

Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Unaudited Accounts

2022 - 23

March 31, 2023

Reliance Globalcom B.V.**Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	2.01	6,29,94,03,805	6,91,51,59,147
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.02	16,023	14,780
(b) Other Current Assets	2.03	7,85,36,96,125	7,24,41,43,404
Total Assets		14,15,31,15,953	14,15,93,17,331
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.04	17,11,48,688	15,78,65,242
(b) Other Equity	2.05	(27,09,85,93,081)	(23,89,07,02,834)
		(26,92,74,44,393)	(23,73,28,37,591)
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.06	-	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other Financial Liabilities	2.07	40,50,34,20,817	37,35,98,09,203
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.08	57,71,39,529	53,23,45,719
Total Equity and Liabilities		14,15,31,15,953	14,15,93,17,331

Significant Accounting Policies 1**Notes to the Financial Statements** 2

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For Reliance Globalcom B.V.Place : Mumbai
Date : 27.05.2023**Director**

Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
INCOME			
I Other Income		-	-
II Total Income		-	-
III EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	2.09	-	-
Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.10	1,17,09,36,355	17,13,608
Total Expenses (III)		1,17,09,36,355	17,13,609
IV Profit Before Tax (II - III)		(1,17,09,36,355)	(17,13,609)
V Tax expense:			
- Current Tax		-	-
VI Profit After Tax (IV - V)		(1,17,09,36,355)	(17,13,609)
VII Other Comprehensive Income		(2,03,69,53,892)	(92,79,96,806)
VIII Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) (VI - VII)		(3,20,78,90,247)	(92,97,10,415)
Earnings per Share (₹)	2.12		
- Basic		(71,986.74)	(105.35)
- Diluted		(71,986.74)	(105.35)
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes on Accounts	2		

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27.05.2023

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Director

Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Equity Share Capital		
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,78,65,242	15,22,77,968
Change in equity share capital during the year	1,32,83,446	55,87,275
Balance at the end of the year	17,11,48,688	15,78,65,242

B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	30,36,24,54,378	(52,56,30,20,190)	(76,04,26,607)	(22,96,09,92,419)
Surplus/(Deficit) of Statement of Profit and Loss	-	(17,13,609)	(92,79,96,806)	(92,97,10,415)
Balance as at 31.03.2022	30,36,24,54,378	(52,56,47,33,798)	(1,68,84,23,414)	(23,89,07,02,834)
Restated balance at 01.04.2022	30,36,24,54,378	(52,56,47,33,798)	(1,68,84,23,414)	(23,89,07,02,834)
Surplus/(Deficit) of Statement of Profit and Loss	-	(1,17,09,36,355)	(2,03,69,53,892)	(3,20,78,90,247)
Balance as at 31.03.2023	30,36,24,54,378	(53,73,56,70,153)	(3,72,53,77,306)	(27,09,85,93,081)

For Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27.05.2023

Director

Reliance Globalcom B.V.**Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before tax as per Profit and Loss Account	(1,17,09,36,355)	(17,13,609)
Adjusted for:		
Impairment of Investment	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(1,17,09,36,355)	(17,13,609)
Adjusted for:		
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	56,13,84,879	(25,56,12,875)
Receivables and other Advances	60,95,52,720	25,63,89,678
Trade Payables	4,47,93,810	1,95,85,376
Net Cash from / (Used in) Operating Activities	4,47,95,053	1,86,48,571
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(1,17,09,36,355)	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Proceeds from Non Current Borrowings	-	-
Net proceeds from Current Borrowings	(4,47,93,810)	(1,95,85,376)
Financial Charges	-	-
Net Cash from / (Used in) Financing Activities	(4,47,93,810)	(1,95,85,376)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	1,244	(9,36,806)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	14,780	9,51,585
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,023	14,780

Note:

Cash and Cash Equivalent includes cash on hand, cheques on hand , remittances-in-transit, bank balance and fixed deposits in bank

For Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27.05.2023

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Director

Note :1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

The Company Reliance Globalcom B.V. (the "Company") was incorporated in Amsterdam as a private limited liability company.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Note :1 Significant Accounting Policies

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) Objective of the business model is achieved both, by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

Note :1 Significant Accounting Policies

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 2.01 Investment		
In Equity Shares of Companies		
Unquoted, fully Paidup		
In Equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies		
22,000 (22,000) Equity Shares of Reliance communications (UK) Ltd.	1,60,93,02,079	1,48,43,98,538
	-	-
1 (1) Equity Shares of Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited		
100,000 (100,000) Equity Shares of Reliance Communciations (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	55,80,740	51,47,599
	82	76
1 (1) Equity Shares of Reliance Communications New Zealand Pte. Ltd.		
1 (1) Equity Shares of Reliance Communications Australia Pty. Ltd.	82	76
27,000 (27,000) Equity Shares of Anupam Global Soft (Uganda) Ltd.	53,20,56,748	49,07,61,970
10,00,000 (10,00,000) (1 \$ each) , 2,50,010 (2,50,010) (100 \$ each) Equity Shares of Gateway Net Trading Pte. Ltd.	2,13,29,24,981	1,96,73,81,242
12,000 (12,000) Equity Shares of Reliance Flag Pacific Holdings Ltd	9,86,040	9,09,510
23,53,22,790 (23,53,22,790) (1 \$ each) Equity Shares of Global Cloud Xchange Limited	-	-
100 (100) share of Reliance Infocom Inc	1,80,77,40,000	1,66,74,35,000
Other Investments		
30,00,04,130 (30,00,04,130) Equity Shares of Reliance Infratel Limited	-	1,10,46,74,020
5,95,074 (5,95,074) Squance Communications SA of Euro .02 each	14,86,47,584	13,71,10,527
39,342 (39,342) Groupon Inc - Class A common Stock of 0.0001 each	6,21,65,467	5,73,40,588
	6,29,94,03,805	6,91,51,59,147

Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

(Amount in ₹)

Note 2.02 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with Banks	16,023	14,780
Bank deposits with less than 3 months' maturity	-	-
	16,023	14,780

Note 2.03 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered good		
Other Loans and Advances		
Considered good to Related Parties	6,10,84,75,400	5,63,43,75,341
Considered good to Others	1,70,17,97,628	1,56,97,15,185
Prepaid expenses	4,34,23,096	4,00,52,879
	7,85,36,96,125	7,24,41,43,404

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

(Amount in ₹)

As at
March 31, 2023As at
March 31, 2022**Note 2.04 Equity Share Capital****Issued, Subscribed and Paid up**

16,266 (16,266) Equity Shares of EURO 100 each fully paid up

17,11,48,688

15,78,65,242

17,11,48,688

15,78,65,242

1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Communications Ltd.	89.24	14,516	89.24	14,516

2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares
Reliance Communications Ltd.	89.24	14,516	89.24	14,516
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd.	10.76	1,750	10.76	1,750

3) The Company has only one class of ordinary shares having a par value of EURO 100 per share. Each holder of Ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of ordinary share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.

4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	Number	₹	Number	₹
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	16,266	17,11,48,688	16,266	15,78,65,242
Add/Less: Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	16,266	17,11,48,688	16,266	15,78,65,242

Note 2.05 Other Equity

Security Premium 30,36,24,54,378 30,36,24,54,378

Surplus / (Deficit) of Statement of Profit and Loss

As per Last Balance sheet	(52,56,47,33,798)	(52,56,30,20,190)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for theyear	(1,17,09,36,355)	(17,13,609)
	(53,73,56,70,153)	(52,56,47,33,798)

Other Comprehensive Income

(i) Opening Balance	(1,68,84,23,414)	(76,04,26,607)
(ii) Addition/ (deductions) during the year (net)	(2,03,69,53,892)	(92,79,96,806)
Total	(3,72,53,77,306)	(1,68,84,23,414)

(27,09,85,93,081)

(23,89,07,02,834)

Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

Note 2.06 Borrowings - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured		
From Banks *	-	-
	-	-

Note 2.07 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current Maturities of Long Term Debts		
Secured		
From Banks	19,66,85,946	18,14,20,464
Amounts payable to group companies	36,51,94,54,918	33,68,50,52,780
From Others		
In Preference Shares		
52 (52) 1% Non convertible Non-redeemable Preference Shares of EURO 1 each	57,54,365	53,07,749
22,143 (22,143) 8% Non Convertible Non-redeemable Preference Shares of EURO 1 each	2,45,04,23,160	2,26,02,37,281
Other Liabilities	1,33,11,02,427	1,22,77,90,930
	40,50,34,20,817	37,35,98,09,203

* - Against pledge of shares of material subsidiaries.

Note 2.08 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	-	-
Provisions for Expenses	57,71,39,529	53,23,45,719
	57,71,39,529	53,23,45,719

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

(Amount in ₹)

For the year ended March
31, 2023For the year ended
March 31, 2022**Note 2.09 FINANCIAL CHARGES**

Interest Expenses	-	-
Other Finance Cost	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 2.09.1 Non Provision of Interest

The holding company is undergoing a debt resoulution plan being finalized with the lenders. In view of the same the company has not provided interest of ₹ 5 crore. Had the company provided interest, the loss would have been higher by ₹ 5 crore.

Note 2.10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Legal & Professional Fees	-	17,13,608
Bank Charges	-	-
Bad Debts Written Off	-	-
Rent	-	-
Impairment of Investment	1,17,09,36,355	-
Payment to Auditors	-	-
	<u>1,17,09,36,355</u>	<u>17,13,608</u>
	<u>1,17,09,36,355</u>	<u>17,13,608</u>

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

Note : 2.11

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.12

Earning Per Share

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(1,17,09,36,355)	(17,13,609)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	16,266	16,266
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	(71,986.74)	(105.35)

Note : 2.13

Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.14

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

i Name of the Related Party

Relationship

1 Reliance Communications Limited	Holding Company
2 Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte Limited	Subsidiary
3 Anupam Globalsoft (Uganda) Limited	Subsidiary
4 Reliance Communications Inc	Subsidiary
5 Gatewat Net Trading Pte. Limited	Subsidiary
6 Reliance Flag Pacific Holdings Limited	Subsidiary

ii Transaction during the year with related party

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2022

Entity Name

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2023	
	Borrowings Current	Current Assets
1 Reliance Communications Inc	12,67,40,03,861 (11,76,79,20,769)	
2 Reliance Flag Pacific Holdings Limited		3,73,69,73,604 (3,44,69,34,062)
3 Reliance Communications Singapore Pte. Limited	20,61,64,53,000 (19,01,63,38,250)	
5 Anupam Global soft (Uganda) Limited	13,96,89,822 (12,88,48,008)	- -
6 Gatewat Net Trading Pte. Limited		2,37,15,01,796 (2,18,74,41,279)
7 Reliance Communications Limited	3,51,81,08,550 (3,24,50,55,888)	

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

Note : 2.15

1 Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged. The following methods and assumptions have been used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other financial liabilities, short term loans
Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There is no fair valuation of Financial Instruments. The carrying value of the financial instruments by categories were as follows:

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 2.02)	16,023	14,780
Investments (Refer Note 2.01)	6,08,85,90,753	6,72,07,08,031
Total	6,08,86,06,776	6,72,07,22,810
Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Investments (Refer Note 2.01)	21,08,13,051	19,44,51,116
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Borrowings (Refer Note 2.06)	-	-
Total	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss/ other Comprehensive Income:	Nil	Nil

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management**Market risk**

The Company operates in India only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability or assets.

The Company's interest bearing financial instruments are reported as below:

	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	Nil	Nil
Financial Liabilities	Nil	Nil
Variable Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	Nil	Nil
Financial Liabilities	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, remain constant.

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

Impact on Profit and Loss / Equity

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Impact of increase in interest rate by 100 basis point	-	-

If the interest rate is adversely affected with decrease by 100 basis point, profit shall also accordingly be affected vise
The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and is calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity were cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow generated from operations. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and is attempting to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility by generating cash flow through realisations. Presently, the Company is primarily funded through Inter Corporate Deposits.

Note : 2.16

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

For and on Behalf of the Board

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27.05.2023

Director

Aircom Holdco B.V

**Unaudited Annual Accounts
March 2023**

Aircom Holdco B.V.

Unaudited Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

				(Amount in ₹)
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2023	As at March 31, 2022	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	2.01	2,99,723	2,82,221	
Total current assets		<u>2,99,723</u>	<u>2,82,221</u>	
Total Assets		<u><u>2,99,723</u></u>	<u><u>2,82,221</u></u>	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	2.02	89,443	84,220	
(b) Other equity	2.03	<u>(15,95,574)</u>	<u>(15,02,401)</u>	
Total equity		(15,06,131)		(14,18,181)
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	2.04	9,12,140	8,58,876	
Current Liabilities				
(a) Other current liabilities	2.05	<u>8,93,714</u>	<u>8,41,526</u>	
Total liabilities		<u><u>8,93,714</u></u>	<u><u>8,41,526</u></u>	
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>2,99,723</u></u>	<u><u>2,82,221</u></u>	
Significant Accounting Policies	1			
Notes on Accounts	2			

For Aircom Holdco B.V

Place : The Netherland
Date : 27.05.2023

Director

Aircom Holdco B.V.**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023**

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount in ₹)	
		For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	2.06	-	1,08,141
Total expenses		<u>-</u>	<u>1,08,141</u>
Loss before Tax		-	(1,08,141)
Other comprehensive income / (Loss)		(93,173)	28,333
Total comprehensive loss		<u>(93,173)</u>	<u>(79,808)</u>
Earning per Share (Refer Note 2.09)			
Basic (₹)		-	(108.14)
Diluted (₹)		-	(108.14)
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes on Accounts	2		

For Aircom Holdco B.V

Place : The Netherland
Date : 27.05.2023

Director

Aircom Holdco B.V.**Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31st March 2023****(a) Equity share capital**

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the period	84,220	82,770
Change in equity share capital during the period (Refer note 2.02)	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	5,223	1,450
Balance at the end of the period	89,443	84,220

(b) Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to the Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(12,69,609)	(1,52,984)	(14,22,593)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,08,141)	28,333	(79,808)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(13,77,750)	(1,24,651)	(15,02,401)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(93,173)	(93,173)
Balance as at 31st March 2023	(13,77,750)	(2,17,824)	(15,95,574)

For Aircom Holdco B.V.

Place : The Netherland
Date : 27.05.2023

Director

Significant Accounting Policies to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Note 1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

Aircom Holdco B.V. ("Aircom" or "the Company"), is a subsidiary of Reliance Communications Limited ("RCOM" or "the Holding Company") incorporated on July 18, 2016.

1.02 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) Basis of Preparation

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

These are the first Ind AS financial statements of the Company and cover a period of nine months starting from July 18, 2016 to March 31, 2017, hence no comparative are presented.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention except certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

Current vis-à-vis non-current classification

The assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet are classified on a "current/non-current basis", with separate reporting of assets held for sale and liabilities. Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are assets that are intended to be realized, sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the Company or in the 12 months following the balance sheet date; current liabilities are liabilities that are expected to be settled during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within the 12 months following the close of the financial year. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements.

Significant Accounting Policies to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

1.03 Use of Estimates

The preparation and presentation of Financial Statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known/ materialised. Estimates and underlying assets are reviewed on periodical basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. The management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies.

1.04 Revenue Recognition

- (i) Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

1.05 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for income tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at the current rates. Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current tax represents amount of Income Tax payable/ recoverable in respect of taxable income/ loss for the reporting period. Deferred tax represents the effect of temporary difference between carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statement and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are generally accounted for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

1.06 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any exceptional item. Number of shares used in computing basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving Basic Earning per Share and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares unless the results would be anti-dilutive. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.07 Miscellaneous Expenditure

Miscellaneous Expenditure is charged to the Profit and Loss Account as and when it is incurred.

