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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCP9386

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	**2.01**	**109**	4,047,775
(b) Intangible Assets	**2.02**	**66**	66
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	**2.03**	**69,551,784**	45,593,535
(ii) Trade Receivables	**2.04**	**5,505,996**	8,444,365
(b) Other Current Assets	**2.05**	**-**	-
Total		**75,057,955**	58,085,741
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.06**	**1,608,420**	1,664,630
(b) Other Equity	**2.07**	**(11,676,473)**	(16,340,396)
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	**2.08**	**-**	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	**2.09**	**63,615,127**	62,108,859
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	**2.10**	**21,510,881**	10,652,648
Total		**75,057,955**	58,085,741

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

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from Operations	2.11	13,840,989	80,220,717
Other Income	2.12	1,895,466	187,894,615
		15,736,455	268,115,332
Expenditure			
Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.13	9,208,793	61,107,019
Depreciation, Impairment & Amortization	2.01	3,969,807	8,203,324
Finance Costs	2.14	33,128	586,712
General Administration Expenses	2.15	(1,649,235)	1,343,711,647
		11,562,493	1,413,608,702
(Loss) Before Tax		4,173,962	(1,145,493,370)
Current Tax		-	-
(Loss) After Tax		4,173,962	(1,145,493,370)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		489,961	26,408,746
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		4,663,923	(1,119,084,625)
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.17	190	(52,068)

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

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
		Amount in ₹
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.06)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,664,630	1,521,410
Change in equty capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	(56,210)	143,220
Balance at the end of the year	**1,608,420**	1,664,630

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.07)

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Share Premium	Attributable to equity holders		Total
		Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	1,450,802,745	(512,973,538)	164,915,020	**1,102,744,227**
Net Profit for the year	-	(1,145,493,370)	26,408,746	**(1,119,084,624)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,450,802,745**	**(1,658,466,908)**	**191,323,766**	**(16,340,397)**
Net Profit for the year	-	4,173,962	489,961	**4,663,923**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,450,802,745**	**(1,654,292,947)**	**191,813,727**	**(11,676,474)**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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.

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’).

(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 Comapny 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 31,2021

Note: 2.01
Property,Plant and Equipment

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 1, 2019	116,330,725	116,330,725
Additions	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	547,419	547,419
As at March 31, 2020	116,878,144	116,878,144
Additions	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	(77,858)	(77,858.00)
As at March 31, 2021	116,800,286	116,800,286
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2019	104,627,046	104,627,046
Depreciation for the year	8,203,324	8,203,324
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	112,830,370	112,830,370
Depreciation for the year	3,969,807	3,969,807
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	116,800,177	116,800,177
Net Carrying Value		
As at March 31, 2020	4,047,775	4,047,775
As at March 31, 2021	109	109

Note: 2.02
Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Indefeasible Right of Connectivity	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 1, 2019	1,374,580,745	1,374,580,745
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,374,580,745	1,374,580,745
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	1,374,580,745	1,374,580,745
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2019	1,374,580,679	1,374,580,679
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,374,580,679	1,374,580,679
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	1,374,580,679	1,374,580,679
Net Carrying Value		
As at March 31, 2020	66	66
As at March 31, 2021	66	66

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.03				
Cash & Bank Balance				
Balance With Bank in current account		**69,551,784**		45,593,535
		69,551,784		45,593,535
Note: 2.04				
Trade Receivables (Unsecured)				
Others	**-**		-	
Considered Good	**5,505,996**		8,444,365	
Considered Doubtful	**3,551,286,593**	**3,556,792,589**	3,839,422,561	3,847,866,926
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	**3,551,286,593**	**3,551,286,593**	3,839,422,561	3,839,422,561
		5,505,996		8,444,365
Note: 2.05				
Other Current Assets				
Advance to Vendors		**-**		-
Deposits and Advances	**107,436,680**		111,191,306	
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	**107,436,680**	**-**	111,191,306	-
		-		-

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

Note: 2.06
Share Capital

Authorised		
22000 (22000) equity shares of USD 1 each	**1,608,420**	1,664,630
	1,608,420	1,664,630
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
22000 (22000) equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid up	**1,608,420**	1,664,630
	1,608,420	1,664,630

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**	**1,608,420**	22 000	1,664,630
Add/Less: Changes for the year				
At the end of the year	**22,000**	**1,608,420**	22 000	1,664,630

Note: 2.07
Other Equity

Other Comprehensive Income		
Exchange Fluctutation Reserve		
(i) Opening Balance	**61,514,175**	61,514,175
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	**-**	-
	61,514,175	61,514,175
Share Premium		
Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings	1,450,802,745	1,450,802,745
Opening Balance	**(1,528,657,317)**	(409,572,692)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	**4,663,923**	(1,119,084,625)
	(1,523,993,394)	(1,528,657,317)
	(11,676,473)	(16,340,396)

