indus Towers Nigeria (w.e.f January 15, 2026)

Indus Towers Management FZE (w.e.f December 12, 2025)

Indus Towers Ventures FZE (w.e.f December 18, 2025)

Indus Towers Investment FZE (w.e.f December 18, 2025)

Indus Towers FZE (w.e.f December 08, 2025)

ii. Ultimate controlling entity

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

iii. Entity having control over the Company

- Indian

Bharti Telecom Limited

iv. Entities having significant influence over the Company

- Foreign

Pastel Limited

Singapore Telecommunications Limited

Optus Networks Pty Limited*

Singtel Global (India) Private Limited*

NCSI Technologies (India) Private Limited*

Globe Telecom Inc.*

**Entities whose Parent has significant influence over the Company*

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

v. Associates

- Indian

Airtel Payments Bank Limited

Oneweb India Communications Private Limited (w.e.f September 21, 2024)

Hughes Communications India Private Limited

HCIL Comtel Private Limited (subsidiary of Hughes Communications India Private Limited)

HCIL Netcom India Private Limited [formerly known as Hughes Global Education India Private Limited (subsidiary of Hughes Communications India Private Limited)]

Lavelle Networks Private Limited

Dixon Electro Appliances Private Limited (associate of Beetel Teletech Limited)

- Foreign

Seychelles Cable Systems Company Limited

Robi Axiata PLC (formerly known as Robi Axiata Limited)

RedDot Digital Limited (Subsidiary of Robi Axiata PLC)

Rventures PLC (Subsidiary of Robi Axiata PLC)

Smartpay Limited (Subsidiary of Robi Axiata PLC)

AxEnTec PLC (Subsidiary of Robi Axiata PLC)

vi. Joint Ventures

- Indian

Indus Towers Limited (upto November 18, 2024)

SmarTx Services Limited (subsidiary of Indus Towers Limited) (upto November 18, 2024)

FireFly Networks Limited (Stake sold w.e.f February 6, 2025)

Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust (subsidiary of Indus Towers Limited) (upto November 18, 2024)

- Foreign

Bridge Mobile Pte Limited

Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V.

Millicom Ghana Company Limited (under liquidation) (subsidiary of Bharti Airtel Ghana Holdings B.V.)

Mawezi RDC S.A.

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

- Fellow Companies (subsidiaries / associates other than that of the Company)

a. Subsidiaries

Bharti Enterprises Limited

Bharti Management Services Limited

b. Associates

Bharti Life Insurance Company Limited (formerly Bharti AXA Life Insurance Company Limited)

- Others related parties*

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

Bharti (RBM) Holdings Private Limited (merged with Bharti Overseas Private Limited w.e.f January 20, 2026)

Bharti (RM) Holdings Private Limited (merged with Bharti Overseas Private Limited w.e.f January 20, 2026)

Bharti Overseas Private Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

b. Others

Alborz Developers Limited

Del Monte Foods Private Limited (upto February 6, 2025)

Jersey Airtel Limited (upto October 31, 2024)

Bharti Realty Limited

Bharti Land Limited

Bharti Airtel Foundation (formerly known as Bharti Foundation)

Hike Private Limited

Guernsey Airtel Limited (upto October 31, 2024)

Gourmet Investments Private Limited

Oak Infrastructure Developers Limited (upto June 21, 2024)

Bharti Real Estates limited (merged with Bharti Overseas Private Limited w.e.f January 20, 2026)

Indian Continent Investment Limited

Rostrum Realty Private Limited (upto June 21, 2024)

Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (upto April 12, 2024)

IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited (upto August 22, 2024)

** '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.*

viii. Key Management Personnel ('KMP')

Sunil Bharti Mittal, Chairman

Gopal Vittal, Executive Vice Chairman (w.e.f January 01, 2026) [Vice Chairman & Managing Director from October 28, 2024 to December 31, 2025, Managing Director & CEO upto October 27, 2024]

Soumen Ray, Chief Financial Officer (India & South Asia) (upto December 31, 2025)

Pankaj Tewari, Company Secretary (upto December 31, 2025)

Shashwat Sharma, Managing Director & CEO (Airtel India) (w.e.f January 01, 2026)

Akhil Garg, Chief Financial Officer (Airtel India) (w.e.f January 01, 2026)

Rohit Krishan Puri, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (w.e.f January 01, 2026) [Joint Company Secretary and Compliance Officer upto December 31, 2025]

Non-executive Directors

Chua Sock Koong

Kimsuka Narsimhan

Nisaba Godrej

Pradeep Kumar Sinha (upto May 14, 2024)

Rakesh Bharti Mittal (upto October 28, 2024)

Rajan Bharti Mittal (w.e.f. October 28, 2024)

Shyamal Mukherjee

Tao Yih Arthur Lang

Arjan Kumar Sikri (w.e.f. June 1, 2024)

Douglas Anderson Baillie

Dinesh Khara (w.e.f November 03, 2025)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

In the ordinary course of business, there are certain transactions with the related parties and all these transactions are on arm length basis. The transactions with related parties (other than with KMP's which are disclosed in note 34 (c)) for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively, are described below:

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

	For the year ended											
	March 31, 2026						March 31, 2025					
	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Entities having significant influence	Controlling entity	Other related parties#	Subsidiaries	Joint Ventures	Associates	Entities having significant influence	Controlling entity	Other related parties#
Purchase of fixed assets/ bandwidth	20,065	-	25,172	-	-	-	17,776	2,412	9,340	-	-	-
Sale of fixed assets/ IRU given	1,994	-	-	-	-	-	8,977	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Investments	55,522	-	-	-	0	-	226,319	8,638	150	-	-	-
Sale of Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,654	-	-	-	-	-
Rendering of Services	31,228	-	1,408	526	4	27	31,651	88	746	316	-	38
Receiving of services	108,214	35	4,236	126	-	99	77,137	24,627	3,847	40	-	68
Fund transferred / Expenses incurred on behalf of others	6,053	-	314	-	-	0	7,101	(2)	325	-	7	-
Fund received by the Company / Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	33,115	-	3	-	-	197	17,182	-	1	-	-	211
Donation	-	-	-	-	-	1,768	-	-	-	-	-	477
Security deposit given/Advances paid	1,522	-	8,353	-	-	101	3,350	-	-	-	-	-
Advance received/Refund of Security deposit given	2,985	-	2,576	-	-	78	824	-	-	-	-	226
Loans given	74,503	-	-	-	-	-	23,501	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment/adjustment of Loans given	56,109	-	-	-	-	-	65,304	-	-	-	-	-
Interest charged by others	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
Interest charged by the company	2,691	-	-	-	-	-	1,394	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of energy expenses	68,005	-	-	-	-		22,947	41,882	0	-	-	8
Reimbursement of energy expenses charged to related party	5,979	-	-	-	-	-	5,395	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving / (termination) of assets (ROU)	34,428	-	-	-	-	-	25,439	65,458	-	-	-	1,384
Repayment of Lease liability	62,680	-	-	-	-	536	22,357	32,804	-	-	-	848
Guarantees and collaterals (released) / given	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	(290,155)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	65	-	-	7,452	37,737	2,114	-	-	-	4,294	18,188	2,051
Dividend Income	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Liability (Long Term License)	3,843	-	-	-	-	-	3,036	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving of Asset (Long Term License)	3,737	-	-	-	-	-	6,301	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of unit, division or undertaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,080	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Commission Income	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

 # Other related parties / fellow companies

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

The significant related party transactions are summarised below:

S. No.		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(i)	**Sale of fixed assets/IRU given**		
	Subsidiary		
	Bharti Hexacom Limited	1,976	1,801
	Xtelify Limited	5	7,336
(ii)	**Purchase of fixed assets / bandwidth**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	2,466	9,776
	Beetel Teletech Limited	14,937	5,589
	Network i2i Limited	-	689
	Indus Towers Limited ^	2,339	2,271
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Ltd. @	-	(631)
	Joint Venture		
	Indus Towers Limited ^	-	2,412
	Associate		
	Dixon Electro Appliances Private Limited	25,170	9,336
(iii)	**Rendering of services**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Hexacom Limited	12,528	13,666
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Ltd.	2,448	5,187
	Nxtra Data Limited	1,020	1,035
	Xtelify Limited	12,716	9,446
	Bharti Telemedia Ltd.	330	834
	Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V.	812	208
	Associate		
	Airtel Payment Bank Limited	1,328	698
(iv)	**Receiving of services**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Hexacom Limited	6,419	9,497
	Bharti Airtel (UK) Limited	8,817	10,359
	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	4,239	5,097
	Nxtra Data Limited	14,532	13,744
	Network i2i Limited	7,932	7,235
	Xtelify Limited	15,410	12,797
	Bharti International (Singapore) Pte Limited @	1,315	817
	Beetel Teletech Limited	574	370
	Indus Towers Limited ^	47,942	16,224
	Joint Venture#		
	Indus Towers Limited ^	-	24,523
	Associate		
	Airtel Payments Bank Limited	4,139	3,788
(v)	**Reimbursement of energy expenses paid**		
	Subsidiary		
	Indus Towers Limited ^	68,005	22,947
	Joint Venture		
	Indus Towers Limited ^	-	41,882

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

S. No.		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(vi)	**Reimbursement of energy expenses received**		
	Subsidiary		
	Nxtra Data Limited	5,905	5,325
(vii)	**Fund transferred / Expenses incurred on behalf of others**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Hexacom Limited	3,612	1,675
	Bharti Telemedia Limited	502	558
	Xtelify Limited	1,468	3,454
(viii)	**Fund received by the Company / Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Hexacom Limited	2,933	33
	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	14,489	9,957
	Xtelify Limited	14,493	6,310
	Bharti Telemedia Limited	1,093	272
(ix)	**Loans given**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	1,837	19,429
	Network i2i Limited	72,666	-
	Xtelify Limited	-	4,071
(x)	**Repayment / adjustment of loans given**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	2,247	29,970
	Xtelify Limited	-	4,071
	Network i2i Limited	53,862	31,262
(xi)	**Security deposit given/advances paid**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Airtel Employees Welfare Trust	1,422	3,350
	Associate		
	Dixon Electro Appliances Private Limited	8,353	-
(xii)	**Refund of Security deposit given/advance adjusted**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Airtel Employees Welfare Trust	2,885	825
	Associate		
	Dixon Electro Appliances Private Limited	2,576	-
(xiii)	**Purchase of investments**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Xtelify Limited	1,660	1,06,516
	Bharti Airtel Lanka (Private) Limited (upto June 25, 2024)**	-	20,043
	Bharti Airtel Services Limited***	-	13,105
	Airtel Limited	-	86,654
	Network i2i Limited%	53,862	-
	Joint Venture		
	Indus Towers Limited ^	-	8,638
(xiv)	**Sale of investment**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Airtel Limited $	-	86,654