Significant Accounting Policies to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

1.08 Measurement of Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values for the financial instruments. The Company has an established control framework with respect to measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of fair value hierarchy, then fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

1.09 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

Asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Significant Accounting Policies to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met: a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

The contractual cash flows of the assets represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch')

Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost:

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

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Aircom Holdco B.V.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in ₹)

	As at 31st March 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 2.01		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance with banks in current accounts	2,99,723	2,82,221
	2,99,723	2,82,221

Aircom Holdco B.V.**Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023**

	As at 31st March 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2022
Note 2.02		
Share capital		
Authorised share capital		
1,000 Equity shares of Euro 1 each	89,443	84,220
	<u>89,443</u>	<u>84,220</u>
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
1,000 Equity shares of Euro 1 each fully paid up	89,443	84,220
	<u>89,443</u>	<u>84,220</u>

2.02.01 Shares held by Holding Company and its subsidiary:

Equity shares	No. of shares	No. of shares
Reliance Communications Limited. (Holding company)	1,000	1,000

2.02.02 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Equity shares	No of shares	% of shareholding	No of shares	% of shareholding
Reliance Communications Limited	1,000	100	1,000	100

2.02.03 Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period:

Equity shares	No of Shares	(Amount in INR)	No of Shares	(Amount in INR)
At the beginning of the year	1,000.00	89,443	1,000.00	84,220
Add : Changes since date of incorporation i.e July 18, 2016 [issue of shares]	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>1,000</u>	<u>89,443</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>84,220</u>

Aircom Holdco B.V. ("Aircom" or "the Company"), incorporated on July 18, 2016 is a subsidiary of Reliance Communications Limited ("RCOM" or "the Holding Company")..

2.02.04 Terms/ rights attached to the shares**Equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Euro 1 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Aircom Holdco B.V.**Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023**

	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 2.03		
Other equity		
Deficit in retained earnings		
Opening balance	(15,02,401)	(14,22,593)
Add: Loss during the period	(93,173)	(79,808)
Add: Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-
Closing balance	(15,95,574)	(15,02,401)

Note:

Retained earnings:

The balance in retained earnings represents the accumulated losses in the statement of profit and loss.

Note 2.04**Non-Current Liabilities**

Borrowings	9,12,140	8,58,876
	9,12,140	8,58,876

Note 2.05**Other current liabilities**

Provision for Expenses	8,93,714	8,41,526
	8,93,714	8,41,526

Note 2.06**Other expenses**

Foreign Currency Exchanges Results (NET)	-	-
Legal and Professional Expenses	-	1,08,141
	-	1,08,141

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note : 2.07

Previous Year

Figure for previous year is not given as the Company was incorporated during the current year. Amount in financial statement are presented in Rupees except as otherwise stated.

Note : 2.08

Capital Risk management

The company's objective when managing capital are to:

Safeguard their ability to continue as going concern, so that it can optimise the return to shareholders; and

Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital of the company for the purpose of capital management, include issued equity capital and resource attributable to the equity holders of the company.

Note 2.09

Earnings per Share (EPS)

(Amount in ₹)

For the year ended 31st March 2023 **For the year ended March 31, 2022**

Basic and Diluted EPS (before and after Exceptional Items)

(a) Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (Euro) (used as numerator for calculating Basic EPS)	-	(1,08,141)
(b) Weighted average number of Equity Shares (used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS)	1 000	1 000
(c) Weighted average number of Equity Shares (used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS)	1,000	1,000
(d) Basic Earnings per Share of Euro 1 each (Euro)	-	(108.14)
(e) Diluted Earnings per Share of Euro 1 each (Euro)	-	(108.14)
(f) Nominal value of an equity shares (Euro)	1.00	1.00

Aircom Holdco B.V.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 2.10 Related Party Disclosures

A. List of Related party: Where control exists

(i)	Reliance Innoventure Private Limited	Ultimate holding company
(ii)	Reliance Communications Limited	Holding company
(iii)	Athos Business Services (Asia) B.V.	Director

B.. Details of transactions and closing balances with related parties

(Amount in ₹)

Sr.No	Particulars	Holding Company	Total
[A]			
1	Allotment of equity shares	89,443 (84,220)	89,443 (84,220)

Note : 2.11

Post Reporting Events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation.

Aircom Holdco B.V.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note : 2.12

Financial Instruments by category

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	March 31, 2022
	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalent	2,99,723	2,90,435
Total financial assets	2,99,723	2,90,435

The fair value of current financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their carrying amount, due to their short term maturities.

Note : 2.13

Financial Risk management

The company's current activities expose it to credit risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash Equivalents	Credit Ratings	Diversification of bank balances

Note : 2.14

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

For Aircom Holdco B.V.

Place : The Netherland
Date : 27.05.2023

Director

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.18 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The accounts have been audited by foreign auditors and their report is furnished to us by the management along with financial statements converted in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNP7532

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	109	109
(b) Intangible Assets	2.02	66	66
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	2.03	29,475,858	61,987,931
(ii) Trade Receivables	2.04	2,622,702	5,969,502
(b) Other Current Assets	2.05	-	-
Total		32,098,735	67,957,608
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.06	1,807,740	1,667,435
(b) Other Equity	2.07	(21,139,454)	(16,588,063)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.08	-	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	2.09	30,370,772	60,647,140
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	2.10	21,059,678	22,231,096
Total		32,098,735	67,957,608

Significant Accounting Policies

1

Notes to the Financial Statements

2

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

			(Amount in ₹)
	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Income</u>			
Revenue from Operations	2.11	1,547,157	4,073,274
Other Income	2.12	-	-
		1,547,157	4,073,274
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.13	3,321,471	3,588,289
Depreciation, Impairment & Amortization	2.01	-	-
Finance Costs	2.14	20,085	33,229
General Administration Expenses	2.15	1,290,964	668,233
		4,632,520	4,289,750
(Loss) Before Tax		(3,085,362)	(216,477)
Current Tax		-	-
(Loss) After Tax		(3,085,362)	(216,477)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(1,466,029)	(4,695,113)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(4,551,392)	(4,911,589)
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.17	(140)	(10)
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to the Financial Statements	2		

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.06)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,667,435	1,608,420
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	140,305	59,015
Balance at the end of the year	1,807,740	1,667,435

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.07)

Particulars	Share Premium	Attributable to equity holders		Total
		Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	1,450,802,745	(1,654,292,947)	191,813,727	(11,676,474)
Net Profit for the year	-	(216,477)	(4,695,113)	(4,911,588)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,450,802,745	(1,654,509,423)	187,118,615	(16,588,063)
Net Profit for the year	-	(3,085,362)	(1,466,029)	(4,551,392)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1,450,802,745	(1,657,594,786)	185,652,585	(21,139,454)

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note 1 : General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

The Company Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in England as a private limited liability company. Its registered office is at Sovereign Court,635 Sipson Road,West Drayton,Middlesex,UB7 0JE,United Kingdom

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Property, Plant and Equipment

- (i) Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost net less accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, if any.
- (ii) Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) based on useful life of the assets.
- (iii) Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of profit or loss.
- (iv) Depreciation on additions is calculated pro rata from the following month of addition.
- (v) The residual values ,useul lives and methods of depreciation of property plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively ,if appropriate .

1.04 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as and when the services are provided on the basis of actual usage of the Company's telecommunications network.

1.05 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.06 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.07 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

1.08 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.09 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.10 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) For Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

(vi) **Equity investments:**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) **Derecognition of Financial Assets**

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

(viii) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) **Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss:** Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) **Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:** After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) **Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

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

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note: 2.01**Property,Plant and Equipment**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 1, 2021	116,800,286	116,800,286
Additions	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	116,800,286	116,800,286
Additions	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	116,800,286	116,800,286
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2021	116,800,177	116,800,177
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	116,800,177	116,800,177
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	116,800,177	116,800,177
Net Carrying Value		
As at March 31, 2022	109	109
As at March 31, 2023	109	109

Note: 2.02**Intangible Assets**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Indefeasible Right of Connectivity	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 1, 2021	1,374,580,745	1,374,580,745
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1,374,580,745	1,374,580,745
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1,374,580,745	1,374,580,745
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2021	1,374,580,679	1,374,580,679
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1,374,580,679	1,374,580,679
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1,374,580,679	1,374,580,679
Net Carrying Value		
As at March 31, 2022	66	66
As at March 31, 2023	66	66

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

**As at
March 31, 2023****As at
March 31, 2022****Note: 2.03****Cash & Bank Balance**

Balance With Bank in current account

29,475,858**61,987,931****29,475,858****61,987,931****Note: 2.04****Trade Receivables (Unsecured)****Others**

-

-

Considered Good

2,622,702

5,969,502

Considered Doubtful

3,991,372,170**3,993,994,872****3,681,587,869****3,687,557,372**

Less: Provision for doubtful debts

3,991,372,170**3,991,372,170****3,681,587,869****3,681,587,869****2,622,702****5,969,502****Note: 2.05****Other Current Assets**

Advance to Vendors

-

-

Deposits and Advances

120,750,541

111,378,670

Less: Provision for doubtful advances

120,750,541

-

111,378,670

-

-

-

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note: 2.06**Share Capital****Authorised**

22000 (22000) equity shares of USD 1 each	<u>1,807,740</u>	<u>1,667,435</u>
	<u>1,807,740</u>	<u>1,667,435</u>

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up

22000 (22000) equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid up	<u>1,807,740</u>	<u>1,667,435</u>
	<u>1,807,740</u>	<u>1,667,435</u>

1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	22000	100	22000

2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	22000	100	22000

3) The Company has only one class of ordinary shares having a par value of USD 1 per share. Each holder of Ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of ordinary share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.

4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of the year	22 000	1,807,740	22 000	1,667,435
Add/Less: Changes for the year				
At the end of the year	<u>22,000</u>	<u>1,807,740</u>	<u>22 000</u>	<u>1,667,435</u>

Note: 2.07**Other Equity****Other Comprehensive Income****Exchange Fluctuation Reserve**

(i) Opening Balance	61,514,175	61,514,175
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	-	-
	<u>61,514,175</u>	<u>61,514,175</u>

Share Premium**Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings**

Opening Balance	1,450,802,745	1,450,802,745
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	(1,528,904,983)	(1,523,993,394)
	<u>(4,551,392)</u>	<u>(4,911,589)</u>
	<u>(1,533,456,375)</u>	<u>(1,528,904,983)</u>
	<u>(21,139,454)</u>	<u>(16,588,063)</u>

Note: 2.08**Non current liabilities****Borrowings**

Related Parties (Refer Note 2.20)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: 2.09**Trade Payables**

Related Parties (Refer Note 2.20)	30,370,772	60,647,140
Others	-	-
	<u>30,370,772</u>	<u>60,647,140</u>

Note: 2.10**Other Financial Liabilities**

Others	21,059,678	22,231,096
	<u>21,059,678</u>	<u>22,231,096</u>

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) For the year ended March 31, 2022
Note: 2.11		
Revenue		
Service Revenue (Refer Note 2.20)	<u>1,547,157</u>	<u>4,073,274</u>
	<u>1,547,157</u>	<u>4,073,274</u>
Note: 2.12		
Other Income		
Miscellaneous Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.13		
Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses (Refer Note 2.20)	<u>3,321,471</u>	<u>3,588,289</u>
	<u>3,321,471</u>	<u>3,588,289</u>
Note: 2.14		
Finance Costs		
Bank Charges and others	<u>20,085</u>	<u>33,229</u>
	<u>20,085</u>	<u>33,229</u>
Note: 2.15		
General Administrative Expenses		
Call Centre expenses	-	-
Auditors Remuneration	1,090,117	668,233
Other Professional Fees	200,847	-
Bad Debts written off	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	-	-
	<u>1,290,964</u>	<u>668,233</u>

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note : 2.16

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.17

(Amount in ₹)

Earning Per Share	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(3,085,362)	(216,477)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	22,000	22 000
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	(140)	(10)

Note : 2.18**Going Concern**

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 45 51 392. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations of subsidiaries are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.19**Segment Reporting**

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.20

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

i Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1 Reliance Communications Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2 Reliance Globalcom B V	Holding Company
3 Reliance Communications Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
4 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
5 Reliance Communications International Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
6 Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
7 Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
8 Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company

Transaction during the year with related party

(Amount in ₹)

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2022

Entity Name	During the Year			As at March 31, 2023		
	Service Income	Network Operating Exp	Financial Charges	Trade Receivables	Trade Payables	Borrowings
2 Reliance Communications Inc	-	1,245,091	-	1,331,916,045	27,300,838	-
Provision for doubtful Debts	(5,066)	(1,227,241)		(1,282,835,203)	(24,580,114)	-
Net						-
3 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited					1,249,641	
					(1,228,445)	

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note : 2.21

1 Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in India only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability or assets.

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company doesnot have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.22

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.17 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The financial statements have been prepared by the management with conversion in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNQ5579

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	-	-
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	2.02	431,236,239	441,636,707
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.03	-	-
(b) Other Current Assets	2.04	10,911,732	10,064,835
Total Assets		442,147,972	451,701,542
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.05	8	8
(b) Other Equity	2.06	(158,132,249)	(145,411,691)
		(158,132,241)	(145,411,683)
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.07	479,630,988	442,405,156
(ii) Trade Payables	2.08	41,350,409	57,788,003
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.09	79,298,816	96,920,066
		600,280,212	597,113,225
Total Equity and Liabilities		442,147,972	451,701,542
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes on Accounts	2		
As per our Report of even date			
For Nirav M Haria & Co.		For and on Behalf of the Board	
Chartered Accountants			
Firm Regn.No.140676W			

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2022
INCOME			
I Revenue from Operations	2.10	23,379	33,346,051
II Other Income	2.11	-	-
III Total Income (I + II)		23,379	33,346,051
IV EXPENSES			
Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.12	15,586	33,907,018
Finance Costs	2.13	-	1,577,264
Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation	2.01	-	-
Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.14	482,033	350,172
Total Expenses (IV)		497,619	35,834,456
V Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		(474,240)	(2,488,405)
VI Tax expense:		-	-
- Current Tax		-	-
VII Profit/ (Loss) After Tax (V - VI)		(474,240)	(2,488,405)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(12,246,318)	(5,099,993)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(12,720,558)	(7,588,398)
VIII Earnings per Share	2.16		
- Basic		-474,240.38	-2,488,404.70
- Diluted		-474,240.38	-2,488,404.70
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes on Accounts	2		
As per our Report of even date			
For Nirav M Haria & Co.		For and on Behalf of the Board	
Chartered Accountants			
Firm Regn.No.140676W			

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

For the year ended For the year ended
March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022

(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.05)

Balance at the beginning of the year	8	8
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	8	8

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.06)

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(134,448,633)	(3,374,660)	(137,823,293)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(2,488,405)	(5,099,993)	(7,588,398)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(136,937,038)	(8,474,653)	(145,411,691)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(474,240)	(12,246,318)	(12,720,558)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(137,411,278)	(20,720,971)	(158,132,249)

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before Income tax	(474,240)	(2,488,404)
Depreciation and amortization	-	-
Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(474,240)	(2,488,404)
Adjusted for:		
Other Finance Cost	-	1,577,264
Receivables and other Advances	9,553,570	(15,986,930)
Trade Payables	3,166,988	21,515,768
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(12,246,318)	(6,677,257)
Cash Generated from Operations	-	(2,059,559)
Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	-	(2,059,559)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions of Fixed Assets and Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
Finance Charges	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	(2,059,559)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	2,059,559
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board

Vaishali Mane
Director

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note No:1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited. (the "Company") was incorporated in Hong Kong as a limited liability company. Its registered office is at 2nd Floor, Edinburgh Tower, The Landmark, 15 Queen's Road Central, Ventral Hong Kong

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised as and when the services are provided on the basis of actual usage of the Company's network. Revenue on upfront charges for services with lifetime validity and fixed validity periods of one year or more are recognised over the estimated useful life of subscribers and specified fixed validity period, as appropriate. The estimated useful life is consistent with estimated churn of the subscribers.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

Note No:1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements.

Note No:1 Significant Accounting Policies

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

1.10 Property, Plant And Equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost or their estimated fair value on the date of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Maintenance and repairs on property and equipment are expensed as incurred.

Useful Life Of Asset:

No Name of Property

1 Equipment 10 Years

1.11 Cash And Cash Equivalents

The company considers all highly liquid accounts (money market funds) and investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired as cash equivalents.