Note: 2.08
Non current laibilities

Borrowings		
Related Parties (Refer Note 2.21)	**-**	-
	-	-

Note: 2.09
Trade Payables

Related Parties (Refer Note 2.21)	**63,615,127**	62,108,859
Others	**-**	-
	63,615,127	62,108,859

Note: 2.10
Other Financial Liabilities

Others	**21,510,881**	10,652,648
	21,510,881	10,652,648

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Note: 2.11		
Revenue		
Service Revenue (Refer Note 2.21)	**13,840,989**	80,220,717
	13,840,989	80,220,717
Note: 2.12		
Other Income		
Miscellaneous Income	**1,895,466**	187,894,615
	1,895,466	187,894,615
Note: 2.13		
Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses (Refer Note 2.21)	**9,208,793**	61,107,019
	9,208,793	61,107,019
Note: 2.14		
Finance Costs		
Bank Charges and others	**33,128**	586,712
	33,128	586,712
Note: 2.15		
General Administrative Expenses		
Call Centre expenses	**-**	-
Auditors Remuneration	**1,006,942**	1,105,666
Other Professional Fees	**587,499**	821,524
Bad Debts written off	**-**	-
Provision for doubtful debts	**1,604,324**	1,341,729,813
Provision for doubtful advances	**-**	54,645
Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	**(4,848,000)**	-
	(1,649,235)	1,343,711,647

Reliance Communications (U.K) Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**4,173,962**	(1,145,493,370)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**22,000**	22 000
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	**190**	(52,068)

Note : 2.18
Going Concern
For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 46 63 922. 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
Impact of COVID-19
While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.
The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices.
The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

Note : 2.20
Segment Reporting
The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.21
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 partiesas 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, 2020

	Entity Name	During the Year			As at March 31, 2021		
		Service Income	Network Operating Exp	Financial Charges	Trade Receivables	Trade Payables	Borrowings
2	Reliance Communications Inc	-	4,021,089	-	1,236,594,822	23,710,158	-
	Provision for doubtful Debts				(1,236,594,822)		
	Net				-		
		(50,059,577)	(6,110,291)	(1,213,255)	-		-
3	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited					1,184,967	
						(1,226,378)	

Note : 2.22

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 : 2.23

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates	**For and on Behalf of the Board**
Chartered Accountants	
Regn.No.109407W	
Manoj Sethi	**Vaishali Mane**
Proprietor	Director
Membership No. 039784	

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCQ2665

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	Notes		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01		-		-
Current Assets					
(a) Financial Assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	2.02		426,005,999		388,543,734
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.03		2,059,559		2,775,250
(b) Other Current Assets	2.04		9,708,613		10,047,903
Total Assets			**437,774,171**		401,366,887
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.05	8		8	
(b) Other Equity	2.06	(137,823,293)	**(137,823,285)**	(143,325,637)	(143,325,629)
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	2.07	406,247,871		374,008,786	
(ii) Trade Payables	2.08	37,341,183		41,800,623	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.09	132,008,402		128,883,107	
			575,597,456		544,692,516
Total Equity and Liabilities			**437,774,171**		401,366,887

Significant Accounting Policies **1**

Notes on Accounts **2**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations	2.10	**61,362,656**	659,719,775
II	Other Income	2.11	**-**	311,177,722
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**61,362,656**	970,897,497
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.12	**58,839,515**	630,116,271
	Finance Costs	2.13	**1,371,605**	5,724,802
	Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation	2.01	**-**	-
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.14	**479,019**	367,165,512
	Total Expenses (IV)		**60,690,140**	1,003,006,586
V	**Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax**		**672,516**	(32,109,089)
VI	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax		-	-
VII	**Profit/ (Loss) After Tax (V - VI)**		**672,516**	(32,109,089)
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**4,829,827**	(11,551,682)
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**5,502,343**	(43,660,771)
VIII	**Earnings per Share**	2.16		
	- Basic		672,516.44	-32,109,088.71
	- Diluted		672,516.44	-32,109,088.71
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		
	Notes on Accounts	2		