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

S. No.		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(xv)	**Interest charged by the Company**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Network i2i Limited	2,689	868
(xvi)	**Receiving of assets (ROU)*#**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Airtel Services Limited	-	(2,370)
	Indus Towers Limited ^	34,428	27,808
	Joint venture		
	Indus Towers Limited ^	-	65,458
	Other related party		
	Bharti Realty Limited	-	1,384
(xvii)	**Dividend income**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Hexacom Limited	3,500	1,400
(xviii)	**Dividend paid**		
	Controlling Entity		
	Bharti Telecom Limited	37,737	18,188
	Entities having significant influence over the Company		
	Pastel Limited	7,452	4,294
	Other related party		
	Indian Continent Investment Limited	2,114	2,051
(xix)	**Receiving of Asset (Long term License)**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Xtelify Limited	3,737	6,301
(xx)	**Repayment of Liability (Long term License)**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Xtelify Limited	3,843	3,036
(xxi)	**Donation**		
	Bharti Airtel Foundation	1,768	477
(xxii)	**Sale of unit/division**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Xtelify Limited	-	1,02,260
	Indus Towers Limited ^	-	19,820
(xxiii)	**Guarantee and Collateral (released)/given**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V.	-	(1,66,748)
	Network i2i Limited	-	(1,23,405)

@ Represents net of termination pertaining to indefeasible right of use assets

^ refer note 4(xvi)

$ refer note 4 (xvii)

 # Amount does not include GST

% Loan given converted to equity

*** Refer note 4(xi)*

**** Refer note 4 (xiv)*

** Amount disclosed above is net of termination. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has made payment of ₹ 63,216 (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 55,774) in respect of the lease liabilities.*

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Entities having significant influence	Other related parties#
As of March 31, 2026					
Trade Payables	53,030	0	5,226	104	985
Trade Receivables	1,222	-	1,547	2	12
Loans (including accrued interest)	24,634	-	-	-	-
Advances given	3,840	-	5,778	-	20
Guarantees and collaterals	71,067	-	-	-	-
Unutilized facilities	111,901	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability@	368,179	-	-	-	510
Other Financial assets ^	2,131	-	32	-	131
Long term License Liability	4,035	-	-	-	-

	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Entities having significant influence	Other related parties#
As of March 31, 2025					
Trade Payables	45,166	0	3,612	185	209
Trade Receivables	5,029	-	2,389	-	16
Loans (including accrued interest)	410	-	-	-	-
Advances given	5,302	-	-	-	-
Guarantees and collaterals	64,291	-	-	-	-
Unutilized facilities	126,081	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability@	368,794	-	-	-	1,103
Other Financial assets ^	3,672	-	75	-	127
Long term License Liability	3,571	-	-	-	-

 # Other related parties / fellow companies

@ It includes discounted value of future cash payouts.

^ It includes Amount recoverable from related party

Outstanding balances at year end are un-secured and settlement occurs in cash.

The Company has agreed to ensure appropriate financial support only if and to the extent required by its subsidiaries namely Bharti Airtel Holding (Mauritius) Limited and Bharti Airtel Overseas (Mauritius) Limited.

(c) Transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel ('KMP') and Directors

KMPs are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director, whether executive or otherwise.

Remuneration to KMP and directors were as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits	466	418
Performance linked Incentive ('PLI')	205	176
Post-employment benefit	39	37
Share-based payment	380	299
Other benefits	81	83
	1,171	**1,013**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

1. Value of PLI, as shown above, represents incentive at 100% performance level. However, the same will be paid in the next year on the basis of actual performance parameters. During the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, PLI of ₹ 176 and ₹ 260 respectively has been paid.

2. 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.

3. In addition to the above:

   a) ₹ 16 per share and ₹ 8 per share have been paid as dividend to KMP during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

"Other Benefits" include sitting fees and commission paid to Non-Executive Directors (including Independent Directors).