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.01. Property, Plant and Equipment

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2022		68,439,606	68,439,606
Additions		-	-
Exchange Differences		-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	68,439,606	68,439,606
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2022		68,439,606	68,439,606
Depreciation for the year		-	-
Disposals		-	-
Exchange Differences		-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	68,439,606	68,439,606
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	-	(0)	(0)

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2020		68,439,606	68,439,606
Additions		-	-
Exchange Differences		-	-
As at March 31, 2022		68,439,606	68,439,606
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2020		68,439,606	68,439,606
Depreciation for the year		-	-
Exchange Differences		-	-
As at March 31, 2022		68,439,606	68,439,606
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2022		(0)	(0)

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

2.02 Trade Receivables Amount in ₹

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Unsecured		
Receivable from Others Considered Good	431,236,239	441,636,707
Considered Doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-
	431,236,239	441,636,707

2.03 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Balance with Banks in current accounts	-	-
	-	-

2.04 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered good		
Other Advances and Receivables		
Considered good	10,911,732	10,064,835
Unsecured, Doubtful		
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
	10,911,732	10,064,835
	10,911,732	10,064,835

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022
Note 2.05 Share Capital		
Authorised		
10 000 Equity Shares of HK \$1 each (10 000)	82,920	85,817
	<u>82,920</u>	<u>85,817</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1 Equity Shares of HK\$ 1 each fully paid up (1)	8	8
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

Note :

10(a) Share held by holding/Ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Globalcom B.V.	100	1	100	1

10(b) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Globalcom B.V.	100	1	100	1

10(c) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Share

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of 1 HK \$ per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of Company, the holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company.

10(d) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	1	8	1	8
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year		-	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.06 Other Equity	As at	Amount in ₹ As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Attributable to Equity Holders		
Other Comprehensive Income	(8,474,654)	(3,374,661)
(i) Opening Balance		
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	(12,246,318)	(5,099,993)
	(20,720,972)	(8,474,654)
Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(136,937,037)	(134,448,633)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	(474,240)	(2,488,404)
	(158,132,249)	(145,411,691)

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.07 Borrowings Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
From Related Parties (Refer Note 2.19)	479,630,988	442,405,156
	479,630,988	442,405,156

2.08 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Others	41,350,409	57,788,003
	41,350,409	57,788,003

2.09 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance from Customers and Income Received in Advance	66,521,052	85,302,122
Provision for Expenses	12,777,764	11,617,944
	79,298,816	96,920,066

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2022
2.10 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Revenue (Refer Note 2.20)	23,379	33,346,051
	23,379	33,346,051
2.11 OTHER INCOME		
Writeback of Creditors	-	-
	-	-
2.12 NETWORK EXPENSES		
Access Charges	15,586	33,907,018
Bandwidth Charges	-	-
	15,586	33,907,018
2.13 Finance Cost		
Other Finance Cost	-	1,577,264
	-	1,577,264
2.14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Legal & Professional Fees	40,169	42,840
Bank Charges	-	-
Other General and Administrative Expenses	-	-
Payment to Auditors	441,863	307,332
Bad debts Written off	-	-
	482,033	350,172

Note : 2.15
Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.16

	(Amount in ₹)
	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Earning Per Share	
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(474,240)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	1
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	(474,240)

Note : 2.17
Going Concern
For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 12 720 558. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2. Segment Reporting
The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note 2.19

Related Party Transactions

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined

i List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships.

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Communications Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Reliance Globalcom B.V.	Holding Company
3	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Reliance Communications International Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Reliance Communications Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
6	Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
7	Reliance Webstore Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

ii Transactions with related parties
Summarised below are the transactions entered into with related parties:
Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2022

Entity Name	For the year ended Marh 31,2023			As At March 31, 2023		
	Service Income	Financial Charges	Access Charges	Trade Receivables	Short Term Borrowings	Trade Payables
Reliance Communications Inc.	22,093	-	402	358,958,084	479,630,988	
	(18,527,776)	-	(13,215,893)	(333,422,053)	(479,630,988)	
Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited				6,356,239		
				(5,862,909)		
Reliance Webstore Limited				149,632,063		
				(138,018,597)		
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited				274,896,164		8,943,190
				(253,560,515)		(8,249,078)
Reliance Communications International Inc.				5,120,424		
				(4,723,010)		

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note : 2.21

1 Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in domestic country only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss.

The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company does not have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.22

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Vaishali Mane

Director

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its Profit (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.13 in the financial statements wherein stated that the company has a net profit for the year and the Net Worth is positive but the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The financial statements have been prepared by the management with conversion in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNR5471

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited**Balance Sheet as at March 31,2023**

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Other Current Assets	2.01	20,616,781,680	19,016,641,420
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	2.02	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	2.03	237,354	218,932
(b) Other Current Assets	2.04	58,279,426	53,756,157
Total		20,675,298,460	19,070,616,508
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.05	5,953,217	5,491,167
(b) Other Equity	2.06	20,653,881,506	19,051,735,005
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payable	2.07	12,067,979	11,131,341
Other Current Liabilities	2.08	3,395,757	2,258,995
Total		20,675,298,460	19,070,616,508

Significant Accounting Policies 1
Notes to the Financial Statements 2

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31,2023

		(Amount in ₹)	
	Notes	For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Income</u>			
Other Income	2.09	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
General Administration Expenses	2.10	925,664	1,144,541
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		925,664	1,144,541
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		(925,664)	(1,144,541)
Current Tax		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		(925,664)	(1,144,541)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		1,603,072,165	674,313,462
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		1,602,146,501	673,168,920
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.12	(9.26)	(11.45)
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to the Financial Statements	2		

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

	For the year ended 31-Mar-23	Amount in ₹ For the year ended 31-Mar-22
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.05)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,491,167	5,296,820
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	462,050	194,347
Balance at the end of the year	<u>5,953,217</u>	<u>5,491,167</u>

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.06) Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	15,070,696,477	3,307,869,608	18,378,566,085
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,144,541)	674,313,462	673,168,920
Balance as at March 31, 2022	<u>15,069,551,936</u>	<u>3,982,183,070</u>	<u>19,051,735,005</u>
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(925,664)	1,603,072,165	1,602,146,501
Balance as at March 31, 2023	<u>15,068,626,272</u>	<u>5,585,255,235</u>	<u>20,653,881,506</u>

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023		
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	(925,664)	(1,144,541)
Writeback of creditors no longer Required		
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(925,664)	(1,144,541)
Adjusted for:		
Receivables & advances	(539,327)	8,448,036
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(608,409)	(19,355,261)
Other Current Liabilities	2,073,400	12,051,766
	925,664	1,144,541
Cash Generated from Operations	-	-
Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	-	-
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 1 : General Information and Significant Accounting Policies**1.01**

The Company Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Singapore as a private limited liability company.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extraordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Financial Liabilities**(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022		
Note:2.01				
Non Current Assets				
Loans to related party (Refer Note 2.15)	20,616,781,680	19,016,641,420		
	<u>20,616,781,680</u>	<u>19,016,641,420</u>		
Note: 2.02				
Cash & Bank Balance				
Balance With Bank in current account	-	-		
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
Note: 2.03				
TRADE RECEIVABLES (Unsecured)				
Others	237,354	218,932		
	<u>237,354</u>	<u>218,932</u>		
Note: 2.04				
Other Current Assets				
Short Term Loans & advances	49,959,689	46,082,143		
Other Current Assets	8,319,737	7,674,013		
	<u>58,279,426</u>	<u>53,756,157</u>		
Note: 2.05				
Share Capital				
Authorised				
1,00,000 (1,00,000) equity shares of USD 0.72 each	5,953,217	5,491,167		
	<u>5,953,217</u>	<u>5,491,167</u>		
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
1,00,000(1,00,000) equity shares of USD 0.72 each fully paid up	5,953,217	5,491,167		
	<u>5,953,217</u>	<u>5,491,167</u>		
1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:				
Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	1,00,000	100	1,00,000
2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:				
Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	1,00,000	100	1,00,000
3)The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of USD 1 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.				
4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year				
	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of the year	1,00,000	5,953,217	1,00,000	5,491,167
Add/Less: Changes for the year				
At the end of the year	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>5,953,217</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>5,491,167</u>
Note: 2.06				
Other Equity				
Other Comprehensive Income				
(i) Opening Balance	3,982,183,070		3,307,869,608	
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	1,603,072,165		674,313,462	
	<u>5,585,255,235</u>		<u>3,982,183,070</u>	
Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings				
Opening Balance	15,069,551,936		15,070,696,477	
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	(925,664)		(1,144,541)	
	<u>20,653,881,506</u>		<u>19,051,735,005</u>	

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022
Note: 2.07		
Trade Payable		
Trade and Other Payables (Refer Note 2.15)	<u>12,067,979</u>	<u>11,131,341</u>
	<u>12,067,979</u>	<u>11,131,341</u>
Note: 2.08		
Other Current Liabilities		
Other Liabilities	<u>3,395,757</u>	<u>2,258,995</u>
	<u>3,395,757</u>	<u>2,258,995</u>
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2022
Note: 2.09		
Other Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.10		
General Administrative Expenses		
Bank Charges	-	-
Auditors Remuneration	479,864	593,355
Other Professional Fees	445,800	551,186
Other Expenses	-	-
	<u>925,664</u>	<u>1,144,541</u>

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note : 2.11

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the

Note : 2.12

Earning Per Share

	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(925,664)	(1,144,541)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	1,00,000	1,00,000
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	(9.26)	(11.45)

Note : 2.13

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 160 21 46 501. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.14

Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.15

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

i Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1 Reliance Communications Ltd	Ultimate Holding Company
2 Reliance Globalcom B V	Holding Company
3 Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
4 Reliance Communications Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
5 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
6 Reliance Communications International Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
7 Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Pte Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
8 Reliance Communications UK Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
9 Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd	Fellow- Subsidiary Company

ii Transaction during the year with related party

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2022

(Amount in ₹)

Entity Name	During the Year		As at March 31, 2023		
	Service revenue	Network Operating Exp	Loans & Advances	Other Current liabilities	Trade Payables
1 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	-	-	-	-	80,280
	-	-	-	-	(12,051)
2 Reliance Communications Inc					119,147
					(109,899)
3 Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Pte Limited	-	-	-	-	6,356,178
	-	-	-	-	(5,862,853)
4 Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte Limited					2,211,934
					(2,040,258)
5 Reliance Globalcom B V	-	-	20,616,453,000	-	-
	-	-	(19,016,338,250)	-	-
6 Reliance Communications Ltd	-	-	328,680	-	-
	-	-	(303,170)	-	-

Note : 2.16**1 Financial Instruments**

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management**Market risk**

The Company operates in India only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability or assets.

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company doesnot have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.17

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.17 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).
audit@2019

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board**Nirav M Haria**

Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its Profit (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.12 in the financial statements wherein stated that the Company has a net profit for the year and the Net Worth is positive but the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The financial statements have been prepared by the management with conversion in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNS4777

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	2.01	-	-
Other Current Assets	2.02	3,478,165	3,208,212
Total		3,478,165	3,208,212
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.03	59	55
(b) Other Equity	2.04	2,176,040	2,160,326
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	2.05	662,865	611,418
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.06	639,200	436,413
Total		3,478,165	3,208,212

Significant Accounting Policies 1
Notes to the Financial Statements 2
As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

			(Amount in ₹)
	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Income</u>			
Other Income	2.07	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Finance Cost	2.08	-	-
General Administration Expenses	2.09	162,365	150,574
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		162,365	150,574
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		(162,365)	(150,574)
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		(162,365)	(150,574)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		178,078	79,026
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		15,713	(71,548)
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.13	(162,365)	(150,574)

Significant Accounting Policies
Notes to the Financial Statements
As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
55	47
-	-
5	8
59	55

(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.04)

Balance at the beginning of the year
Change in equity capital during the year
Foreign Exchange Variance
Balance at the end of the year

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.05)

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	3,213,685	(981,811)	2,231,874
Net Profit for the year	(150,574)	79,026	(71,548)
	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	3,063,111	(902,785)	2,160,326
Net Profit for the year	(162,365)	178,078	15,713
	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2,900,746	(724,706)	2,176,039

As per our report of even date attached

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended. March 31, 2023	For the year ended. March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	(162,365)	(150,574)
Adjusted for:		
Writeback of creditors no longer Required	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Operating Profit/ (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(162,365)	(150,574)
Adjusted for:		
Receivables & Advances	269,952	113,547
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(361,823)	(148,061)
Trade payables & Other Current Liabilities	254,235	184,769
Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	(0)	(319)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(0)	(319)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	319
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited
Note 1 : General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

The Company Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in New Zealand as a private limited liability company. Its registered office is at BDO Auckland, Level 8, 120 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial statements that the Company has prepared under Ind AS. For all periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Act, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Previous GAAP') used for its statutory reporting requirements in India immediately before adopting Ind AS.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as and when the services are provided on the basis of actual usage of the Company's telecommunications network.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited

(vi) **Equity investments:**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) **Derecognition of Financial Assets**

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

(viii) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) **Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss:** Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) **Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:** After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) **Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

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

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022		
Note: 2.01				
Financial Assets				
Cash & Bank Balances	-	-		
in current accounts	-	-		
Note: 2.02				
Other Current Assets				
Loans and Advances to Related parties (Refer Note 2.15)	3,478,165	3,208,212		
	3,478,165	3,208,212		
Note: 2.03				
Share Capital				
Authorised				
1,00,000 (1,00,000)equity shares of USD 0.72 each	59	55		
	59	55		
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
1,00,000(1,00,000) equity shares of USD 0.72 each	59	55		
	59	55		
1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:				
Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	1	100	1
2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:				
Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	1	100	1
3) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of the year	1	59	1	55
Add/Less: Changes for the year				
At the end of the year	1	59	1	55
Note: 2.04				
Other Equity				
Other Comprehensive Income				
(i) Opening Balance	(902,785)		(981,811)	
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	178,078		79,026	
	(724,707)		(902,785)	
Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings				
Opening Balance	3,063,111		3,213,685	
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	(162,365)		(150,574)	
	2,176,040		2,160,326	
Note: 2.05				
Trade Payables				
Others	662,865		611,418	
	662,865		611,418	
Note: 2.06				
Other Current Liabilities				
Other Liabilities	639,200		436,413	
	639,200		436,413	

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2022
Note: 2.07		
Revenue		
Other Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.08		
Finance Cost		
Finance Cost	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.09		
General Administrative Expenses		
Auditors Remuneration	<u>162,365</u>	<u>150,574</u>
	<u>162,365</u>	<u>150,574</u>

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note : 2.10

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.11

Amount in ₹

Earning Per Share

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(162,365)	(150,574)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	1	1
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	(162,365)	(150,574)

Note : 2.12**Going Concern**

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 15 713. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.13**Segment Reporting**

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.14

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

i Name of the Related Party**Relationship**

1 Reliance Communications LTD	Ultimate Holding Company
2 Reliance Globalcom B V	Holding Company
3 Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte Limited	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
4 Reliance Communications Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
5 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
6 Reliance Communications International Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
7 Reliance Communications UK Ltd	Fellow- Subsidiary Company

ii Transaction during the year with related party

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2022

Entity Name	During the Year			As at March 31, 2023	
	Service revenue	Call Centre Exp	Network Operating Exp	Loans & Advances	Trade Payables
1 Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	-	-	2,211,934	-
	-	-	-	(2,040,258)	-
2 Reliance Communications Inc	-	-	-	-	63,600
	-	-	-	-	(58,663)
3 Reliance Communications Ltd	-	-	-	-	1,037,643
	-	-	-	-	(957,108)

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note : 2.15

1 Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

2 Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in India only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability or assets.