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.05)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	8	8
Change in equty 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, 2019	(103,012,060)	3,347,195	**(99,664,866)**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(32,109,089)	(11,551,682)	**(43,660,771)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(135,121,149)**	**(8,204,488)**	**(143,325,637)**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	672,516	4,829,827	**5,502,343**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(134,448,633)**	**(3,374,661)**	**(137,823,293)**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
		Amount in ₹
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before Income tax	**672,516**	(32,109,089)
Depreciation and amortization	-	-
Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**672,516**	(32,109,089)
Adjusted for:		
Other Finance Cost	1,371,605	5,724,802
Receivables and other Advances	(37,122,975)	269,196,179
Trade Payables	30,904,940	(242,128,321)
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	3,458,222	(17,276,484)
Cash Generated from Operations	**(715,691)**	(16,592,913)
Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**(715,691)**	**(16,592,913)**
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 boorowings	-	-
Finance Charges	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(715,691)**	**(16,592,913)**
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,775,250	19,368,163
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2,059,559**	**2,775,250**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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 Comapny 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 31,2021

2.01. Property, Plant and Equipment

Amount in ₹

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, 2021	-	68,439,606	68,439,606
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2020		68,439,606	68,439,606
Depreciation for the year		-	-
Disposals		-	-
Exchange Differences		-	-
As at March 31, 2021	-	68,439,606	68,439,606
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	-	(0)	(0)

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2019		68,439,606	68,439,606
Additions		-	-
Exchange Differences		-	-
As at March 31, 2020		68,439,606	68,439,606
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2019		68,439,606	68,439,606
Depreciation for the year		-	-
Exchange Differences		-	-
As at March 31, 2020		68,439,606	68,439,606
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020		(0)	(0)

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.02 Trade Receivables

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Receivable from Others Considered Good	**426,005,999**	388,543,734
Considered Doubtful	**-**	**-**
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	**-**	-
	426,005,999	**388,543,734**

2.03 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Balance with Banks in current accounts	**2,059,559**	2,775,250
	2,059,559	**2,775,250**

2.04 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured,Considered good		
Other Advances and Receivables		
Considered good	**9,708,613**	10,047,903
Unsecured, Doubtful		
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	**-**	-
	9,708,613	10,047,903
	9,708,613	10,047,903

Amount in ₹

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 2.05 Share Capital		
Authorised		
10 000 Equity Shares of HK $1 each (10 000)	**85,817**	88,816
	85,817	88,816
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1 Equity Shares of HK$ 1 each fully paid up (1)	**8**	8
	8	8

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 entitlled to receive remaining assets of the company.

10(d) **Reconcilation 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	1	8	1	8

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

			Amount in ₹
		As at	As at
2.06	**Other Equity**	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
	Attributable to Equity Holders		
	Other Comprehensive Income	(8,204,488)	3,347,195
	(i) Opening Balance		
	(ii) Additions during the year (net)	4,829,827	(11,551,682)
		(3,374,661)	(8,204,488)
	Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings		
	Opening Balance	(135,121,149)	(103,012,060)
	Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	672,516	(32,109,089)
		(137,823,293)	(143,325,637)

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.07 Borrowings

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
From Related Parties (Refer Note 2.20)	**406,247,871**	374,008,786
	406,247,871	374,008,786

2.08 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	**-**	-
Others	**37,341,183**	41,800,623
	37,341,183	41,800,623

2.09 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance from Customers and Income Received in Advance	120,801,648	125,448,960
Provision for Expenses	11,206,754	3,434,147
	132,008,402	128,883,107

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
		Amount in ₹
2.10 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Revenue (Refer Note 2.20)	61,362,656	659,719,775
	61,362,656	659,719,775
2.11 OTHER INCOME		
Writeback of Creditors	-	311,177,722
	-	311,177,722
2.12 NETWORK EXPENSES		
Access Charges	58,839,515	630,116,271
Bandwidth Charges	-	-
	58,839,515	630,116,271
2.13 Finance Cost		
Other Finance Cost	1,371,605	5,724,802
	1,371,605	5,724,802
2.14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Legal & Professional Fees	66,788	85,051
Bank Charges	4,081	30,406
Other General and Administrative Expenses	-	2,713,465
Payment to Auditors	408,150	389,818
Bad debts Written off	-	363,946,772
	479,019	367,165,512

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 ₹)

Earning Per Share	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**672,516**	(32,109,089)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**1**	1
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	**672,516**	(32,109,089)

Note : 2.17

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 55 02 343. 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 : 2.18

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months. The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices. The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

Segment Reporting

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

Note2.20

Related Party Transctions

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: (Amount in ₹)