(d) The details of loans and advances as required by Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure requirements) Regulations, 2015 are given in the table below:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Outstanding balance	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Outstanding balance	Maximum amount outstanding during the year
Subsidiaries				
Bharti Airtel Services Limited	-	701	410	15,917
Xtelify Limited	-	-	-	1,833
Network i2i Limited*	24,634	78,272	-	27,092
Airtel Limited	-	-	-	1
Bharti Airtel Employees Welfare Trust	3,840	5,303	5,302	5,858
	28,474	**84,276**	**5,712**	**50,701**

** Outstanding balance includes accrued interest and impact of foreign exchange fluctuation.*

35. Leases

Company as a lessee

ROU

The following table presents the reconciliation of changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

	Bandwidth	Plant and equipment	Building	Land	Laptop	Total
Balance at April 1, 2024	**39,079**	**346,065**	**8,616**	**12,608**	**123**	**406,491**
Additions (net)	5,154	126,249	5,573	2,590	170	139,736
Depreciation expense	(4,121)	(52,653)	(2,308)	(2,438)	(43)	(61,563)
Termination / other adjustments	-	(30,046)	(311)	(6,165)	-	(36,522)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**40,112**	**389,615**	**11,570**	**6,595**	**250**	**448,142**
Balance at April 1, 2025	**40,112**	**389,615**	**11,570**	**6,595**	**250**	**448,142**
Additions (net)	6,942	39,435	3,140	2,089	-	51,606
Depreciation expense	(4,423)	(55,311)	(2,888)	(1,306)	(60)	(63,988)
Termination / other adjustments	(597)	(9,816)	(385)	(449)	-	(11,247)
Balance at March 31, 2026	**42,034**	**363,923**	**11,437**	**6,929**	**190**	**424,513**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

- **Bandwidth**

The Company's leases of bandwidth comprise of dark fiber.

- **Plant and equipment**

The Company leases passive infrastructure for providing telecommunication services under composite contracts that include lease of passive infrastructure and land on which the passive infrastructure is built as well as maintenance, security, provision of energy and other services.

- **Building**

The Company's leases of building comprise of lease of offices, warehouses and shops.

- **Land**

The Company's leases of land comprise of land taken on lease on passive infrastructure is built and offices.

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Leases under Ind AS 116

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	37,426	36,207
Expenses relating to short-term leases	60	78
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets, excluding short term leases of low value assets	318	298
	37,804	**36,583**

Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Principal payment of lease liabilities	54,235	53,441

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be paid after the reporting date.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Not later than one year	117,300	111,917
Later than one year but not later than five years	343,751	337,356
Later than five years	174,424	215,520
	635,475	**664,793**

Lease Liability

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-current	407,888	427,261
Current	82,777	78,917

Company as a lessor- operating lease

The Company enters into 'Indefeasible right to use' ('IRU') arrangements wherein the right to use the assets is given over the substantial part of the asset life. However, as the title to the assets and the significant risks associated with the operation and maintenance of these assets remains with the Company, 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.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Rental income	429	422

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Less than one year	429	423
One to two years	441	429
Two to three years	366	441
Three to four years	106	365
Four to five years	85	106
More than five years	547	203
	1,974	**1,967**

The Company has entered into non–cancellable lease arrangements to provide dark fiber on IRU basis and tower assets on site-sharing basis. Due to the nature of these transactions, 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, 2026 and March 31, 2025 and accordingly, the related disclosures are not provided.

36. Financial and Capital risk

1. Financial risk

The business activities of the Company 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 Company's risk management strategies focus on the unpredictability of these elements and seek to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial performance. Further, the Company uses certain derivative financial instruments to mitigate some of these risk exposures (as discussed below in this note).

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

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 Company. The Company has foreign currency trade payables, trade receivables and borrowings. However, foreign exchange exposure mainly arises from borrowings and trade payables denominated in foreign currencies.

The foreign exchange risk management policy of the Company requires it to manage the foreign exchange risk by transacting as far as possible in the functional currency. Moreover, the Company 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 17. Further, for the details as to the fair value of various outstanding derivative financial instruments, refer note 37.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Foreign currency exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk at the end of the reporting year expressed in INR, are as follows:

Particulars	As of March 31, 2026		
	US Dollar	EURO	Others
Trade and other receivables	3,197	564	5
Borrowings	(70,955)	-	-
Equipment supply payables	(40,524)	-	-
Trade and other payables	(9,887)	(211)	-
Net assets/(liabilities)	**(118,169)**	**353**	**5**
Derivative Assets			
Foreign Currency Forward and option contracts	167,608	-	-
Net Exposure	**49,439**	**353**	**5**

Particulars	As of March 31, 2025		
	US Dollar	EURO	Others
Trade and other receivables	1,404	381	4
Borrowings	(149,715)	-	-
Equipment supply payables	(35,335)	-	-
Trade and other payables	(3,521)	(170)	(8)
Net assets/(liabilities)	**(187,167)**	**211**	**(4)**
Derivative Assets			
Foreign Currency Forward and option contracts	161,407	-	-
Net Exposure	**(25,760)**	**211**	**(4)**

Foreign currency sensitivity

The impact of foreign exchange sensitivity on profit / (loss) for the year and OCI 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, 2026			
US Dollar	+5%	2,472	-
	-5%	(2,472)	-
Others	+5%	18	-
	-5%	(18)	-

	Change in currency exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity (OCI)
For the year ended March 31, 2025			
US Dollar	+5%	(1,288)	-
	-5%	1,288	-
Others	+5%	11	-
	-5%	(11)	-

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

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in the underlying 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 Company's management has concluded that the above mentioned rates used for sensitivity are reasonable benchmarks.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's interest bearing debt obligations with floating interest rates. However, the short-term borrowings of the Company 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 CSM in a manner which enables the Company to achieve an optimum debt-mix basis its overall objectives and future market expectations. The Company monitors the interest rate movement and manages the interest rate risk based on its risk management policies, which inter-alia may include entering into interest swaps contracts as considered appropriate and whenever necessary. The company also maintains a portfolio mix of floating and fixed rate debt.