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company does not have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.16

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Permal Sami

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its Profit (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.15 in the financial statements wherein stated that the Company has a net profit for the year and the Net Worth is positive but the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The financial statements have been prepared by the management with conversion in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNT1375

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	2.01	-	120,965
(ii) Trade Receivables	2.02	-	603,067
Other Current Assets	2.03	32,151,067	29,655,710
Total		32,151,067	30,379,743
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.04	46	46
(b) Other Equity	2.05	26,512,163	25,175,686
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables	2.06	2,818,678	2,599,910
Other Current Liabilities	2.07	2,820,180	2,604,100
Total		32,151,067	30,379,743
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to the Financial Statements	2		

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Income</u>			
Revenue from Operations	2.08	-	-
Other Income	2.09	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Network Operating Expenses	2.10	-	-
Finance Costs	2.11	-	-
General Administration Expenses	2.12	764,504	391,779
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		764,504	391,779
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss) Before Tax		(764,504)	(391,780)
Current Tax		-	-
(Loss) After Tax		(764,504)	(391,780)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		2,100,981	898,330
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		1,336,477	506,551
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.14	(764,504)	(391,780)
 Significant Accounting Policies			
	1		
Notes on Account	2		

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited
Statement of change in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

For the year ended For the year ended
March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022

(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.04)

Balance at the beginning of the year	46	46
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	46	46

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.05)

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	28,027,191	(3,358,058)	24,669,133
Net Profit for the year	(391,780)	898,330	506,551
Balance as at March 31, 2022	27,635,412	(2,459,728)	25,175,684
Net Profit for the year	(764,504)	2,100,981	1,336,477
Balance as at March 31, 2023	26,870,908	(358,747)	26,512,161

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	(764,504)	(391,779)
Adjusted for:		
Writeback of creditors no longer Required	-	-
Other Financial Cost	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(764,504)	(391,779)
Adjusted for:		
Receivables & advances	873,897	1,532,439
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(947,453)	(1,642,129)
Other Current Liabilities	(47,409)	113,971
Cash Generated from Operations	(120,965)	4,281
Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	(120,965)	4,281
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Finance Cost	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(120,965)	4,281
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	120,965	116,684
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	120,965

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board

Permal Sami
Director

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited

Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

The Company Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Australia as a private limited liability company. Its registered office is at 9 Peach gardens Glenwood NSW 2768 , Australia

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised as and when the services are provided on the basis of actual usage of the Company's network.

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Investments

Non Current Investments are stated at cost or fair value as required .

1.10 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Significant Accounting Policies

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022
Note: 2.01		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	-	120,965
	<u>-</u>	<u>120,965</u>

Note: 2.02		
Other Current Assets		
Trade Receivables Considered Good	-	603,067
	<u>-</u>	<u>603,067</u>

Note: 2.03		
Other Current Assets	<u>32,151,067</u>	<u>29,655,710</u>
	<u>32,151,067</u>	<u>29,655,710</u>

Note: 2.04		
Share Capital		
Authorised		
1(Previous Year 1) Equity share of AUD 1 each	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>
	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>
1(Previous Year 1) Equity share of AUD 1 each fully paid	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>
	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>

1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	1	100	1

2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	100	1	100	1

4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of the year	1	46	1	46
Add/Less: Changes for the year				
At the end of the year	<u>1</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>46</u>

Note: 2.05
Other Equity
Other Comprehensive Income

(i) Opening Balance	(2,459,728)	(3,358,058)
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	<u>2,100,981</u>	<u>898,330</u>
	<u>(358,747)</u>	<u>(2,459,728)</u>

Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings

Opening Balance	27,635,414	28,027,193
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	<u>(764,504)</u>	<u>(391,779)</u>
	<u>26,512,163</u>	<u>25,175,686</u>

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022
Note: 2.06		
Trade Payables (Refer Note 2.17)	2,818,678	2,599,910
	<u>2,818,678</u>	<u>2,599,910</u>
Note: 2.07		
Other Current Liabilities	2,225,598	2,052,861
Provisions	594,582	551,239
	<u>2,820,180</u>	<u>2,604,100</u>
		Amount in ₹
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Note: 2.08		
Revenue	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.09		
Other Income		
Writeback of creditors no longer Required	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.10		
Network Operating Expenses	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.11		
Finance Costs		
Bank Charges	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.12		
General Administrative Expenses		
Call Centre expenses	-	-
Auditors Remuneration	80,339	74,505
Other Professional Fees	684,165	317,275
	<u>764,504</u>	<u>391,779</u>

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note : 2.13

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.14**Earning Per Share**

	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(764,504)	(391,780)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	1	1
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	(764,504)	(391,780)

Note : 2.15**Going Concern**

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 13 36 477. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.16**Segment Reporting**

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.17

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

i Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1 Reliance Communications LTD	Ultimate Holding Company
2 Reliance Globalcom B V	Holding Company
3 Reliance Communications Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
4 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
5 Reliance Communications International Inc	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
6 Reliance Communications UK Ltd	Fellow- Subsidiary Company

ii Transaction during the year with related party

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2022

Entity Name	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2023 Trade Payables
1 Reliance Communications Ltd	546,431 (504,020)
3 Reliance Communications International Inc	1,705,685 (1,573,301)
4 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	337,472 (311,280)

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note : 2.18

1 Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in India only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability or assets.

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company doesnot have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.19

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board

Permal Sami
Director

2022-23

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

March 31, 2023

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited**Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Capital Work in Progress		9,22,90,568	8,46,99,569
Current Assets			
Other Current Assets	2.01	14,85,24,295	13,63,08,011
Total		24,08,14,863	22,10,07,580
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.02	6,93,00,000	6,36,00,000
(b) Other Equity	2.03	(4,28,88,659)	(3,93,61,021)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.04	17,85,23,691	16,38,39,924
(i) Trade Payables	2.05	3,35,96,321	3,08,32,988
Other Current Liabilities	2.06	22,83,510	20,95,689
Total		24,08,14,863	22,10,07,580

Significant Accounting Policies 1**Notes to the Financial Statements** 2

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited**Unaudited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Income</u>			
Other Income		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Finance Costs		-	-
General Administration Expenses		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		-	-
Current Tax		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
(a) Item that will reclassified to Profit or loss			
(i) Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign		(35,27,639)	(24,13,647)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		<u>(35,27,639)</u>	<u>(24,13,647)</u>

Basic and Diluted Earning per Share of Ushs 1,00,000 each	2.08	-	-
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Significant Accounting Policies**1****Notes on Account****2**

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amount in ₹)

For the year ended March 31, 2023 For the year ended March 31, 2022

(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.03)

Balance at the beginning of the year	6,36,00,000	5,97,00,000
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	57,00,000	39,00,000
Balance at the end of the year	6,93,00,000	6,36,00,000

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.04)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2,43,358	(3,71,90,731)	(3,69,47,373)
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance *	-	(24,13,647)	(24,13,647)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,43,358	(3,96,04,379)	(3,93,61,021)
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance *	-	(35,27,639)	(35,27,639)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2,43,358	(4,31,32,017)	(4,28,88,659)

* Exchange differences on translating the financial statements

For Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2023

1.01 General Information

The Company Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Uganda as a private limited liability company. Its registered office is at Plot - 43, Chwa - 11 Rd, Mbuya, P O Box 70881, Kampala Uganda

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("Rupees" or " ₹ ") but the functional currency is Uganda. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest rupees, unless stated otherwise

1.04 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.05 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.06 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.07 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.08 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.09 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.1 Investments

Non Current Investments are stated at cost or fair value as required .

1.11 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited**Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

(Amount in ₹)

**As at
March 31, 2023****As at
March 31, 2022****Note: 2.01****Other Current Assets**

Deposits	1,20,989	1,11,038
Others	14,84,03,305	13,61,96,973
	14,85,24,295	13,63,08,011

Note: 2.02**Equity Share Capital****Authorised**

30,000 (30,000) Ordinary shares of Ushs 1,00,000 each	6,93,00,000	6,36,00,000
	6,93,00,000	6,36,00,000

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up

30,000 (30,000) Ordinary shares of Ushs 1,00,000 each	6,93,00,000	6,36,00,000
	6,93,00,000	6,36,00,000

1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	90	27000	90	27000

2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV	90	27000	90	27000
M.N. Holdings Company Limited	8.97	3000	8.97	3000

3) The Company has only one class of ordinary shares having a par value of Ushs 100,000 per share. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of ordinary share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited**Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

(Amount in ₹)

**As at
March 31, 2023****As at
March 31, 2022****4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of the year	30 000	6,36,00,000	30 000	6,36,00,000
Add/Less: Changes for the year	-	57,00,000	-	-
At the end of the year	30 000	6,93,00,000	30 000	6,36,00,000

Note: 2.03**Other Equity****Other Comprehensive Income****Exchange Fluctuation Reserve****(i) Opening Balance**

(3,96,04,379)

(3,71,90,731)

(ii) Addition during the year (net)

(35,27,639)

(24,13,647)

(4,31,32,017)

(3,96,04,379)

Surplus/(deficit) in retained earnings**Opening Balance**

2,43,358

2,43,358

Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year

-

-

(4,28,88,659)**(3,93,61,021)****Note: 2.04****Borrowing - Current**

From Related Party (Refer Note 2.11)

17,85,23,691

16,38,39,924

17,85,23,691**16,38,39,924****Note: 2.05****Trade Payable**

Others

3,35,96,321

3,08,32,988

3,35,96,321**3,08,32,988****Note: 2.06****Other Current Liabilities**

Other Liabilities

22,83,510

20,95,689

22,83,510**20,95,689**

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited
Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Note : 2.07

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.08

Earning Per Share

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	-	-
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	-	-
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share of Ushs 1,00,000 each	-	-

Note : 2.09

Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.10

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Relationship
1 Reliance Globalcom BV	Holding Company	Holding Company
Transaction during the year with related party	NIL	NIL
Closing Balance:		
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Borrowing - Current	17,85,23,691	16,38,39,924

Note : 2.11

1 Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in domestic country only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company does not have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.12

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 ₹ = Rs. 0.023100 (Previous year 1 ₹ = Rs. 0.021200 Ushs) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of ₹ = Rs. 0.022200 Ushs (Previous year 1 ₹ = Rs. Rs. 0.020600 Ushs)

For Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.07 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The financial statements have been prepared by the management with conversion in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNU1697

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Balance Sheet as at March 31,2023

		As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS	Notes		
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	2.01	-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.02	2,144,719,170	1,978,260,043
(b) Other Equity	2.03	(4,522,585,731)	(4,170,838,007)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Other Current Liabilities	2.04	2,377,866,561	2,192,577,964
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Significant Accounting Policies 1

Notes to the Financial Statements 2

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31,2023

	Notes	For the year ended March 31,2023	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Income</u>			
Other Income		-	-
		-	-
<u>Expenditure</u>			
General Administration Expenses		778,162	962,154
		778,162	962,154
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		(778,162)	(962,154)
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		(778,162)	(962,154)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(350,969,563)	(147,599,151)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(351,747,725)	(148,561,305)
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.07	(0.06)	(0.07)

Significant Accounting Policies
Notes to the Financial Statements

1
2

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31,2023

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before Income tax	(778,162)	(962,154)
Adjusted for:	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(778,162)	(962,154)
Adjusted for:		
Receivables and other Advances	-	-
Trade Payables	185,288,597	78,543,753
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(184,510,435)	(77,583,219)
Cash Generated from Operations	-	(1,619)
Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	-	(1,619)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investments	-	-
Sale of Investments	-	-
Financial Income	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Proceeds from Long term Borrowings	-	-
Net proceeds from short term boorowings	-	-
Financial Charges	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	(1,619)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	1,619
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022
Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31,2023

Amount in ₹

For the year ended
March 31,2023

For the year ended
March 31, 2022

(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.03)

Balance at the beginning of the year	1,978,260,043	1,908,244,110
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	166,459,128	70,015,933
Balance at the end of the year	2,144,719,170	1,978,260,043

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.04)

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(3,585,896,789)	(436,379,913)	(4,022,276,702)
Net Loss for the year	(962,154)	(147,599,151)	(148,561,305)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(3,586,858,943)	(583,979,064)	(4,170,838,007)
Net Profit for the year	(778,162)	(350,969,563)	(351,747,725)
Balance as at March 31,2023	(3,587,637,104)	(934,948,627)	(4,522,585,731)

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.01 General Information

The Company Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd was incorporated in Singapore as a private limited liability company.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial statements that the Company has prepared under Ind AS. For all periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Act, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Previous GAAP') used for its statutory reporting requirements in India immediately before adopting Ind AS.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Investments

There are No Investments by the Company except some advances as shown in the accounts.

1.10 Financial Instruments

There are no Financial Instruments issued by the Company except share capital.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) Objective of the business model is achieved both, by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Amount in ₹

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Note: 2.01		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: 2.02

Equity Share Capital Authorised

1100,000 Equity Share of USD 1 Each	83,371,750	83,371,750
250,010 Equity Shares of USD 100 Each	1,894,888,293	1,894,888,293
	<u>1,978,260,043</u>	<u>1,978,260,043</u>

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up

1100,000 Equity Share of USD 1 each fully paid up	90,387,000	83,371,750
250,010 Equity Shares of USD 100 each fully paid up	2,054,332,170	1,894,888,293
	<u>2,144,719,170</u>	<u>1,978,260,043</u>

1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
11,00,000 Equity shares of 1 USD each				
Reliance Globalcom BV	90.90%	1,000,000	90.90%	1,000,000
Reliance Communications Ltd	9.10%	100,000	9.10%	100,000
		<u>1,100,000</u>		<u>1,100,000</u>
250,010 Equity shares of 100 USD Each				
Reliance Globalcom BV	100%	250,010	100%	250,010

2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Reliance Globalcom BV				
10,00,000 Equity shares of 1 USD each	90.90	1,000,000	90.90	1,000,000
250,010 Equity shares of 100 USD each	100.00	250,010	100.00	250,010
Reliance Communications Ltd				
1,00,000 Equity shares of 1 USD each	9.10	100,000	9.10	100,000

3) Terms / Rights attached to Equity Share:

The Company has two class of equity shares having a par value of 1 USD per share and 100 USD per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of Company, the holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.

4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
Equity Shares 1 USD each				
At the beginning of the year	1,100,000	90,387,000	1,100,000	83,371,750
Add/Less: Changes for the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>11 00 000</u>	<u>90,387,000</u>	<u>11 00 000</u>	<u>83,371,750</u>
Equity Shares 100 USD each				
At the beginning of the year	250,010	2,054,332,170	250,010	1,894,888,293
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>1,350,010</u>	<u>2,144,719,170</u>	<u>1,350,010</u>	<u>1,978,260,043</u>

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Amount in ₹

**As at
March 31,2023**

**As at
March 31,2022**

**Note: 2.03
Other Equity**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2021	(3,585,896,789)	(436,379,913)	(4,022,276,702)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(962,154)	(147,599,151)	(148,561,305)
Balance as at 31.03.2022	(3,586,858,943)	(583,979,064)	(4,170,838,007)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(778,162)	(350,969,563)	(148,561,305)
Balance as at 31.03.2023	(3,587,637,104)	(934,948,627)	(4,522,585,731)

**Note: 2.04
Other Current Liabilities**

Payable to Related Party (Refer Note 2.09)
Other Liabilities

2,372,187,094	2,188,073,389
5,679,467	4,504,576
<u>2,377,866,561</u>	<u>2,192,577,964</u>

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Note : 2.05

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.06

Earning Per Share

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(778,162)	(962,154)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	13,050,010	13,050,010
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share of USD 100 each	(0.06)	(0.07)

Note : 2.07

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 35 17 47 725. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.09

Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.09

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

Name of the Related Party

Relationship

¹ Reliance Communications Ltd.

Ultimate Holding Company

² Reliance Globalcom B.V.

Holding Company

Transaction during the year with related party

Nil

Closing Balance:

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
Reliance Globalcom B.V. - Trade Payables	2,371,501,796	2,188,073,389

Note : 2.10**Financial Instruments**

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management**Market risk**

The Company operates in domestic country only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company does not have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.11

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

2022-23

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED

March 31, 2023

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED
Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Other Current assets	2.01	5,56,97,435	5,13,74,902
Total Current assets		5,56,97,435	5,13,74,902
Total Assets		5,56,97,435	5,13,74,902
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.02	9,86,040	9,53,844
Other equity	2.02	(5,54,65,99,008)	(5,11,61,29,757)
Total equity		(5,54,56,12,968)	(5,11,51,75,913)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	2.03	5,56,98,85,799	5,13,76,21,448
Total Non-current liabilities		5,56,98,85,799	5,13,76,21,448
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	2.04	3,14,24,604	2,89,73,695
Total Current liabilities		3,14,24,604	2,89,73,695
Total Liabilities		5,60,13,10,403	5,16,65,95,143
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,56,97,435	5,14,19,230
General Information	1.01		
Significant Accounting Policies	1.02		
Notes on Accounts	2		

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th May, 2023

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED**Unaudited Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**

		Amount in ₹	
Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	2.05	12,853	11,921
Total Expenses		12,853	11,921
Profit before tax		(12,853)	(11,921)
Tax expense			
-Current tax		-	-
Profit after tax		(12,853)	(11,921)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(43,04,56,399)	(18,11,05,897)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(43,04,69,251)	(18,11,17,818)
Earnings per Share of each fully paid up			
- Basic and diluted earnings per share	2.06	(1.07)	(0.99)
General Information	1.01		
Significant Accounting Policies	1.02		
Notes on Accounts	2		
The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.			