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2020

	For the year ended Marh 31,2021			**As At March 31, 2021**		
Entity Name	**Service Income**	**Financial Charges**	**Access Charges**	**Trade Receivables**	**Short Term Borrowings**	**Trade Payables**
Reliance Communications Inc.	**34,149,794**	**1,371,605**	**27,001,835**	**318,797,032**	**406,247,871**	
	(323,303,780)	(5,724,802)	(308,849,541)	(276,490,888)	(374,008,786)	
Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited				5,655,405		
				(5,853,046)		
Reliance Webstore Limited				-		
				-		
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited				-		7,957,121
				-		(8,235,201)

Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs. 75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates	**For and on Behalf of the Board**
Chartered Accountants	
Regn.No.109407W	
Manoj Sethi	Vaishali Mane
Proprietor	Director
Membership No. 039784	

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCR8939

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Other Current Assets	**2.01**	**18,343,591,440**	18,984,651,160
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	**2.02**	**-**	113,037
(ii) Trade Receivables	**2.03**	**211,183**	218,564
(b) Other Current Assets	**2.04**	**41,398,852**	42,845,632
Total		**18,385,201,475**	19,027,828,392
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.05**	**5,296,820**	5,481,929
(b) Other Equity	**2.06**	**18,378,566,085**	19,022,019,938
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payable	**2.07**	**282,643**	219,353
Other Current Liabilities	**2.08**	**1,055,928**	107,172
Total		**18,385,201,475**	19,027,828,392

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

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
			(Amount in ₹)
Income			
Other Income	**2.09**	**-**	-
		-	-
Expenditure			
General Administration Expenses	**2.10**	**1,149,201**	1,103,718
		1,149,201	1,103,718
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		**(1,149,201)**	(1,103,718)
Current Tax		**-**	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		**(1,149,201)**	(1,103,718)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**(642,304,653)**	1,636,627,013
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**(643,453,854)**	1,635,523,295
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	**2.12**	**(11.49)**	**(11.04)**

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

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
		Amount in ₹
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.05)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**5,481,929**	5,010,280
Change in equty capital during the year	**-**	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	**(185,110)**	471,650
Balance at the end of the year	**5,296,820**	5,481,929

(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, 2019	15,072,949,396	2,313,547,248	**17,386,496,644**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,103,718)	1,636,627,013	**1,635,523,295**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**15,071,845,677**	**3,950,174,261**	**19,022,019,938**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,149,201)	(642,304,653)	**(643,453,854)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**15,070,696,477**	**3,307,869,608**	**18,378,566,085**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

For and on Behalf of the Board

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	**(1,149,201)**	(1,103,718)
	Writeback of creditors no longer Required		-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(1,149,201)**	**(1,103,718)**
	Adjusted for:		
	Receivables & advances	**(5,508,067)**	(10)
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	**8,521**	8,521
	Other Current Liabilities	**1,012,046**	(18,880)
		(4,487,499)	(10,359)
	Cash Generated from Operations	**(5,636,700)**	**(1,114,087)**
	Tax Paid	**-**	-
	Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	**(5,636,700)**	**(1,114,087)**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	**-**	-
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	**-**	-
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(5,636,700)**	**(1,114,087)**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**113,037**	1,227,124
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(5,523,663)**	**113,037**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

Note 1 : General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

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 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 Comapny 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 (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2020
Note:2.01		
Non Current Assets		
Loans to related party (Refer Note 2.16)	**18,343,591,440**	18,984,651,160
	18,343,591,440	18,984,651,160
Note: 2.02		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	**-**	113,037
	-	113,037
Note: 2.03		
TRADE RECEIVABLES (Unsecured)		
Others	**211,183**	218,564
	211,183	218,564
Note: 2.04		
Other Current Assets		
Short Term Loans & advances	**33,996,442**	35,184,528
Other Current Assets	**7,402,409**	7,661,104
	41,398,852	42,845,632
Note: 2.05		
Share Capital		
Authorised		
1,00,000 (1,00,000) equity shares of USD 0.72 each	**5,296,820**	5,481,929
	5,296,820	5,481,929
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1,00,000(1,00,000) equity shares of USD 0.72 each fully paid up	**5,296,820**	5,481,929
	5,296,820	5,481,929

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**	**5,296,820**	1,00,000	5,481,929
Add/Less: Changes for the year				
At the end of the year	**1,00,000**	**5,296,820**	1,00,000	5,481,929

Note: 2.06		
Other Equity		
Other Comprehensive Income		
(i) Opening Balance	**3,950,174,261**	2,313,547,248
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	**(642,304,653)**	1,636,627,013
	3,307,869,608	3,950,174,261
Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings		
Opening Balance	**15,071,845,677**	15,072,949,396
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	**(1,149,201)**	(1,103,718)
	18,378,566,085	19,022,019,938