Interest rate sensitivity of borrowings

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

	Increase / decrease (basis points)	Effect on profit / (loss) before tax
For the year ended March 31, 2026		
INR - borrowings	+100	(0)
	-100	0
For the year ended March 31, 2025		
INR - borrowings	+100	(435)
	-100	435

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

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in the underlying interest rate of the Company's borrowings in INR, USD (being the significant currencies in which it has borrowed funds), while assuming all other variables (in particular foreign currency rates) to be constant as at the reporting date.

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

iii. Price risk

The Company invests its surplus funds in various mutual funds (debt fund, equity fund, liquid schemes and income funds etc.), short term debt funds, government securities and fixed deposits. In order to manage its price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio in accordance with the limits set by the risk management policies. The Company has exposure across mutual fund and money market instruments.

Due to the very short tenure of money market instruments and the underlying portfolio in liquid schemes, these do not pose any significant price risk.

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 Company to potential financial losses.

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Trade receivables

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

As there is no independent credit rating of the customers available with the Company, the management reviews the credit-worthiness of its customers based on their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Credit risk related to the trade receivables is managed / mitigated by each business unit, basis the Company's established policy and procedures, by setting appropriate payment terms and credit period and by setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers. The credit period provided by the Company to its customers generally ranges from 14-30 days except Airtel business segment wherein it ranges from 7-90 days.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the ECL of trade receivables, which comprise a very large numbers of small balances. Refer note 13 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 impaired if the payments are more than 90 / 120 days past due from due date / invoice date.

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, 2026	6,480	12,622	4,312	3,684	1,837	28,935
March 31, 2025	8,180	12,215	4,737	3,452	3,131	31,715

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

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company'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 credit rating. Similarly, counter-parties of the Company's other receivables carry either no or very minimal credit risk. Further, the Company 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 ongoing basis and if required, takes necessary mitigation measures.

v. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Accordingly, as a prudent liquidity risk management measure, the Company 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 CSM regularly monitors the rolling forecasts of the entity's 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 17.

Based on past performance and current expectations, the Company 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.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

	As of March 31 , 2026						
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings*#^	970,348	-	26,566	92,530	84,842	780,164	984,102
Lease Liabilities	490,665	-	71,159	46,141	89,427	428,748	635,475
Other financial liabilities#	133,883	2,687	118,894	-	-	12,302	133,883
Trade payables	365,111	-	365,111	-	-	-	365,111
Financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)	**1,960,007**	**2,687**	**581,730**	**138,671**	**174,269**	**1,221,214**	**2,118,571**
Derivative assets	4,563	-	3,549	1,014	-	-	4,563
Derivative liabilities	(1,298)	-	(323)	(975)	-	-	(1,298)
Net derivatives	**3,265**	**-**	**3,226**	**39**	**-**	**-**	**3,265**

	As of March 31 , 2025						
	Carrying amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	> 2 years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings*#^	1,127,993	-	144,204	106,422	237,730	1,148,388	1,636,744
Lease Liabilities	506,178	-	66,192	45,726	89,474	463,401	664,793
Other financial liabilities#	127,880	7,254	111,988	-	-	8,638	127,880
Trade payables	323,477	-	323,477	-	-	-	323,477
Financial liabilities (excluding derivatives)	**2,085,528**	**7,254**	**645,861**	**152,148**	**327,204**	**1,620,427**	**2,752,894**
Derivative assets	736	-	600	136	-	-	736
Derivative liabilities	(999)	-	(712)	(287)	-	-	(999)
Net derivatives	**(263)**	**-**	**(112)**	**(151)**	**-**	**-**	**(263)**

**It includes contractual interest payment based on interest rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period over the tenor of the borrowings.*

#Interest accrued has been included in interest bearing borrowings and excluded from other financial liabilities.

^Includes fixed rate and floating rate borrowings.

The Company from time to time in its usual course of business guarantees certain indebtedness of its subsidiaries. The outflow in respect of these guarantees arises only on any default / non-performance of the subsidiary with respect to the guaranteed debt / advance. Such loans are due for re-payment between 2 to 25 years from the reporting date (refer note 22).