For

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th May, 2023

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March, 2023

				Amount in ₹
Particulars	Equity	Other equity		Total equity
	Share capital	Reserves & surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	
		Retained Earnings	Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve	
Balance as at March 31, 2021	8,77,320	(3,76,84,89,780)	(1,16,65,22,159)	(4,93,41,34,619)
Foreign exchange movement	76,524			76,524
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(11,921)	(18,11,05,897)	(18,11,17,818)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	9,53,844	(3,76,85,01,701)	(1,34,76,28,056)	(5,11,51,75,913)
				-
Foreign exchange movement	32,196			32,196
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(12,853)	(43,04,56,399)	(43,04,69,251)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	9,86,040	(3,76,85,14,553)	(1,77,80,84,455)	(5,54,56,12,968)

*Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve : Exchange differences on translating the financial statements

For

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th May, 2023

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March, 2022

1.01 General Information

The Company is part of a multinational corporate organization. The company operates a global telecommunication network comprised of advanced fibre-optic cable systems and interfaces that are owned by, leased to, or otherwise available to the company

1.02 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as notified/ amended by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and financial support as may be required, shall be extended by associates and / or parent company.

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2018.

- Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Amendment to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The adoption of the above new standards, amendments and interpretation did not have material impact on these financial statements. There are no other Ind AS amendments that are effective that would be expected to have a material impact on Company's Financial Statements.

Standards and amendments issued and not yet effective

The following standards and amendments, which were in issue but not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company.

Ind AS 116 is applicable from annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. It will replace previous lease standard Ind AS 17. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for recognition, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemption for leases: leases of 'low-value' assets and short-term leases. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17.

Appendix C to Ind AS 112 -'Uncertainty over Income tax treatments'

This Appendix explains how to recognize and measure deferred and current tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. It provides a framework to consider, recognize and measure the accounting impact of tax uncertainties. This Appendix is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the new standard and amendment on the financial position and results of operation. There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions

b) Foreign Currency**i) Foreign Currency Transactions****Initial Recognition**

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. The resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss on a net basis.

ii) Translation into Presentation Currency

The financial statements are translated into presentation currency which is Indian Rupees. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from translation into presentation currency are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

c) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(a) Investment and other Financial Assets**(I) Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through Statement of profit and loss); and
- b) those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income ('OCI').

(II) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

(III) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

(IV) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit or loss.

(b) Financial Liabilities

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

(i) Classification

The financial liabilities are classified in the following measurement categories:

- a) those to be measured as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss,
- b) those to be measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

d) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counter party.

e) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost (net of allowance for impairment) using the effective interest method, if the effect of discounting is considered material.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and cash equivalent and bank overdrafts.

g) Share Capital

Ordinary Common Shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

h) Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified under current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented under non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

i) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date and are not discounted to its present value.

Contingent Liabilities: Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

j) Revenue Recognition

application of April 1, 2018. As a result, the Group has updated its accounting policy for revenue recognition as detailed below.

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 18.

Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for Company's activities as described below. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable and represents amount receivable for services rendered, net of taxes, expected variable consideration, price reductions and rebates. The company uses expected value method or most likely amount method to estimate the amount of variable consideration.

Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on market assessment approach.

Indefeasible Right of Use

The Company sells Right of Use (ROU) that provide customers with network capacity, typically over a 10 to 15 year period without transferring the legal title or giving an option to purchase the network capacity. Revenue from cancellable ROU arrangements are accounted as operating lease and recognized over the life of the contract.

Internet Protocol Services

The Company recognises internet protocol revenue over the term of the contract. Fees related to activation of services are deferred and recognised over the expected term of the related service agreement.

International Private Leased Circuits

International Private Leased Circuits include lease capacity services and restoration service for other network operators. The customer typically pays the charges for these services periodically over the life of the contract, which may be up to three years. Revenue is recognized in the Company's Statement of Profit and Loss over the term of the contract.

Operations and Maintenance Services

The Company provides operation and maintenance services over the life of the capacity contract, for which the Company receives Operation and Maintenance charges. Operation and maintenance charges are invoiced separately from capacity sales. Revenues relating to maintenance are recognized over the period in which the service is provided.

Network service revenue/expense

k) Deferred Revenue

Deferred Revenue represents income billed in accordance with the contract but not recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as at the Balance Sheet date. Deferred Revenue net of the amount recognizable beyond one year is disclosed as unearned income in non-current liabilities and the amount recognizable within one year is disclosed as deferred revenue in current liabilities.

l) Accrued Income

Where the services are performed prior to billing, unbilled debtors is recognized in other current assets.

m) Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities on the date of Balance Sheet and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

n) Earnings Per Share

i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022
2.01 Other Current assets		
Advance for supply of goods and rendering of services	5,56,97,435	5,13,74,902
	5,56,97,435	5,13,74,902
2.02 Equity		
Equity share capital		
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised		
12000 (12000) ordinary shares par value US\$1 each	9,86,040	9,09,516
500,000 (500,000) Redeemable Non Cumulative Non Convertible Preference Share of US\$1 each	4,10,85,000	3,78,96,500
	4,20,71,040	3,88,06,016
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up (US\$ 1 per share)		
12000 (12000) ordinary shares par value US\$1 each, fully paid up	9,86,040	9,53,844
Total	9,86,040	9,53,844
i. Movement in share capital		
	No. of Shares	Amount in ₹
As at March 31, 2021	8,77,320	8,77,320
Issued during the year	-	-
Foreign exchange movement	76,524	-
As at March 31, 2022	9,53,844	8,77,320
Issued during the year	-	-
Foreign exchange movement	32,196	76,524
As at March 31, 2023	9,53,844	9,53,844
ii. Rights, preferences and restriction attached to the shares		
The Company has only ordinary shares (shares) having a par value of US\$ 1 each. Each holder of shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholder.		
iii. Shares of the company held by holding/ultimate holding company		
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a) Reliance Globalcom BV	9,53,844	9,53,844
	9,53,844	9,53,844
iv. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company		
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Ordinary Shares		
i) Reliance Globalcom BV		
No. of Shares	9,53,844	9,53,844
Shareholding %	100%	100%
Other Equity		
a) Reserves & Surplus	(3,76,85,14,553)	(3,76,85,01,701)
b) Other Reserves	(1,77,80,84,455)	(1,34,76,28,056)
	(5,54,65,99,008)	(5,11,61,29,757)
a) Reserves & surplus		
Retained earnings		
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	(3,76,85,01,701)	(3,76,84,89,780)
Net profit for the year	(12,853)	(11,921)
Closing balance	(3,76,85,14,553)	(3,76,85,01,701)
Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings at each Balance Sheet date, prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation section.		
b) Other reserves		
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve		
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	(1,34,76,28,056)	(1,16,65,22,159)
Currency translation differences during the year	(43,04,56,399)	(18,11,05,897)
	(1,77,80,84,455)	(1,34,76,28,056)
2.03 Borrowings		
Unsecured:		
Loan from related parties	5,56,98,85,799	5,13,76,21,448
	5,56,98,85,799	5,13,76,21,448
2.04 Trade payables		
Trade payables	66,33,585	61,18,770
Trade accruals	2,47,91,019	2,28,54,925
	3,14,24,604	2,89,73,695

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
2.05 Other expenses		
Payment to auditors	12,853	11,921
	12,853	11,921
2.06 Earnings per share		
Profit / (Loss) for the year (A)	(12,853)	(11,921)
Weighted average number of Ordinary share of US\$ 1 each used as denominator for calculating Basic and Diluted Earnings / (Loss) per Share (B)	12,000	12,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings / (Loss) per Share (A)/(B)	(1.07)	(0.99)

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED**Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****2.09 Related Party Transactions**

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the company's related parties and transactions are disclosed below which are in ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis:

List of related parties:**(a) Parent Company**

- i. Reliance Communication Limited
- ii. Reliance Globalcom BV

(b) Enterprises as affiliated companies are:

- i. Reliance Globalcom Limited
- ii. Reliance Communication Inc.

(c) Loans from related parties

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Parent Company	3,10,31,81,761	3,21,16,29,708
Subsidiary Company	1,52,35,38,933	1,57,67,82,565
	<u>4,62,67,20,694</u>	<u>4,78,84,12,273</u>

2.10 The previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th May, 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Infocom Inc. Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Infocom Inc.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.13 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The accounts have been audited by foreign auditors and their report is furnished to us by the management along with financial statements converted in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No.165022

Place: Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

UDIN: 23165022BGTPNV5486

Reliance Infocom Inc

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	158	152
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	2.02	411,671,700	379,720,425
(ii) Trade Receivables	2.03	-	-
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.04	2,074,546	2,973,416
(b) Income Tax Assets (Net)	2.05	2,076,600	1,999,406
Total Assets		415,823,004	384,693,398

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity

(a) Equity Share Capital	2.06	73,953,000	68,213,250	
(b) Other Equity	2.07	(241,840,614)	(167,887,614)	(221,571,188)
				(153,357,938)

LIABILITIES

Non-Current Liabilities

(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	2.08	582,864,596	582,864,596	537,626,444
				537,626,444

Current Liabilities

(a) Other Liabilities	2.09	846,022	846,022	424,893
				424,893

Total Equity and Liabilities

415,823,004	384,693,398
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Significant Accounting Policies 1
Notes on Accounts 2
As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Infocom Inc

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2022
INCOME				
I	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II	Other Income		-	89,294,373
III	Total Income (I + II)		<u>-</u>	<u>89,294,373</u>
IV EXPENSES				
	Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation		-	-
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.10	<u>1,415,409</u>	<u>782,672</u>
	Total Expenses (IV)		<u>1,415,409</u>	<u>782,672</u>
V	(Loss) before Tax (III - IV)		<u>(1,415,409)</u>	<u>88,511,701</u>
VI	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax		173,773	82,551
	- (Excess) /Short Provision of earlier years		-	-
VII	(Loss) after Tax (V - VI)		<u>(1,589,182)</u>	<u>88,429,151</u>
	Other Comprehensive (Loss)		<u>(18,680,244)</u>	<u>(9,497,373)</u>
	Total Comprehensive (Loss)		<u>(20,269,426)</u>	<u>78,931,777</u>
VIII	Earnings per Share	2.12		
	- Basic		(15,891.82)	884,291.51
	- Diluted		(15,891.82)	884,291.51
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		
	Notes on Accounts	2		
	As per our Report of even date			

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Infocom Inc**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023**

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ For the year ended 31-Mar-22
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.06)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	68,213,250	63,499,500
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	5,739,750	4,713,750
Balance at the end of the year	73,953,000	68,213,250

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.07)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(275,310,685)	(25,192,280)	(300,502,965)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	88,429,151	(9,497,373)	78,931,777
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(186,881,534)	(34,689,653)	(221,571,188)
Net Loss for the year	(1,589,182)	(18,680,244)	(20,269,426)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(188,470,716)	(53,369,898)	(241,840,614)

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W**For and on Behalf of the Board****Nirav M Haria**Proprietor
Membership No. 165022**Vaishali Mane**

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Infocom Inc

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) before Income tax	(1,415,409)	88,511,701
Adjusted for:		
Provision for Taxes	(173,773)	(82,551)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(1,589,182)	88,429,150
Adjusted for:		
Receivables and other Advances	(77,194)	(1,999,406)
Trade Payables	421,130	(22,829,891)
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	346,377	(62,509,795)
Cash Generated from Operations	(1,245,246)	63,599,853
Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	(898,870)	1,090,058
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investments	-	-
Sale of Investments	-	-
Financial Income	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Proceeds from Long term Borrowings	-	-
Net proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
Financial Charges	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(898,870)	1,090,058
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,973,416	1,883,358
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,074,546	2,973,416

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022
Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

For and on Behalf of the Board

Vaishali Mane
Director

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.01 General Information

Reliance Infocom, Inc. (the "Company") is a Delaware corporation incorporated on September 21, 2000 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Infocom B.V. ("B.V."). On October 17, 2000, 100 shares of common stock were issued to B.V. in exchange for \$900,000.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Investments

Non Current Investments are stated at cost or fair value as required .

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.10 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

1.11 Cash And Cash Equivalents

The company considers all highly liquid accounts (money market funds) and investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired as cash equivalents.

2.01 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Amount in ₹		
Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2022	11,842,146	189,603	12,031,749
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	11,842,146	189,603	12,031,749
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2022	11,842,064	189,527	12,031,591
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	11,842,064	189,527	12,031,591
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	82	76	158
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2023	11,842,146	189,603	12,031,749
Accumulated Depreciation	11,842,064	189,527	12,031,591
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	82	76	158
Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2021	10,923,036	189,603	11,112,639
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	10,923,036	189,603	11,112,639
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2021	10,922,960	189,527	11,112,487
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	10,922,960	189,527	11,112,487
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2022	76	76	152
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	10,923,036	189,603	11,112,639
Accumulated Depreciation	10,922,960	189,527	11,112,487
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2022	76	76	152

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

		Amount in ₹
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 2.02 Investment		
In Equity Shares of Companies		
Unquoted, fully Paidup		
In Equity Shares of subsidiary company	410,850,000	378,962,500
100 (100) of Reliance Communications Inc of USD 50 000 each		
In Equity Shares subsidiary company		
100 (100) of Bonn Investment Inc of USD .01 each	821,700	757,925
	<u>411,671,700</u>	<u>379,720,425</u>

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.03 Trade Receivables

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured		
Considered Good	-	-
Considered Doubtful	70,103,368	64,662,402
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	70,103,368	64,662,402
	-	-

2.04 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with Banks in current accounts	2,074,546	2,973,416
	2,074,546	2,973,416

2.05 Income Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Income Tax (Net)	2,076,600	1,999,406
	2,076,600	1,999,406

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 2.06 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
1000 Equity Shares without par value (1 000)	73,953,000	68,213,250
	<u>73,953,000</u>	<u>68,213,250</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
100 Equity Shares each fully paid up (100)	73,953,000	68,213,250
	<u>73,953,000</u>	<u>68,213,250</u>

Note :

2.06 (a) Share held by holding/Ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/asscoicates

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Globalcom B.V.	100	100	100	100

2.06 (b) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Globalcom B.V.	100	100	100	100

2.06 (c) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of USD 9 000 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share .In the event of liquidation of Company, the holder of equity share will be entitlled to receive remaining assets of the company.

2.06 (d) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	100	73,953,000	100	68,213,250
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>100</u>	<u>7 39 53 000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>6 82 13 250</u>

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.07 Other Equity

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	(275,310,685)	(25,192,280)	(258,520,915)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	88,429,151	(9,497,373)	78,931,777
			-
Balance as at 31.03.2021	(186,881,534)	(34,689,653)	(221,571,188)
Restated balance at 01.04.2021	(186,881,534)	(34,689,653)	(221,571,188)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	(1,589,182)	(18,680,244)	(20,269,426)
Balance as at 31.03.2022	(188,470,716)	(53,369,898)	(241,840,614)

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
--	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Note 2.08 Borrowings**Term Loans****Unsecured**

Loans from related parties (Refer Note 2.16)

582,864,596

537,626,444

582,864,596

537,626,444

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

2.09 Other Liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Provisions for Other Liabilities	846,022	424,893
Provision for Income Tax	-	-
	846,022	424,893

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in ₹

**For the year ended
March 31, 2023**For the year ended
March 31, 2022**2.10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES**

Legal & Professional Fees	1,009,698	406,423
Bank Charges	4,017	3,725
Payment to Auditors	401,694	372,524
	<u>1,415,409</u>	<u>782,672</u>

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note : 2.11

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.12

Earning Per Share

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Loss (Numerator used for calculation)	(1,589,182)	88,429,151
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	100	100
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share of Euro 17.09 each	(15,892)	884,292

Note : 2.13

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 2 02 69 426. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations of subsidiaries are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.14

Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.15

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

Name of the Related Party

Relationship

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Reliance Communications Ltd. | Ultimate Holding Company |
| 2 | Reliance Globalcom B.V. | Holding Company |
| 3 | Reliance Communications, Inc. | Subsidiary Company |
| 4 | Reliance Communication International Inc. | Subsidiary Company |
| 5 | Reliance communication Canada Inc | Subsidiary Company |

ii Transactions with related parties

Summarised below are the transactions entered into with related parties:

(Figures shown in brackets pertains to previous year.)