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

		Amount in ₹
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.07		
Trade Payable		
Trade and Other Payables (Refer Note 2.16)	**282,643**	219,353
	282,643	219,353
Note: 2.08		
Other Current Liabilities		
Other Liabilities	**1,055,928**	107,172
	1,055,928	107,172

		Amount in ₹
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Note: 2.09		
Other Income	**-**	-
	-	-
Note: 2.10		
General Administrative Expenses		
Bank Charges	**9,202**	14,921
Auditors Remuneration	**591,000**	564,456
Other Professional Fees	**548,998**	524,341
Other Expenses	**-**	-
	1,149,201	1,103,718

Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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

(Amount in ₹)

Earning Per Share	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**(1,149,201)**	(1,103,718)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**1,00,000**	1,00,000
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	**(11.49)**	**(11.04)**

Note : 2.13
Going Concern
For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 64 34 53 854. 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
Impact of COVID-19
While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.
The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices.
The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown.
The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

Note : 2.15
Segment Reporting
The Company has a single line activity. Hence Accounting Standard on Operating Segment (Ind AS -108), is not applicable.

Note : 2.16

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, 2020

(Amount in ₹)

		During the Year		**As at March 31, 2021**		
	Entity Name	**Service revenue**	**Network Operating Exp**	**Loans & Advances**	**Other Current laibilities**	**Trade Payables**
1	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	-	-	-	-	11,624
		-	-	-	-	(12,031)
2	Reliance Globalcom B V	-	-	18,343,299,000	-	-
		-	-	(18,984,348,500)	-	-
3	Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd	-	-	292,440	-	-
		-	-	(302,660)	-	-

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 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 : 2.18

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

For and on Behalf of the Board

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCS9688

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	**2.01**	**319**	331
Other Current Assets	**2.02**	**3,094,665**	3,202,815
Total		**3,094,984**	3,203,146
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.03**	**47**	47
(b) Other Equity	**2.04**	**2,231,874**	2,462,547
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	**2.05**	**589,778**	572,424
(b) Other Current Liabilities	**2.06**	**273,285**	168,128
Total		**3,094,984**	3,203,146

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

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Other Income	2.07	-	-
		-	-
Expenditure			
Finance Cost	2.08	-	-
General Administration Expenses	2.09	149,976	143,240
		149,976	143,240
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		(149,976)	(143,240)
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		(149,976)	(143,240)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(80,697)	549,969
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(230,673)	406,729
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.13	(149,976)	(143,240)

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

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.04)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	47	47
Change in equty capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**47**	47

(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, 2019	3,506,901	(1,451,083)	**2,055,818**
Net Profit for the year	(143,240)	549,969	**406,729**
		-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**3,363,661**	**(901,114)**	**2,462,547**
Net Profit for the year	(149,976)	(80,697)	**(230,673)**
		-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**3,213,685**	**(981,811)**	**2,231,874**

As per our report of even date attached

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	Particulars	For the year ended. March 31, 2021	For the year ended. March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	**(149,976)**	(143,240)
	Adjusted for:		
	Writeback of creditors no longer Required	**-**	-
	Finance Cost	**-**	-
	Operating Profit/ (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**(149,976)**	(143,240)
	Adjusted for:		
	Receivables & Advances	**(108,150)**	275,561
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	**135,603**	(1,155)
	Trade payables & Other Current Liabilities	**122,512**	(131,138)
	Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	**(12)**	27
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	**-**	-
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	**-**	-
	Finance Cost	**-**	-
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(12)**	27
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**331**	302
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**319**	331

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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’).

(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 Comapny 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 31,2021

	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.01		
Financial Assets		
Cash & Bank Balances	**319**	331
in current accounts	**319**	**331**
Note: 2.02		
Other Current Assets		
Loans and Advances to Related parties (Refer Note 2.15)	**3,094,665**	3,202,815
	3,094,665	3,202,815
Note: 2.03		
Share Capital		
Authorised		
1,00,000 (1,00,000)equity shares of USD 0.72 each	**47**	47
	47	47
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1,00,000(1,00,000) equity shares of USD 0.72 each	**47**	47
	47	47

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	**47**	1	47
Add/Less: Changes for the year				
At the end of the year	**1**	**47**	1	47

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.04		
Other Equity		
Other Comprehensive Income		
(i) Opening Balance	**(901,114)**	(1,451,083)
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	**(80,697)**	549,969
	(981,811)	(901,115)
Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings		
Opening Balance	**3,363,661**	3,506,902
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	**(149,976)**	(143,240)
	2,231,874	2,462,547
Note: 2.05		
Trade Payables		
Others	**589,778**	572,424
	589,778	572,424
Note: 2.06		
Other Current Liabilities		
Other Liabilities	**273,285**	168,128
	273,285	168,128