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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, 2025	Cash flows	Non-cash changes					March 31, 2026
				Interest capitalised	Interest expense	Foreign exchange movement	FCCB conversion to equity	Others	
Borrowings*	Proceeds / repayments of borrowings (including short-term)	231,476	(150,310)#	-	-	6,721	-	2,642	90,529
Interest accrued	Interest and other finance charges paid	19,597	(80,981)	-	1,51,191	131	-	(70,306)^	19,632
Lease liabilities	Payment of lease liabilities	506,178	(54,235)	-	-	-	-	38,722$	4,90,665

Balance sheet caption	Statement of cash flows line item	April 1, 2024	Cash flows	Non-cash changes					March 31, 2025
				Interest capitalised	Interest expense	Foreign exchange movement	FCCB conversion to equity	Others	
Borrowings*	Proceeds / repayments of borrowings (including short-term)	248,626	6,610	-	-	3,810	(28,367)	797	231,476
Interest accrued	Interest and other finance charges paid	28,777	(114,400)	3,818	147,756	244	-	(46,598)^	19,597
Lease liabilities	Payment of lease liabilities	433,169	(53,441)	-	-	-	-	126,450$	506,178

**It does not include deferred payment liabilities.*

^mainly pertains to provision on regulatory matters and spectrum interest.

#It does not include cash flows towards payment of AGR amounting to ₹ 52,141.

$mainly pertains to additions of ROU.

vii. Disclosure of non-cash transactions

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
ROU additions during the year by means of lease	51,606	139,736
Conversion of outstanding unsecured loan to Network i2i Limited into equity investment (refer note 4 (iii)).	53,862	-
Allotment of 47,018,242 equity shares against the conversion request of FCCBs (refer note 4 (vii)).	-	28,367
Conversion of outstanding unsecured loans (including interest accrued) to Bharti Airtel Services Limited into equity investment and optionally convertible debentures (refer note 4 (xiv)).	-	13,105
Transfer of equity investment in Airtel Payments Bank Limited to Airtel Limited (subsidiary) against issuance of optionally convertible debentures by the subsidiary (refer note 4 (xvii)).	-	86,654
Transfer of IOT business to Xtelify Limited (subsidiary) against issuance of optionally convertible debentures by the subsidiary (refer note 4 (xviii)).	-	102,260

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

2. Capital risk

The Company'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 Company'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 Company may issue new shares, declare dividends, return capital to shareholders, etc.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. The Company monitors capital using a net gearing ratio calculated as below:

	As of	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Borrowings (refer note 17)	950,716	1,108,396
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	69,578	6,628
Net debt (A)	**881,138**	**1,101,768**
Equity	1,605,349	1,401,311
Total capital	**1,605,349**	**1,401,311**
Capital and net debt (B)	2,486,487	2,503,079
Net Gearing Ratio (A/B)	**35.44%**	**44.02%**

37. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

	Level	Carrying Value as of		Fair Value as of	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial Assets					
FVTPL					
Derivatives					
- Forward and option contracts	Level 2	4,563	736	4,563	736
Investments	Level 1	48,559	0	48,559	0
Investments - unquoted	Level 3	1,686	1,299	1,686	1,299
FVTOCI					
Investments - quoted	Level 1	8,659	3,936	8,659	3,936
Investments - unquoted	Level 3	473	-	473	-
Amortised cost					
Investments - quoted	Level 1	15,546	-	15,546	-
Loans		23,664	410	23,664	410
Trade receivables		28,935	31,715	28,935	31,715
Cash and cash equivalents		69,578	6,628	69,578	6,628
Other bank balances		312	403	312	403
Other financial assets		222,138	253,192	222,138	253,192
		424,113	**298,319**	**424,113**	**298,319**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

	Level	Carrying Value as of		Fair Value as of	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial Liabilities					
FVTPL					
Derivatives					
- Forward and option contracts	Level 2	1,298	999	1,298	999
Amortised cost					
Borrowings- fixed rate	Level 1	70,738	149,449	65,887	142,045
Borrowings- fixed rate	Level 2	879,961	915,440	895,456	888,612
Borrowings- floating rate	Level 2	17	43,507	17	43,507
Trade payables		365,111	323,477	365,111	323,477
Other financial liabilities		153,515	147,477	153,515	147,477
		1,470,640	**1,580,349**	**1,481,284**	**1,546,117**

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. The fair value of quoted financial instruments and mutual funds is based on quoted market price or net asset value (NAV) 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 Company reflect the contractual terms of the derivatives (including the period to maturity) and market-based parameters such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, volatility etc. These models do not contain a high level of subjectivity as the valuation techniques used do not require significant judgement and inputs thereto are readily observable.