Entity Name	Year end Balances as on 31.03.2023	
	Trade Receivables	Short Term Borrowings
Reliance Communications Ltd	70,103,322	-
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(70,103,322)	-
Reliance Communications Inc	-	580,225,542
		(535,192,216)
Reliance Communication International Inc.	-	1,373,716
		(1,267,097)
Reliance communication Canada Inc	-	32,868
		(30,317)
Bonn Investment Inc		1,232,550
		(1,136,888)

Note : 2.17

1 Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in domestic country only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company does not have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.18

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications Inc Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications Inc** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.18 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The accounts have been audited by foreign auditors and their report is furnished to us by the management along with financial statements converted in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNW2666

Reliance Communications Inc

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	37,490,384	80,967,082
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	2.02	1,643,400	1,515,850
(ii) Trade Receivables	2.03	1,823,229,620	1,706,493,714
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.04	45,083,146	29,886,028
(iv) Loans	2.05	16,445,588,106	15,157,503,978
(b) Income Tax Asset (Net)	2.06	-	-
Total Assets		18,353,034,656	16,976,366,651
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.07	410,850,000	378,962,500
(b) Other Equity	2.08	(835,126,011)	(751,088,999)
		(424,276,011)	(372,126,499)
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(ii) Trade Payables	2.09	18,313,955,927	16,905,585,985
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.10	463,354,740	442,907,166
		18,777,310,666	17,348,493,150
Total Equity and Liabilities		18,353,034,656	16,976,366,651
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes on Accounts	2		
As per our Report of even date			
For Nirav M Haria & Co.		For and on Behalf of the Board	
Chartered Accountants			
Firm Regn.No.140676W			

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications Inc

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) For the year ended March 31, 2022
INCOME				
I	Revenue from Operations	2.11	302,098,661	193,363,384
II	Other Income	2.12	2,016,825	3,734,617
III	Total Income (I + II)		304,115,487	197,098,001
IV EXPENSES				
	Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.13	244,695,217	135,739,383
	Employee Benefits Expenses	2.14	16,774,743	23,646,341
	Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation	2.01	49,168,874	45,598,289
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.15	13,478,281	18,604,582
	Total Expenses (IV)		324,117,115	223,588,595
V	Profit/ (Loss) before Exceptional Items, Adjustments and Tax (III - IV)		(20,001,628)	(26,490,594)
VI	Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		(20,001,628)	(26,490,594)
VII	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax		371,326	175,086
	- (Excess) /Short Provision of earlier years		-	23,348,871
VIII	(Loss) After Tax (VI - VII)		(20,372,954)	(50,014,552)
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(63,664,058)	(25,647,003)
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(84,037,012)	(75,661,555)
IX	Earnings per Share of USD each fully paid up (before and after Exceptional Items)	2.17		
	- Basic (₹)		(203,729.54)	(500,145.52)
	- Diluted (₹)		(203,729.54)	(500,145.52)
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		
	Notes on Accounts	2		

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications Inc

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

A. Equity Share Capital
Particulars

(Amount in ₹)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2021	365,550,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year		13,412,500
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2022	<u>378,962,500</u>
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2022	378,962,500
Changes in equity share capital during the year		31,887,500
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2023	<u>410,850,000</u>

B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	(726,580,259)	51,152,815	(675,427,444)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(50,014,552)	(25,647,003)	(75,661,555)
Balance as at 31.03.2022	(776,594,811)	25,505,812	(751,088,999)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2021	(776,594,811)	25,505,812	(751,088,999)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(20,372,954)	(63,664,058)	(84,037,012)
Balance as at 31.03.2023	(796,967,765)	(38,158,246)	(835,126,011)

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board**Nirav M Haria**

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications Inc**Cash Flow Statement from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/ (Loss) before Income tax	(20,001,628)	(26,490,593)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation and amortization	49,168,874	45,598,289
Advance written off		
Provision for Doubtful Advacnes		
Provision for Taxes	(371,327)	(11,379,152)
Operating Profit/ (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	28,795,919	7,728,544
Adjusted for:		
Receivables and other Advances	(119,168,534)	(110,155,409)
Trade Payables	1,428,817,516	604,319,536
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(37,596,282)	(16,007,377)
Cash Generated from Operations	1,300,848,618	485,885,295
Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	1,300,848,618	485,885,295
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Loans to Related Parties	1,285,651,500	469,875,015
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	1,285,651,500	469,875,015
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,197,118	16,010,280
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	29,886,028	13,875,748
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	45,083,146	29,886,028

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board**Nirav M Haria**

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Note No:1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

Reliance Communications, Inc. (the "Company") is a Delaware corporation incorporated on October 21, 2002 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Infocom Inc. The Company provides international telecommunication services between the United States and foreign points on facilities and resale basis pursuant to Section 214 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised as and when the services are provided on the basis of actual usage of the Company's network. Revenue on upfront charges for services with lifetime validity and fixed validity periods of one year or more are recognised over the estimated useful life of subscribers and specified fixed validity period, as appropriate. The estimated useful life is consistent with estimated churn of the subscribers.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

Note No:1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.09 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) Objective of the business model is achieved both, by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements.

Note No:1 Significant Accounting Policies

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

1.10 Property, Plant And Equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost or their estimated fair value on the date of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Maintenance and repairs on property and equipment are expensed as incurred.

Useful Life Of Asset:

No Name of Property

1	Equipment	10 Years
2	Installation	10 Years
3	Materials	10 Years
4	Use Tax	10 Years
5	STM-1's (half Circuits)	10 Years
6	Cables	10 Years
7	Computers	10 Years
8	RCI PoP Shifting	10 Years

1.11 Cash And Cash Equivalents

Reliance Communications Inc

Note No:1 Significant Accounting Policies

The company considers all highly liquid accounts (money market funds) and investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired as cash equivalents.

2.01. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at March 31, 2022	1,155,385,714	1,155,385,714
Additions	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Differences	97,219,018	97,219,018
As at March 31, 2023	1,252,604,731	1,252,604,731
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at March 31, 2022	1,074,418,632	1,074,418,632
Depreciation for the year	49,168,874	49,168,874
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Differences	91,526,842	91,526,842
As at March 31, 2023	1,215,114,348	1,215,114,348
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	37,490,384	37,490,384
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2023	1,252,604,731	1,252,604,731
Accumulated Depreciation	1,215,114,348	1,215,114,348
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	37,490,384	37,490,384

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at March 31, 2021	1,114,493,512	1,114,493,512
Additions	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Differences	40,892,201	40,892,201
As at March 31, 2022	1,155,385,714	1,155,385,714
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at March 31, 2021	991,647,367	991,647,367
Depreciation for the year	45,598,289	45,598,289
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Differences	37,172,977	37,172,977
As at March 31, 2022	1,074,418,632	1,074,418,632
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2022	80,967,082	80,967,082
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	1,155,385,714	1,155,385,714
Accumulated Depreciation	1,074,418,632	1,074,418,632
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2022	80,967,082	80,967,082

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

**As at
March 31, 2023**

**As at
31-Mar-22**

Note 2.02 Investment

In Equity Shares of Companies

Unquoted, fully Paidup

100 (100) of Reliance Communications International
Inc.

821,700

757,925

100 (100) of Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

821,700

757,925

1,643,400

1,515,850

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

2.03 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Unsecured		
Receivable from Related Parties (Refer Note 2.20)	1,743,450,274	1,637,032,542
Receivable from Others Considered Good	79,779,346	69,461,172
Considered Doubtful	1,005,258,104	927,236,520
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	1,005,258,104	927,236,520
	1,823,229,620	1,706,493,714

2.04 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2021
Balance with Banks	45,083,146	29,886,028
	45,083,146	29,886,028

2.05 Loans

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2021
Unsecured, Considered good		
Advances to Related Parties (Refer Note 2.20)	16,423,061,858	15,137,410,358
Other Advances and Receivables		
Considered good	22,526,248	20,093,620
Unsecured, Doubtful		
Considered doubtful	428,800,283	395,519,599
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	428,800,283	395,519,599
	22,526,248	20,093,620
	16,445,588,106	15,157,503,978

2.06 Income Tax Asset (Net)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2021
Advance Tax (Net)	-	-
	-	-

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
-------------------------	-------------------------

Note 2.07 Share Capital

Authorised

1 000 Equity Shares of USD .01 each (1 000)	4,108,500,000	3,789,625,000
	<u>4,108,500,000</u>	<u>3,789,625,000</u>

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up

100 Equity Shares of USD .01 each fully paid up (100)	410,850,000	378,962,500
	<u>410,850,000</u>	<u>378,962,500</u>

Note :

10(a) Share held by holding/Ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Infocom Inc.	100	100	100	100

10(b) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Infocom Inc.	100	100	100	100

10(c) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Share

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of USD 0.1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of Company, the holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company.

10(d) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	100	410,850,000	100	378,962,500
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year		-	-	-
At the end of the year	100	410,850,000	100	378,962,500

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

2.08 Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	(726,580,259)	51,152,814	(675,427,445)
Restated balance as at 01.04.2021	(726,580,259)	51,152,814	(675,427,445)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(50,014,552)	(25,647,003)	(75,661,555)
			-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	(776,594,810)	25,505,811	(751,088,999)
Restated balance at 01.04.2022	(776,594,810)	25,505,811	(751,088,999)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(20,372,954)	(63,664,058)	(84,037,012)
Balance as at 31.03.2023	(796,967,764)	(38,158,247)	(835,126,011)

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

2.09 Trade Payables (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Payable to Related Parties(Refer Note 2.20)	16,941,112,073	15,626,371,201
Others	1,372,843,853	1,279,214,784
	18,313,955,927	16,905,585,985

2.10 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Advance from Customers and Income Received in Advance from related Parties(Refer Note 2.20)	458,459,298	415,930,507
Advance from Customers and Income Received in Advance from others	401,647	3,207,489
Others	4,111,705	23,591,057
Provision for Tax	382,091	178,112
	463,354,740	442,907,166

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

**For the year ended
March 31, 2023**For the year ended
March 31, 2022**2.11 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

Revenue (Refer Note 2.20)	302,098,661	193,363,384
	<u>302,098,661</u>	<u>193,363,384</u>

2.12 OTHER INCOME

Interest Income	2,016,825	1,911,510
Bad Debts Recovered	-	1,823,107
Provisions / Creditors written back	-	-
	<u>2,016,825</u>	<u>3,734,617</u>

2.13 NETWORK EXPENSES

Access Charges(Refer Note 2.20)	206,304,676	91,318,951
Telecom circuit cost & Equipments	38,390,542	44,420,432
Electricity Charges& Utility	-	-
	<u>244,695,217</u>	<u>135,739,383</u>

2.14 PAYMENT TO AND PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES

Salaries	16,774,743	23,646,341
	<u>16,774,743</u>	<u>23,646,341</u>

2.15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Insurance	-	-
Rates & Taxes	341,761	424,114
Legal & Professional Fees	10,193,549	16,395,544
Communication Expenses	185,101	299,580
Business Promotion Expenses	-	-
Bank Charges	231,376	226,867
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	1,723,107	513,431
Payment to Auditors	803,388	745,047
Advances Written off	-	-
	<u>13,478,281</u>	<u>18,604,582</u>

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note : 2.16

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.17
Earning Per Share

Net Loss (Numerator used for calculation)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share

**For the year ended
March 31, 2023**
(20,372,954)
100.00
(203,730)

(Amount in ₹)
**For the year ended
March 31, 2022**
(50,014,552)
100.00
(500,146)

Note : 2.18
Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 8 40 37 012. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.19
Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

2.20 Related Party Transactions

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

i List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships.
Sr. Name of the Related Party
Relationship

No.		
1	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Reliance Infocom Inc.	Holding Company
3	Reliance Communications International Inc.	Subsidiary Company
4	Reliance Communications Canada Inc.	Subsidiary Company
5	Bonn Investment Inc.	Subsidiary Company
6	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
7	Reliance Communications (UK) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
8	Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
9	Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
10	Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
11	Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

ii Transactions with related parties

Summarised below are the transactions entered into with related parties:

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2022

(Amount in ₹)

Entity Name	For the year ended March 31,2023		As At March 31, 2023				
	Service Income	Access Charges	Trade Receivables	Investments	Loans & Advances Given	Trade Payables	Other Liabilities
Reliance Communications Ltd.	174,668,056	202,052	1,091,725,000		821,700	13,495,217,656	
	(130,399,691)	(979,290)	(1,022,578,161)		(757,925)	(12,451,256,321)	
Reliance Infocom Inc.					580,225,501		
					(535,192,178)		
Reliance Communications International Inc.	28,762,900		20,474,642	821,700	253,067,324	659,476,206	
	(30,903,178)		-	(757,925)	(227,377,500)	(609,541,647)	
Reliance Communications Canada Inc.	575,547			821,700	5,587,560		26,907,222
	(502,452)			(757,925)	(5,153,890)		(25,361,852)
Bonn Investment Inc.				-	392,125,421		
				-	(361,691,201)		
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited			244,139,724		488,147,252	4,722,079	
			(225,191,190)		(450,260,443)	(4,355,582)	
Reliance Globalcom B.V.					12,245,203,578		
					(11,294,810,663)		
Reliance Communications (UK) Limited	1,245,091	-	254,549,998		135,551,086	1,694,716,394	
	(1,227,241)	(5,066)	(266,912,954)		(124,697,762)	(1,563,183,550)	
Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited	402	22,013	1,095,150,174		479,630,988	1,459,334,188	
	(13,215,763)	(18,527,777)	(1,012,627,274)		(442,405,156)	(1,346,049,328)	
Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited	-		-		119,176	-	
	-		-		(109,926)	-	
Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte Limited	-		-		80,741		
	-		-		(58,632)		
Reliance FLAG Pacific Holdings Limited					1,835,142,076		
					(1,692,710,306)		
Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty Limited	-				1,865,578		59,197,700
	-				(1,720,784)		(54,603,160)

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

Note : 2.21

Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in domestic country only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company does not have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.22

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Vaishali Mane

Director

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications International Inc. Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications International Inc.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its Profit (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.16 in the financial statements wherein stated that the Company has a net profit for the year and the Net Worth is positive but the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The accounts have been audited by foreign auditors and their report is furnished to us by the management along with financial statements converted in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNX4866

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(Amount in ₹)
As at
March 31, 2022

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	2.01	58,195,588	53,118,113
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.02	21,998,224	11,400,632
(iii) Loans	2.03	1,219,648,324	1,151,595,489
(b) Other Current Assets	2.04	17,191,607	15,857,307
Total Assets		1,317,033,743	1,231,971,541

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity

(a) Equity Share Capital	2.05	821,700	757,925	
(b) Other Equity	2.06	641,772,844	642,594,544	605,059,486
				605,817,411

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade Payables	2.07	673,547,243	621,654,708	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.08	575,190	4,136,300	
(c) Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	2.09	316,765	674,439,199	363,122
Total Equity and Liabilities			1,317,033,743	1,231,971,541

Significant Accounting Policies

1

Notes on Accounts

2

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amount in ₹)

Notes For the year ended March 31, 2023 For the year ended March 31, 2022

INCOME

I	Revenue from Operations	2.10	51,171,643	77,044,789
II	Other Income	2.11	-	-
III	Total Income (I + II)		51,171,643	77,044,789

IV EXPENSES

	Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.12	50,741,911	55,389,998
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.13	14,002,411	17,658,806
	Total Expenses (IV)		64,744,322	73,048,803
V	Profit before Exceptional Items, Adjustments and Tax (III - IV)		(13,572,679)	3,995,986

VI	Profit Before Tax		(13,572,679)	3,995,987
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VII	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax	309,706	356,952	
	- Earlier Years	-	-	
		309,706	356,952	

VIII	Profit After Tax (VI - VII)		309,706	356,952
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(13,882,385)	3,639,035
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		50,595,743	21,346,501
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		36,713,358	24,985,535
	- Basic (₹)	2.15	(138,823.85)	36,390.35
	- Diluted (₹)		(138,823.85)	36,390.35

Significant Accounting Policies

Notes on Accounts

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

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Reliance Communications International Inc.**Statement Of Changes In Equity**

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

**A. Equity Share Capital
Particulars**

(Amount in ₹)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2021	1
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2022	<u>1</u>
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2022	1
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2023	<u>1</u>

B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	519,424,960	60,648,991	580,073,951
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	3,639,035	21,346,501	24,985,535
Balance as at 31.03.2022	523,063,995	81,995,492	605,059,486
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2022	523,063,995	81,995,492	605,059,486
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(13,882,385)	50,595,743	36,713,358
Balance as at 31.03.2023	509,181,609	132,591,235	641,772,844

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria
Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before Income tax	(13,572,679)	3,995,985
Adjusted for:		
Other Financial Cost		
Creditors write off no longer required	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(13,572,679)	3,995,985
Adjusted for:		
Receivables and other Advances	(81,319)	(15,553,778)
Trade Payables	(10,658,802)	(45,295,813)
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	102,653,519	102,263,959
Cash Generated from Operations	78,340,719	45,410,353
Less : Income Tax Paid	309,706	356,952
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	78,650,426	45,767,306
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of Loans from Related Parties	68,052,835	66,712,102
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	68,052,835	66,712,102
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,597,591	(20,944,796)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,400,632	32,345,429
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	21,998,224	11,400,632

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.01 General Information

Reliance Communications International, Inc. (the "Company") is a Delaware corporation incorporated on September 29, 2003 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Communications, Inc. The Company provides international telecommunication services between the United States and foreign points.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

International Voice revenue is recognized as services are performed.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

1.10 Cash And Cash Equivalents

The company considers all highly liquid accounts (money market funds) and investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired as cash equivalents.