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2020
Note: 2.07		
Revenue		
Other Income	**-**	-
	-	-
Note: 2.08		
Finance Cost		
Finance Cost	**-**	-
	-	-
Note: 2.09		
General Administrative Expenses		
Auditors Remuneration	**149,976**	143,240
	149,976	143,240

Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte. Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**(230,673)**	406,729
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**1**	1
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	**(230,673)**	406,729

Note : 2.12
Going Concern
For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 230 673. 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
Impact of COVID-19
While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.
The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices.
The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown.
The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

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 (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, 2020

	Entity Name	During the Year			As at March 31, 2021	
		Service revenue	Call Centre Exp	Network Operating Exp	Loans & Advances	Trade Payables
2	Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	-	-	3,094,665	-
		-	-	-	(3,202,815)	-

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.

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 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. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCT3995

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31,2021

Amount in ₹

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	**2.01**	116,684	8,310,287
(ii) Trade Receivables	**2.02**	581,723	602,053
Other Current Assets	**2.03**	28,606,115	21,496,877
Total		**29,304,522**	30,409,217
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.04**	46	46
(b) Other Equity	**2.05**	24,669,135	25,853,497
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables	**2.06**	2,356,993	2,278,279
Other Current Liabilities	**2.07**	2,278,348	2,277,395
Total		**29,304,522**	30,409,217

Significant Accounting Policies **1**

Notes to the Financial Statements **2**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from Operations	2.08	-	-
Other Income	2.09	-	5,977
		-	5,977
Expenditure			
Network Operating Expenses	2.10	-	-
Finance Costs	2.11	-	23,265
General Administration Expenses	2.12	316,015	694,971
		316,015	718,236
(Loss) Before Tax		(316,015)	(712,259)
Current Tax		-	-
(Loss) After Tax		(316,015)	(712,259)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(868,346)	1,235,566
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(1,184,362)	523,307
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	2.14	(316,015)	(712,259)

Significant Accounting Policies	1
Notes on Account	2

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited
Statement of change in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.04)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	46	48
Change in equty capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	(2)
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, 2019	29,055,467	(3,725,279)	**25,330,188**
Net Profit for the year	(712,259)	1,235,566	**523,307**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**28,343,207**	**(2,489,712)**	**25,853,495**
Net Profit for the year	(316,015)	(868,346)	**(1,184,362)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**28,027,192**	**(3,358,058)**	**24,669,134**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Permal Sami
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	**(316,015)**	(712,259)
	Adjusted for:		
	Writeback of creditors no longer Required	-	(5,977)
	Other Financial Cost	-	23,265
		-	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(316,015)**	(694,971)
	Adjusted for:		
	Receivables & advances	(4,577,671)	-
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(3,315,156)	(931,826)
	Other Current Liabilities	(300,777)	507,237
	Cash Generated from Operations	**(8,193,603)**	(424,588)
	Tax Paid	-	-
	Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	**(8,193,603)**	(424,588)
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	-	-
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Finance Cost	-	(23,265)
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(8,193,603)	(447,853)
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**8,310,287**	8,758,140
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	116,684	8,310,287
			-

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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 Comapny 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 31,2021

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		Amount in ₹
Note: 2.01		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	**116,684**	8,310,287
	116,684	8,310,287
Note: 2.02		
Other Current Assets		
Trade Receivables Considered Good	**581,723**	602,053
	581,723	602,053
Note: 2.03		
Other Current Assets	**28,606,115**	21,496,877
	28,606,115	21,496,877
Note: 2.04		
Share Capital		
Authorised		
1(Previous Year 1) Equity share of AUD 1 each	**46**	46
	46	46
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1(Previous Year 1) Equity share of AUD 1 each fully paid	**46**	46
	46	46

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	**1**	**46**	1	46

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.05		
Other Equity		
Other Comprehensive Income		
(i) Opening Balance	**(2,489,712)**	(3,725,279)
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	**(868,346)**	1,235,566
	(3,358,058)	(2,489,712)
Surplus/(Deficit) in retained earnings		
Opening Balance	**28,343,209**	29,055,467
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	**(316,015)**	(712,259)
	24,669,135	25,853,497

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

	As at March 31, 2021	Amount in ₹ As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.06		
Trade Payables (Refer Note 2.18)	**2,356,993**	2,278,279
	2,356,993	2,278,279
Note: 2.07		
Other Current Liabilities	**1,980,205**	2,049,408
Provisions	**298,143**	227,987
	2,278,348	2,277,395