The following table describes the key inputs used in the valuation (basis discounted cash flow technique) of the Level 2 financial assets / liabilities as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Financial assets / liabilities	Inputs used
- Forward and option contracts	Forward currency exchange rates, interest rates
- Investments	Prevailing interest rates in market, future cashflows
- Fixed rate borrowings	Prevailing interest rates in market, future payouts

During the year ended March 31, 2026 and year ended March 31, 2025, 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.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

38. Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the Company

As of March 31, 2026

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
PPE	Land	133	Amrit Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.	No	February 12, 2010	The Company is in the possession of the property. However, conveyance deed is yet to be executed in the name of the Company.
Total		133				
PPE	Building	251	Amrit Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.	No	February 12, 2010	
Total		251				
ROU	Building	235	TTSL	No	July 1, 2019	Ownership of these lands is transferred and vested in the Company through merger scheme. The titles are pending mutation in the name of the Company.
Total		235				

As of March 31, 2025

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter / director or employee of promoter / director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
PPE	Land	133	Amrit Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.	No	February 12, 2010	The Company is in the possession of the property. However, conveyance deed is yet to be executed in the name of the Company.
Total		133				
PPE	Building	251	Amrit Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.	No	February 12, 2010	
Total		251				
ROU	Building	235	TTSL	No	July 1, 2019	Right to use of building is vested in the Company through merger scheme of relevant consumer mobile businesses of TTSL as per the Scheme of arrangement under section 230 to section 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 approved by National Company Law Tribunal. The duly executed agreements are pending mutation in the name of the Company.
Total		235				

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

39. Other matters

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 Delhi High Court. In 2012, 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. 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.

40. Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% Variance
Current Ratio - [no. of times]	Current Assets	Current Liabilites	0.40	0.32	25.0%
Debt-equity Ratio - [no. of times]*	Non-Current borrowings (+) current borrowings (-) cash and cash equivalents (-) term deposits with bank	Equity	0.55	0.79	(30.4%)
Debt service coverage ratio - [no. of times]	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, finance costs, exceptional items and tax	Interest expenses (+) principal repayments of long-term debt (excluding prepayment of deferred payment liabilities) (+) payment of lease liabilities	1.96	3.10	(36.8%)
Return on equity ratio - [no. of times]	Profit / (loss) for the year	Average Equity	0.09	0.20	(55.0%)
Trade receivables turnover ratio - [no. of days]	Average trade receivables	Revenue from operations / no. of days for the period	9	10	(10.0%)
Net capital turnover ratio - [no. of times]	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (i.e. Current assets – Current liabilities)	(1.84)	(1.38)	(33.3%)
Net profit ratio (%)	Profit / (loss) for the year	Revenue from operations	11.3%	21.6%	(47.7%)
Return on capital employed (%)	Adjusted EBIT^	Average Capital Employed#	12.4%	10.2%	21.6%
Return on investment (%)	Income generated from investments at FVTPL	Time weighted average investments at FVTPL	5.7%	6.9%	(17.4%)

**excluding lease liabilities*

^ Adjusted EBIT is Profit before exceptional items and tax plus Finance costs minus Interest Income minus Net gain on FVTPL investments and derivative financial instruments

 # Average Capital Employed is average of (Equity plus Net Debt minus Current Investments)

Explanation where variance in ratios is more than 25%

Debt-equity ratio

Decrease mainly due to decrease in Borrowings

Debt service coverage ratio

Decrease mainly due to increase in interest expenses

Return on equity ratio

Decrease in business profits

Net capital turnover ratio

Due to improvement in working capital and increase in revenue

Net profit ratio

Decrease due to tax during the year

Considering the principal activities of the Company, inventory turnover ratio and trade payables turnover ratio are not relevant.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

41. Relationship with struck off companies

Nature of transaction	Name of struck off company	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2026	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2025
Companies with outstanding balance of less than 1 Mn			
Receivable	Royal Shield Technologies India Pvt Ltd; Sn Hotels Resorts P Ltd; Sku Talent Solutions Private Limited; Rmp Infotec Pvt Ltd; Khubera Foods And Beverages Private Limited; Unitedblack Cats Private Limited; Sn Shopping Hub Private Limited; Sss Tech Engineers Pvt Ltd; Genricplus Pharmacy India Limited; Megaaopes Solutions Opc Private Limited; Aditya Inkjet Technologies Pvt Ltd; Emollient Engineering Projects Private Limited; Bcc Fuba (India)Ltd.; Ubz Ventures Private Limited; Backyard Works Private Limited; Unicheck Analytical Laboratories Private Limited; Latent Talent Brand Solutions Private Limited; Jmd Water Healer Private Limited; Able Techsol India Pvt. Ltd.; Botech Software Solutions Private Limited; Premiji Hotels Private Limited; H & T Facilities Management (Opc) Private Limited; Oneklick Global Facilities Private Limited; Rxice Events (Opc) Private Limited; Raha Payment Solutions Private Limited; Marina Health & Medical Centre Private Limited; C Tech Exports & Imports Private Limited; Icube Business Solutions Private Limited; Dentistree Dental Care Private Limited; Key Retail Shopping Private Limited; Actisai Foodline Private Limited; Matson Logistics (India) Private Limited; Belmaks Automotives Limited.; Carry More Hoists Private Limited; Saisgr Medical Ayurveda Private Limited; Western U P Exim Private Limited; J D Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.; Netfix Networks (Opc) Private Limited; Pothraj Infrastructure & Investmentscompany Private Limited; Vivid Impex Private Limited; Sltt India Private Limited; Jiwon Engineering & Construction Private Limited; Sjlt Textiles Limited; Zintec Software Private Limited; Ikon Tech. Private Limited; A G Bio Organic Farms Private Limited; Dandera Electric Vehicles Private Limited; Phicomm India Private Limited; Webgo Technologies Private Limited; Soundwave Technologies (Opc) Private Limited; Hml Consulting Private Limited; Knb Investment Consultancy Private Limited; Dentistree Dental Care Private Limited; Kallanai Construction Private Limited; Aaryanram Mart Retail Private Limited; Creative Kawach Studio Private Limited; Alacare Pvt Ltd; Quanby Consultants Private Limited; Germ Busters Private Limited; Jiffy Services (India) Private Limited; Koretelecom Technology India Private Limited; Car & Care Auto Services Private Limited; Myproptree Foundations Private Limited; Spaceworx Services Private Limited; Fly High Aviation Private Limited; Print Express Private Limited; Provixo India Private Limited; Knight Support Services (Opc) Private Limited; Rushi Herbal Pvt Ltd; Aztori Private Limited; Fystic Private Limited; Swaagit Solutions Private Limited; Trueblue Tours And Taxi Private Limited; Blue Bird Mercantiles Private Limited; R.K. Garment Pvt. Ltd.	0	0
Payable	Pasa India Private Limited; Hindigofinvest Services Private Limited; Vijay Kumar Re Fractories Chemicals Pvt Ltd; Pahal Fire Private Limited; Werkonstaffingsolutionsprivatelimited; Jamshedpur Hotels Private Limited; Deepocean Ship Management Private Limited ; S.D.Motors Private Limited; New Age Automobiles Pvt Ltd; Neo Payments Solution Private Limited; Kirit Promoters Pvt.Ltd.; Kwik Patch Limited; Ambrosia India Private Limited; Dm Estates Pvt Ltd; Khapangi India Services Private Limited; Raha Payment Solutions Private Limited; Rajat Tie Up Private Limited.	0	0