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

2.01 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Unsecured		
Related Parties (Refer Note 2.19)	3,551,716	3,716,258
Considered Good	54,643,872	49,401,855
Considered Doubtful	27,316,299	25,196,186
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	27,316,299	25,196,186
	58,195,588	53,118,113

2.02 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Balance with Banks	21,998,224	11,400,632
	21,998,224	11,400,632

2.03 Loans

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered good		
Other Loans and Advances		
Loans and Advances to Related parties (Refer Note 2.19)		
Considered good	1,215,119,607	1,147,418,262
Unsecured, Doubtful		
Considered doubtful	4,528,717.38	4,177,227.85
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
	1,219,648,324	1,151,595,489
	1,219,648,324	1,151,595,489

2.04 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered good	-	-
Deposits	17,191,607	15,857,307
	17,191,607	15,857,307

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

**As at
March 31, 2023****As at
March 31, 2022****Note 2.05 Share Capital****Authorised**1 000 Equity Shares of USD .01 each
(1 000)**822****758****822****758****Issued, Subscribed and Paid up**1 00 Equity Shares of USD .01 each fully paid up
(100)**821,700****757,925****821,700****757,925****5(a) Share held by holding/Ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates**

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Communications Inc,	100	100	100	100

5(b) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Communications Inc,	100	100	100	100

5(c) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Share

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of USD 0.01 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of Company, the holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company.

5(d) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	100	821,700	100	821,700
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	100	821,700	100	821,700

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

2.06 Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	519,424,960	60,648,991	580,073,951
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	3,639,035	21,346,501	24,985,535
	-		-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	523,063,995	81,995,492	605,059,486
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	523,063,995	81,995,492	605,059,486
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(13,882,385)	50,595,743	36,713,358
Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	-		-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	509,181,609	132,591,235	641,772,844

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

2.07 Trade Payables

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Others	673,547,243	621,654,708
	673,547,243	621,654,708

2.08 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Others	575,190	4,136,300
	575,190	4,136,300

2.09 Income Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Income Tax (Net)	316,765	363,122
	316,765	363,122

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2023

(Amount in ₹)

For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
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2.10 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Retail Traffic Income	51,171,643	77,044,789
	51,171,643	77,044,789

2.11 OTHER INCOME

Creditors / Provision Write Back	-	-
	-	-

2.12 NETWORK EXPENSES

Charges for Commercial Support Service	-	4,936,532
Whole Traffic cost	15,535,196	11,858,392
License & Application Fees	2,248,603	5,646,413
Toll free Access	32,958,112	32,948,661
	50,741,911	55,389,998

2.13 Sales and General Administration Expenses

Merchant Bank Charges	4,225,902	9,111,999
Professional Fees	1,588,459	2,148,716
Bank Charges	106,449	1,013,860
Software License Fee	708,588	219,044
Repairs and Maintainance	6,810,642	4,643,654
Payment to Auditors	562,372	521,533
	14,002,411	17,658,806

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note : 2.14

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.15

Earning Per Share

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(13,882,385)	3,639,035
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	100	100
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share of Euro 17.09 each	(138,824)	36,390

Note : 2.16

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 3 67 13 358. There exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that operations are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.17

Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.18

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1 Reliance Communications Ltd.	Ultimate Holding Company
2 Reliance Communications, Inc.	Holding Company
3 Bonn Investment Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
4 Reliance Infocom Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
5 Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary
6 Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
7 Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
8 Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
9 Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
10 Reliance Communications Canada Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
11 Reliance Communications (U K) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

Transactions with related parties

Summarised below are the transactions entered into with related parties:

(Figures shown in brackets pertains to previous year.)

(Amount in ₹)

Entity Name	Network Operating Expenses	Short Term Loans and Advances given	Trade Payables
Reliance Communications Ltd.	-		636,721,772
	(4,936,532)		(587,303,577)
Reliance Communications, Inc.	28,762,900	385,934,248	-
	(11,858,392)	(382,164,118)	(-)
Bonn Investment Inc.	-	190,223,550	-
	(-)	(175,459,638)	(-)
Reliance Infocom Inc.	-	1,373,716	-
	(-)	(1,267,097)	(-)
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	-	637,588,169	31,705,028
	(-)	(588,102,730)	(29,244,290)
Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited	-		5,120,447
	(-)		(4,723,032)
Reliance Communications Canada Inc.	-	-	-
	(-)	-	(-)

Note : 2.20

1 Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current

The following methods and assumptions have been used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash , trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other financial liabilities, short term loans approximate their Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There is no fair valuation of Financial Instruments. The carrying value of the financial instruments by categories were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 2.02)	21,998,224	11,400,632
Total	21,998,224	11,400,632
Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss		

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss/ other Comprehensive Income:

Nil

Nil

2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in India only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability or assets.

The Company's interest bearing financial instruments are reported as below:

	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2022
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	Nil	Nil
Financial Liabilities	Nil	Nil
Variable Rate Instruments	Nil	Nil

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, remain constant.

Impact on Profit and Loss / Equity

	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2022
Impact of increase in interest rate by 100 basis point	Nil	Nil

If the interest rate is adversely affected with decrease by 100 basis point, profit shall also accordingly be affected vise versa.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and is calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company doesnot have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.21

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications Canada Inc. Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications Canada Inc.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.14 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The accounts have been audited by foreign auditors and their report is furnished to us by the management along with financial statements converted in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNY4878

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Reliance Communications Canada Inc. Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Communications Canada Inc.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.14 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The accounts have been audited by foreign auditors and their report is furnished to us by the management along with financial statements converted in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No.165022

Place: Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

UDIN: 23165022BGTPNY4878

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Bonn Investment Inc. Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Bonn Investment Inc.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw your attention to note 2.15 in the financial statements where in the company's Net Worth has been fully eroded and the events or conditions set out in the note indicating that a material uncertainty exists which may cast doubt on company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The accounts have been audited by foreign auditors and their report is furnished to us by the management along with financial statements converted in INR as per Indian Accounting Standards Rules 2015, as amended ('Ind AS' prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). This report is issued for the information and use of the Company and Reliance Communications Limited, the holding company in India only to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India and not to report on the Company as a separate entity and not to be used for any other purpose.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS Rules and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance notes and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements prepared for the purpose outlined above.

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.

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

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No.165022
Place: Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023
UDIN: 23165022BGTPNZ3597

Bonn Investment Inc.

Financial Year 2022 - 23

Bonn Investment Inc.**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹)	
			As at March 31, 2022	
ASSETS				
Non Current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	391,204,930		375,277,819
Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.02	10,480,619		18,918,869
(ii) Loans	2.03	3,367,304		3,105,956
(b) Income Tax Assets (Net)	2.04	98,193		165,986
Total Assets		405,151,046		397,468,630
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Shareholder's Fund				
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.05	821,700	757,925	
(b) Other Equity	2.06	(182,420,882)	(181,599,182)	(151,378,797)
LIABILITIES				
Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	2.07	582,349,038	582,349,038	537,150,900
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade Payables	2.08	3,077,020	107,701	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.09	821,700	1,894,813	
(c) Other Liabilities	2.10	502,470	4,401,190	11,696,526
Total Equity and Liabilities		405,151,045		397,468,629
Significant Accounting Policies	1			
Notes on Accounts	2			

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Bonn Investment Inc.**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) For the year ended March 31, 2022
INCOME				
I	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II	Other Income	2.11	13,255,903	13,688,600
III	Total Income (I + II)		13,255,903	13,688,600
IV EXPENSES				
	Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation	2.01	15,301,554	14,190,374
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.12	14,893,530	5,248,037
	Total Expenses (IV)		30,195,084	19,438,410
V	Profit/ (Loss) before Exceptional Items, Adjustments and Tax (III - IV)		(16,939,181)	(5,749,811)
VI	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax		153,849	74,132
	- Short/ (Excess) provision of earlier years		-	-
VII	Profit/(Loss) After Tax (V - VI)		(17,093,029)	(5,823,943)
VIII	Profit / (Loss) After Tax		(17,093,030)	(5,823,943)
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(13,191,130)	(5,275,514)
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(30,284,160)	(11,099,457)
IX	Earnings per Share	2.14		
	- Basic		(170,930.30)	(58,239.43)
	- Diluted		(170,930.30)	(58,239.43)
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		
	Notes on Accounts	2		

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Bonn Investment Inc.**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2021

A. Equity Share Capital
Particulars

(Amount in ₹)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2021	731,100
Foreign exchange variance		26,825
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2022	<u>757,925</u>
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2022	757,925
Foreign exchange variance		63,775
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2023	<u>821,700</u>

B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	(130,815,357)	(10,221,908)	(141,037,266)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(5,823,943)	(5,275,514)	(11,099,457)
Balance as at 31.03.2022	(136,639,300)	(15,497,423)	(152,136,723)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2022	(136,639,300)	(15,497,423)	(136,639,300)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(17,093,029)	(13,191,130)	(30,284,160)
Balance as at 31.03.2023	(153,732,330)	(28,688,553)	(182,420,883)

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Bonn Investment Inc.**Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023****(Amount in ₹)****For the year ended
March 31, 2023****For the year ended
March 31, 2022****A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

Profit before Income tax	(16,939,181)	(5,749,811)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	15,301,554	14,190,374
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(1,637,626)	8,440,563
Adjusted for:		
Receivables and other Advances	(193,556)	(275,914)
Trade Payables	(7,295,336)	540,885
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	688,269	140,662
Cash Generated from Operations	(9,126,518)	8,705,535
Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	(8,438,250)	8,846,197

B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of Investments	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	-	-

C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net proceeds from short term borrowings		
Financial Charges		
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-

Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(8,438,250)	8,846,197
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,918,869	10,072,672
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,480,619	18,918,869

As per our Report of even date

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No.140676W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor

Membership No. 165022

Vaishali Mane

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25.08.2023

Bonn Investment Inc.

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.01 General Information

Bonn Investment, Inc was renamed on Feb 17, 2010 from Reliance Netway, Inc. (the "Company") a Delaware corporation incorporated on May 11, 2004 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Communications, Inc.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Rental income is booked on the basis of provisional rate where the rent agreement are in process of finalization. The increase or decrease due to any change in rate of earlier years upon finalization of rent agreement is booked as rate difference during the year in which rent agreement is finalized.

1.04 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.05 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.06 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

1.07 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.09 Investments

Non Current Investments are stated at cost or fair value as required .

1.10 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) Objective of the business model is achieved both, by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements.

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

1.11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost or their estimated fair value on the date of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Maintenance and repairs on property and equipment are expensed as incurred.

USEFUL LIFE OF ASSET:

Sr.

No Name of Property

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|
| 1 | Equipment | 10 Yrs |
| 2 | Building | 38 Yrs |
| 3 | Materials | 10% |

1.12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The company considers all highly liquid accounts (money market funds) and investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired as cash equivalents.

Bonn Investment Inc.**Notes on Accounts to the Financial Statements****2.01. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)****(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2022	548,605,489	221,623	548,827,112
Additions	-	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange Differences	46,161,975	-	46,161,975
As at March 31, 2023	594,767,464	221,623	594,989,087
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2022	173,327,670	221,623	173,549,293
Depreciation for the year	15,301,554	-	15,301,554
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange Differences	14,933,310	-	14,933,310
As at March 31, 2023	203,562,535	221,623	203,784,158
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	391,204,930	-	391,204,930
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	594,767,464	221,623	594,989,087
Accumulated Depreciation	203,562,535	221,623	203,784,158
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	391,204,930	-	391,204,930

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2021	529,188,868	221,623	494,858,479
Additions	-	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-	-
Deductions/ Adjustment Including on Account of CTR	-	-	-
Exchange Differences	19,416,621	-	19,416,621
As at March 31, 2022	548,605,489	221,623	514,275,100
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2021	153,268,404	221,623	112,931,090
Depreciation for the year	14,190,374	-	14,190,374
Deductions/ Adjustment Including on Account of CTR	-	-	-
Exchange Differences	5,868,893	-	5,868,893
As at March 31, 2022	173,327,670	221,623	306,318,027
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2022	375,277,819	-	375,277,819
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	548,605,489	221,623	548,827,112
Accumulated Depreciation	173,327,670	221,623	173,549,293
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2022	375,277,819	-	375,277,819

“Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation less impairment charge, if any. The cost of assets is made up of the purchase price of the assets plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets into working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives as follows:

Class of Assets	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	10%
Plant and Machinery	10%

Depreciation is charged as per the Local GAAP of country where company is situated".

Bonn Investment Inc.**Notes on Accounts to the Financial Statements****2.02 Cash and Cash Equivalents****(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Balance with Banks in current accounts	10,480,619	18,918,869
	10,480,619	18,918,869

2.03 Loans

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note 2.17)	1,232,550	1,136,888
Others	2,106,709	1,943,200
Deposits	28,045	25,869
	3,367,304	3,105,956

2.04 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Income Tax (Net)	98,193	165,986
	98,193	165,986

Notes on Accounts to the Financial Statements

	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 2.05 Share Capital		
Authorised		
1 000 Equity Shares of USD .01 each (1 000)	822	758
	<u>822</u>	<u>758</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1 00 Equity Shares of USD .01 each fully paid up (100)	821,700	757,925
	<u>821,700</u>	<u>757,925</u>

Note :**2.05 (a) Share held by holding/Ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates**

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Infocom Inc.	100	100	100	100

2.05 (b) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Equity Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares
Reliance Infocom Inc.	100	100	100	100

2.05(c) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Share

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of USD 0.01 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share .In the event of liquidation of Company, the holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company.