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2020
Note: 2.08		
Revenue	**-**	-
	-	-
Note: 2.09		
Other Income		
Writeback of creditors no longer Required	**-**	5,977
	-	5,977
Note: 2.10		
Network Operating Expenses	**-**	-
	-	-
Note: 2.11		
Finance Costs		
Bank Charges	**-**	23,265
	-	23,265
Note: 2.12		
General Administrative Expenses		-
Call Centre expenses	**-**	-
Auditors Remuneration	**-**	393,149
Other Professional Fees	**316,015**	301,822
	316,015	694,971

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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

Amount in ₹

Earning Per Share	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**(316,015)**	(712,259)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**1**	1
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	**(316,015)**	(712,259)

Note : 2.15

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 11 84 362. 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

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.
The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices.
The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown.
The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

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:

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, 2020

Amount in ₹

	Entity Name	**During the Year**				**As at March 31, 2021**	
		Service revenue	**Network Operating Exp**	**General administration Exp**	**Trade Receivables**	**Loans & Advances**	**Trade Payables**
1	Reliance Communications Ltd	-	-		-	-	486,182
		-	-		-	-	(503,172)
3	Reliance Communications International Inc	-	-		-	-	1,517,617
		-	-		-	-	(1,570,654)
4	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	-	-		-	-	300,263
		-	-		-	-	(310,756)

Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty. Limited
Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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 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. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

For and on Behalf of the Board

Permal Sami
Director

2020-21

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

March 31, 2021

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Capital Work in Progress		79,505,728	81,621,619
Current Assets			
Other Current Assets	**2.01**	127,949,501	131,354,629
Total		**207,455,228**	212,976,248
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.02**	59,700,000	61,288,800
(b) Other Equity	**2.03**	(36,947,373)	(37,930,656)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	**2.04**	153,793,136	157,886,043
(i) Trade Payables	**2.05**	28,942,285	29,712,528
Other Current Liabilities	**2.06**	1,967,180	2,019,532
Total		**207,455,228**	212,976,247

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

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited
Unaudited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Other Income			-
		-	-
Expenditure			
Finance Costs		-	-
General Administration Expenses		-	-
		-	-
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		-	-
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
(a) Item that will reclassifed to Profit or loss			
(i) Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreigı		**983,283**	(3,263,251)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**983,283**	**(3,263,251)**
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share of Ushs 1,00,000 each	**2.08**	-	-
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

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.03)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	61,288,800	56,016,000
Change in equty capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	(1,588,800)	5,272,800
Balance at the end of the year	**59,700,000**	61,288,800

(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, 2019	243,358	(34,910,763)	(34,667,405)
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance *	-	(3,263,251)	(3,263,251)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	243,358	(38,174,014)	(37,930,656)
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance *	-	983,283	983,283
Balance as at March 31, 2021	243,358	(37,190,731)	**(36,947,373)**

* Exchange differences on translating the financial statements

For Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director

Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

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

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 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.

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').

(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 Comapny 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

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		(Amount in ₹)
Note: 2.01		
Other Current Assets		
Deposits	104,229	107,003
Others	127,845,272	131,247,626
	127,949,501	131,354,629
Note: 2.02		
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
30,000 (30,000) Oridinary shares of Ushs 1,00,000 each	59,700,000	61,288,800
	59,700,000	61,288,800
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
30,000 (30,000) Oridinary shares of Ushs 1,00,000 each	59,700,000	61,288,800
	59,700,000	61,288,800

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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020

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**	**61,288,800**	30 000	61,288,800
Add/Less: Changes for the year	**-**	**(1,588,800)**	-	-
At the end of the year	**30 000**	**59,700,000**	30 000	61,288,800

Note: 2.03

Other Equity

Other Comprehensive Income

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Exchange Fluctutation Reserve		
(i) Opening Balance	(38,174,014)	(34,910,763)
(ii) Addition during the year (net)	983,283	(3,263,251)
	(37,190,731)	(38,174,014)
Surplus/(deficit) in retained earnings		
Opening Balance	243,358	243,358
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	-	-
	(36,947,373)	(37,930,656)

Note: 2.04

Borrowing - Current

From Related Party (Refer Note 2.11)	153,793,136	157,886,043
	153,793,136	157,886,043

Note: 2.05

Trade Payable

Others	28,942,285	29,712,528
	28,942,285	29,712,528

Note: 2.06

Other Current Liabilities

Other Liabilities	1,967,180	2,019,532
	1,967,180	2,019,532

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

(Amount in ₹)

Earning Per Share	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
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:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Borrowing - Current	**153,793,136**	157,886,043