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Nature of transaction	Name of struck off company	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2026	Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2025
Companies with Nil outstanding balance			
Receivable	Lexicon Pr Management Services Pvt Ltd; Rk Maurya Industries International India Ltd; Lssr Ventures Private Limited; Realtek Steel Engineering Private Limited; Eweb A1 Professionals Private Limited; Cassiopiea Cosultants Pvt Ltd; Chakrapani Mines And Minerals Pvt. Ltd.; Omatime Private Limited; Elexi Impex Pvt Ltd; D Ranflex India Private Limited; Globcomoverseas Private Limited; Kindmans Laboratories Limited; Bluepetershippingprivatelimited; Nnb Services Private Limited; Khapangi India Services Private Limited; Cinema Cinema Sale And Service Private Limited; Climatech Products & Services Private Limited; Anu Electro Controls Private Limited; Js Media Private Limited; Ddy Builders Private Limited; Deltech Certification & Laboratoriesindia Limited; Thames Steels Pvt.Ltd. ; Indu Engineering & Texiles Ltd.; Naveen Finance Private Limited; Shakun Enterprises Pvt Ltd; Deluxe Construction Private Limited; Hydropneumatic Tools India Private Limited; Kings Private Limited; Jj Marketing Private Limited; Dilip Plastics Pvt.Ltd. ; M,H And P (India) Pvt. Ltd.; Celexsa Technologies Private Limited; Kans Builders Private Limited; Jayasree Metal And Alloys Private Limited; St. Marys Constructions Private Limited; N K Pvt Ltd; Cybermarine Knowledge Systems Private Limited; Coldwave A And R Private Limited; Netherlands india communications enterprises limited; Regius Technologies Private Limited; Accute Laser Die Private Limited; Narangplasticspvtlimited; Indcoolelectrical; Conveniencefoods; Gclenterprisesprivatelimited; Psj Securities Pvt Ltd; Cardinalchemicalspltd; Raj And Sharma Private Limited; Smksoftindia; Epaysell Service Private Limited; Ishgouri Foods Private Limited; Two-Light Window Facility Management Services Private Limited; Eltel Uniagri Technicals (P) Ltd; Kaaiser Global Private Limited; Khagaraj Impex Private Limited; Praman Business Solutions Private Limited; Net Storm Private Limited; Shriyam Manufacturers Private Limited; Webgo Technologies Private Limited; Doctoroffire Safety & Services (Opc) Private Limited; Raju Res India Private Limited; Rajus12 Hospitality India Private Limited; Bilmo Solutions Private Limited; Goldroots Foods Private Limited; Affinity Excellence Private Limited; Shree Sanware Organic Private Limited.	-	-
Payable	Earl Grey Hotels Private Limited; Unity Inn Private Limited; Alien Synthetic Private Limited	N.A.	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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

42. **During the year ended March 31, 2026**, no funds have been advanced / loaned / invested by the Company to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding that the Intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Further, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding that the Company shall (i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, no funds have been advanced / loaned / invested by the Company to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding that the Intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Further, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding that the Company shall (i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

43. Audit Trail

The Company has used various accounting and related softwares for maintaining its books of account, wherein the audit trail (edit log) feature was enabled and operating throughout the year and there were no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with for the aforesaid accounting and related softwares. Additionally, the audit trail records have been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention in respect of above accounting and related softwares.