(Amount in ₹)

2.05 (d) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	100	821,700	100	757,925
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year	-			
At the end of the year	<u>100</u>	<u>821,700</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>757,925</u>

2.06 Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	(130,815,357)	(10,221,908)	(141,037,265)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(5,823,943)	(5,275,514)	(11,099,457)
Transfer to retained earnings		-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	(136,639,300)	(15,497,422)	(152,136,722)
Restated balance at 01.04.2022	(136,639,300)	(15,497,422)	(152,136,722)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(17,093,030)	(13,191,130)	(30,284,160)
Balance as at 31.3.2023	(153,732,330)	(28,688,552)	(182,420,882)

(Amount in ₹)

As at
March 31, 2023

As at
March 31, 2022

Note 2.07 Borrowings

Term Loans

Unsecured

Loans from related parties (Refer Note 2.17)

582,349,038	582,349,038	537,150,900	537,150,900
	582,349,038		537,150,900

Bonn Investment Inc.
Notes on Accounts to the Financial Statements

2.08 Trade Payables		(Amount in ₹)
Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Others	3,077,020	107,701
	3,077,020	107,701

2.09 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Security Deposit	821,700	1,894,813
Provision for Tax	-	-
	821,700	1,894,813

2.10 Other Liabilities		
Particulars	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022
Provisions for Other Liabilities	502,470	9,694,012
	502,470	9,694,012

Bonn Investment Inc.**Notes forming part of the Statement of Profit and Loss****(Amount in ₹)**

Note	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
2.11 OTHER INCOME		
Rent	13,255,903	13,410,846
Refund of Tax	-	277,754
	<u>13,255,903</u>	<u>13,688,600</u>
2.12 Sales and General Administration Expenses		
Insurance Rates and taxes	3,803,400	750,411
Legal & Professional Fees	474,481	270,974
Bank Charges	6,025	3,725
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	6,461,972	473,924
Electricity Utilities expenses	3,986,974	3,599,993
Payment to Auditors	160,678	149,009
	<u>14,893,530</u>	<u>5,248,037</u>
2.12 A Payment to Auditors		
Audit Fees	160,678	149,009
	<u>160,678</u>	<u>149,009</u>

Bonn Investment Inc.
Notes on Account to Financial Statements

Note : 2.13

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.14

Earning Per Share

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(30,284,160)	(24,592,235)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	100	100
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	(302,842)	(245,922)

Note : 2.15

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2023, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 3 02 84 160 there exists a material uncertainty as significant group balances still exist and the ultimate parent company in India is undergoing insolvency proceedings. The rationale for the management to continue to believe that financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis is that rental income from the property are still continuing and it is likely that a suitable investor will be found.

Note : 2.16

Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.17

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1 Reliance Communications Ltd.	Ultimate Holding Company
2 Reliance Communications, Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
3 Reliance Communications International Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary

Transactions with related parties

Summarised below are the transactions entered into with related parties:

(Figures shown in brackets pertain to previous year.)

(Amount in ₹)
As at 31.03.2023

Entity Name	Short Term Borrowings
Reliance Communications Inc.	392,125,511 (361,691,284)
Reliance Communications International Inc.	190,223,550 (175,459,638)
	Loans to Related Parties
Reliance Infocom Inc.	1,232,550 (1,136,888)

Note : 2.18

2.18.1 Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between the willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions have been used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash , trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other financial liabilities, short term loans approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There is no fair valuation of Financial Instruments. The carrying value of the financial instruments by categories were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 2.02)	10,480,619	18,918,869
Total	10,480,619	18,918,869
Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Investments		
(Fair valued under hierarchy - Level 1)		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss/ other Comprehensive Income:	Nil	Nil
Trade Payables	3,077,020	107,701
Borrowings	582,349,038	537,150,900

2.18.2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in India only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability or assets.

The Company's interest bearing financial instruments are reported as below:

	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2020
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	Nil	Nil
Financial Liabilities	Nil	Nil
Variable Rate Instruments	Nil	Nil

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, remain constant.

Impact on Profit and Loss / Equity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Impact of increase in interest rate by 100 basis point	Nil	Nil

If the interest rate is adversely affected with decrease by 100 basis point, profit shall also accordingly be affected vice versa.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and is calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company doesnot have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.19

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.170 (March 31, 2022 1 USD = Rs.75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (March 31, 2022, 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

As per our Report of even date

For and on Behalf of the Board

For Nirav M Haria & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.140676W

Vaishali Mane

Director

Nirav M Haria

Proprietor
Membership No. 165022

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25.08.2023

2022-23

**Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings
Limited**

March 31, 2023

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited

Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

			(Amount in ₹)
	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	2.01	-	35,76,45,490
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	2.02	-	-
(ii) Other Financial Asset	2.03	-	-
Total		-	35,76,45,490
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.04	1,84,554	1,70,231
(b) Other Equity	2.05	(4,59,17,171)	31,60,52,642
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	2.06	4,57,32,617	4,14,22,618
Total		-	35,76,45,490

Significant Accounting Policies 1

Notes to the Financial Statements 2

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited
Unaudited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

			(Amount in ₹)
	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Income</u>			
Other Income	2.07	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Finance Costs	2.08	-	-
General Administration Expenses	2.09	37,99,03,207	7,47,881
		<u>37,99,03,207</u>	<u>7,47,881</u>
Profit /(Loss) before Tax		(37,99,03,207)	(7,47,881)
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) after Tax		(37,99,03,207)	(7,47,881)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
(a) Item that will reclassified to Profit or loss			
(i) Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign		1,79,33,395	1,12,01,965
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(36,19,69,812)	1,04,54,084
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share of Euro 17.09 each	2.11	(1,69,147)	(333)

Significant Accounting Policies

1

Notes on Account

2

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.03)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,70,231	1,64,205
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	14,323	6,026
Balance at the end of the year	1,84,554	1,70,231

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.04)

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	27,20,63,539	3,35,35,018	30,55,98,557
Net Loss for the year	(7,47,881)		(7,47,881)
Foreign Exchange Variance *		1,12,01,965	1,12,01,965
Balance as at March 31, 2022	27,13,15,658	4,47,36,984	31,60,52,642
Net Loss for the year	(37,99,03,207)		(37,99,03,207)
Foreign Exchange Variance *	-	1,79,33,394	1,79,33,394
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(10,85,87,549)	6,26,70,378	(4,59,17,171)

* Exchange differences on translating the financial statements

For and on Behalf of the Board

Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2023

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.01 General Information

The Company Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus as a private limited liability company under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Meliza Court, 229 Arch Makariou III 4th Floor, P.C. 3105 Limassol Cyprus.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("Rupees" or "₹ ") but the functional currency is Euro. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest rupees, unless satated otherwise

1.04 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.05 Foreign Currency Transactions

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.06 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.07 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.08 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.09 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.1 Investments

Non Current Investments are stated at cost or fair value as required .

1.11 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) Objective of the business model is achieved both, by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited

Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2022
Note: 2.01		
Non Current Investments		
Unquoted, fully paid up (Valued at amortised Cost)		
13,37,50, 582(13,37,50,582) equity shares of Reliance Infratel Limited of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up	-	35,76,45,490
	<u>-</u>	<u>35,76,45,490</u>
Note: 2.02		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.03		
Other Financial Asset		
Other Receivables	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.04		
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
500 (500) Ordinary shares of Euro 17.09 each	9,22,769	8,51,155
8,60,000 (8,60,000) Redeemable Preference shares of Euro 17.09 each	1,62,15,49,341	1,49,57,05,114
	<u>1,62,24,72,110</u>	<u>1,49,65,56,269</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
100 (100) Ordinary shares of Euro 17.09 each	1,84,554	1,70,231
	<u>1,84,554</u>	<u>1,70,231</u>

1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Ledra Trustee Services Limited as trustee of Reliance Communications Shareholders Trust	100	100	100	100

2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Ledra Trustee Services Limited as trustee of Reliance Communications Shareholders Trust	100	100	100	100

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited
Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

(Amount in ₹)
As at
March 31, 2023

As at
March 31, 2022

3) The Company has only one class of ordinary shares having a par value of Euro 17.09 per share. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of ordinary share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.

4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of the year	100	1,84,554	100	1,70,231
Add/Less: Changes for the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	100	1,84,554	100	1,70,231

Note: 2.05

Other Equity

Other Comprehensive Income

Exchange Fluctuation Reserve

(i) Opening Balance	4,47,36,983	3,35,35,018
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	1,79,33,395	1,12,01,965
	6,26,70,378	4,47,36,983

Surplus /(deficit) in retained earnings

Opening Balance	27,13,15,658	27,20,63,539
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	(37,99,03,207)	(7,47,881)
	(10,85,87,549)	27,13,15,658

Note: 2.06

Other Current Liabilities

Payable to Related Party (Refer Note 2.13)	4,07,56,156	3,75,93,176
Other Liabilities	49,76,462	38,29,441
	4,57,32,617	4,14,22,618

(Amount in ₹)
For the year ended
March 31, 2023

For the year ended
March 31, 2022

Note: 2.07

Other Income

Other Income	-	-
	-	-

Note: 2.08

Finance Costs

Other Finance Cost	-	-
	-	-

Note: 2.09

General Administrative Expenses

Auditors Remuneration	8,06,443	7,47,881
Other Professional Fees	-	-
Rates and Taxes	-	-
Impairment of Investment	37,90,96,764	-
	37,99,03,207	7,47,881

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited
Notes on Accounts to Financial Statements

Note : 2.10

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.11

(Amount in ₹)

Earning Per Share

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(37,99,03,207)	(7,47,881)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	2,246	2 246
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share of Euro 17.09 each	(1,69,147)	(333)

Note : 2.12

Segment Reporting

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.13

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Relationship
1 Lendra Trustee Services Limited	Holding Company	Holding Company
Transaction during the year with related party	NIL	NIL
Closing Balance:		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Other Current Liabilities	4,07,56,156	3,75,93,176

Note : 2.14

1 Financial Instruments

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management

Market risk

The Company operates in domestic country only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company does not have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.15

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.17 (Previous Year 1 USD = Rs. 75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (Previous Year 1 USD = Rs. 74.505).

For and on Behalf of the Board

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

2022-23

Lagerwood Investments Limited

March 31, 2023

Lagerwood Investments Limited**Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023****(Amount in ₹)**

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	2.01	-	-
(ii) Cash and Bank balance	2.02	-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.03	1,86,362	1,71,899
(b) Other Equity	2.04	(33,62,334)	(31,01,393)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	2.05	31,75,973	29,29,494
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Significant Accounting Policies **1****Notes to the Financial Statements** **2**

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For and on Behalf of the Board**Director**

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

Lagerwood Investments Limited**Unaudited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**

			(Amount in ₹)
	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Income</u>			
Other Income		-	-
		-	-
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Finance Costs	2.06	-	-
General Administration Expenses	2.07	2,82,653	2,62,127
Selling & Marketing Expenses	2.08	-	-
		2,82,653	2,62,127
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		(2,82,653)	(2,62,127)
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		(2,82,653)	(2,62,127)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
(a) Item that will reclassified to Profit or loss			
(i) Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		21,711	(1,04,878)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(2,60,942)	(3,67,005)
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share of Euro 1.71 each	2.10	(126)	(117)

Significant Accounting Policies**1****Notes to the Financial Statements****2**

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For and on Behalf of the Board**Director**

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

Lagerwood Investments Limited**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023****(Amount in ₹)**

For the year ended For the year ended
31-Mar-23 31-Mar-22

(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.03)

Balance at the beginning of the year	1,71,899	1,71,608
Change in equity capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	14,463	291
Balance at the end of the year	1,86,362	1,71,899

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.04)**(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(58,95,777)	30,56,512	(28,39,265)
Net Loss for the year	(2,62,127)	-	(2,62,127)
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(61,57,904)	30,56,512	(31,01,393)
Net Profit for the year	(2,82,653)	-	(2,82,653)
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	21,711	21,711
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(64,40,557)	30,78,223	(33,62,334)

* Exchange differences on translating the financial statements

For and on Behalf of the Board**Director**

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.01 General Information

The Company Lagerwood Investments Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus as a private limited liability company under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Meliza Court, 229 Arch Makarios III Avenue, Meliza Court 4th Floor, Limassol 3105, Cyprus.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and Comply with Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("Rupees" or " ₹ ") but the functional currency is Euro. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest rupees, unless satated otherwise

1.04 Revenue Recognition

Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis.

1.05 Foreign Currency Transactions :

Exchange difference arising either on settlement or on translation of monetary items is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.06 Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

1.07 Taxes on Income and Deferred Tax

Provision for Income Tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current Tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income / loss for the reporting period. Deferred Tax represents the effect of timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the reporting period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The Deferred Tax Asset is recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that the assets will be realised in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of assets.

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

1.08 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary / exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving Basic Earnings per Share, and also the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.09 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.10 Investments

Non Current Investments are stated at cost or fair value as required .

1.11 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) Asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iv) Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) Objective of the business model is achieved both, by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- b) Contractual cash flows of the asset represent SPPI: Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment loss and reversal and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using EIR method.

Note :1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies to the Financial Statements

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if, doing so reduces or eliminates measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vi) Equity investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition, which is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, the Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition.

(vii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(viii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. Impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables, as permitted by Ind AS 109. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

(a) Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Lagerwood Investments Limited**Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

	As at March 31, 2023	(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2022
Note: 2.01		
Trade Receivables		
Considered Good	2,92,03,218	2,69,36,832
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(2,92,03,218)	(2,69,36,832)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.02		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: 2.03		
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
5,000 (5,000) Ordinary shares of Euro 1.71 each	9,31,808	8,59,493
	<u>9,31,808</u>	<u>8,59,493</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1000 (1,000) Ordinary shares of Euro 1.71 each	1,86,362	1,71,899
	<u>1,86,362</u>	<u>1,71,899</u>

1) Details of Shares held by holding Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Ledra Trustee Services Limited as trustee of Reliance Communications Shareholders Trust	100	1000	100	1000

2) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares
Ledra Trustee Services Limited as trustee of Reliance Communications Shareholders Trust	100	1000	100	1000

3) The Company has only one class of ordinary shares having a par value of Euro 1.71 per share. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of ordinary share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company.

Lagerwood Investments Limited**Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**

	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022

4) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	No of Shares	Amount in ₹	No of Shares	Amount in ₹
Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of the year	1 000	1,86,362	1 000	1,71,899
Add/Less: Changes for the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1 000	1,86,362	1 000	1,71,899

Note: 2.04**Other Equity****Other Comprehensive Income****Exchange Fluctuation Reserve**

(i) Opening balance	30,56,512	31,61,390
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	21,711	(1,04,878)
	30,78,223	30,56,512

Surplus/(deficit) in retained earnings

Opening Balance	(61,57,904)	(58,95,777)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	(2,82,653)	(2,62,127)
	(33,62,334)	(31,01,393)

Note: 2.05**Other Current Liabilities**

Payable to Related Party (Refer Note 2.12)	2,70,914	2,49,890
Other Liabilities	29,05,059	26,79,605
	31,75,973	29,29,494

(Amount in ₹)

For the year	For the year
ended March 31,	ended March 31,
2023	2022

Note: 2.06**Finance Costs**

Bank Charges	-	-
	-	-

Note: 2.07**General Administrative Expenses**

Auditors Remuneration	2,79,580	2,59,277
Other Professional Fees	3,073	2,850
Rates and Taxes	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-
	2,82,653	2,62,127

Note: 2.08**Selling & Marketing Expenses**

Provision for Doubt ful debts	-	-
	-	-

Lagerwood Investments Limited**Notes on Accounts to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss****Note : 2.09**

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified/ rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

Note : 2.10

	(Amount in ₹)	
Earning Per Share	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	(2,82,653)	(2,62,127)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	2,246	2 246
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share of Euro 1.71 each	(126)	(117)

Note : 2.11**Segment Reporting**

The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.12

As per the Ind AS 24 of "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in the Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Relationship
1 Lendra Trustee Services Limited	Holding Company	Holding Company
Transaction during the year with related party	NIL	NIL
Closing Balance:		(Amount in ₹)
	As at	As at
Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other Current Liabilities	2,70,914	2,49,890

Note : 2.13**1 Financial Instruments**

Activities of the Company expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

Financial risk management**Market risk**

The Company operates in domestic country only. Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect income or value of its holding financial assets/ instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have Interest rate risk as there is no interest bearing liability

The Company does not have interest bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) equity and profit or loss. However, as there is no financial instruments outstanding, hence sensitivity analysis not computed.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer/ counter party resulting in a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company does not have any contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

Note : 2.14

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 82.17 (Previous Year 1 USD = Rs. 75.793) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 80.339 and (Previous Year 1 USD = Rs.74.505).

For and on Behalf of the Board

Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2023