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. 0.020103 (Previous year 1 ₹ = Rs. 0.02042955 Ushs) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of ₹ = Rs. 0.020266 Ushs (Previous year 1 ₹ = Rs. 0.019349148 Ushs)

For Anupam Global Soft (U) Limited

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCU5841

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Balance Sheet as at March 31,2021

			Amount in ₹
	Notes	**As at March 31, 2021**	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	**2.01**	**1,619**	1,676
Total		**1,619**	1,676
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.02**	**1,908,244,110**	1,974,932,165
(b) Other Equity	**2.03**	**(4,022,276,702)**	(4,161,867,434)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Other Current Liabilities	**2.04**	**2,114,034,211**	2,186,936,945
Total		**1,619**	1,676

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

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	Amount in ₹ For the year ended March 31, 2020
<u>Income</u>			
Other Income		-	-
		-	-
<u>Expenditure</u>			
General Administration Expenses		**958,335**	932,516
		958,335	932,516
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		**(958,335)**	(932,516)
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		**(958,335)**	(932,516)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**140,549,067**	(358,052,517)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**139,590,732**	(358,985,033)
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share	**2.07**	**(0.07)**	(0.07)

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

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit/(Loss) before Income tax	**(958,335)**	(932,516)
	Adjusted for:	**-**	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(958,335)**	(932,516)
	Adjusted for:		
	Receivables and other Advances	-	-
	Trade Payables	(72,902,734)	189,067,667
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	73,861,012	(188,135,007)
	Cash Generated from Operations	**(56)**	144
	Less : Income Tax Paid	**-**	-
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**(56)**	144
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	**(56)**	144
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,676	1,532
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,619**	1,676

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784
Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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, 2021

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.03)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,974,932,165	1,805,014,655
Change in equty capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	(66,688,055)	169,917,510
Balance at the end of the year	**1,908,244,110**	1,974,932,165

(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, 2019	(3,584,005,938)	(218,876,463)	**(3,802,882,401)**
Net Loss for the year	(932,516)	(358,052,517)	**(358,985,033)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(3,584,938,454)**	**(576,928,980)**	**(4,161,867,434)**
Net Profit for the year	(958,335)	140,549,067	**139,590,732**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(3,585,896,789)**	**(436,379,913)**	**(4,022,276,702)**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

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 Comapny 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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.01		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	**1,619**	1,676
	1,619	1,676

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.02		
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
1100,000 Equity Share of USD 1 Each	71,692,500	71,692,500
250,010 Equity Shares of USD 100 Each	1,629,440,175	1,629,440,175
	1,701,132,675	1,701,132,675
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1100,000 Equity Share of USD 1 each fully paid up	80,421,000	83,231,500
250,010 Equity Shares of USD 100 each fully paid up	1,827,823,110	1,891,700,665
	1,908,244,110	**1,974,932,165**

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**
		1,100,000		**1,100,000**
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**	**80,421,000**	1,100,000	83,231,500
Add/Less: Changes for the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
At the end of the year	**11 00 000**	**80,421,000**	11 00 000	83,231,500
Equity Shares 100 USD each				
At the beginning of the year	**250,010**	**1,827,823,110**	250,010	1,891,700,665
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**1,350,010**	**1,908,244,110**	1,350,010	1,974,932,165

Gateway Net Trading Pte Ltd

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

Amount in ₹

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020

Note: 2.03
Other Equity

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2019	(3,584,005,938)	(218,876,463)	(3,802,882,401)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(932,516)	(358,052,517)	(358,985,033)
Balance as at 31.03.2020	(3,584,938,454)	(576,928,980)	(4,161,867,434)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(958,335)	140,549,067	(358,985,033)
Balance as at 31.03.2021	(3,585,896,789)	(436,379,913)	(4,022,276,702)

Note: 2.04
Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Payable to Related Party (Refer Note 2.10)	2,110,631,599	2,184,392,558
Other Liabilities	3,402,613	2,544,387
	2,114,034,211	2,186,936,945

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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**(958,335)**	(932,516)
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	**(0.07)**	(0.07)

Note : 2.07

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 139 590 732. 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 : 2.08

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months. The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices. The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

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
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 March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Reliance Globalcom B.V. - Trade Payables	**2,110,631,599**	2,184,392,558

Note : 2.11

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 USD = Rs. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Toh Weng Cheong
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

2020-21

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED

March 31, 2021

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED
Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Other Current assets	**2.01**	49,556,279	51,288,139
Total Current assets		49,556,279	51,288,139
Total Assets		**49,556,279**	**51,288,139**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**2.02**	877,320	907,980
Other equity	**2.02**	(4,935,011,939)	(5,107,465,371)
Total equity		(4,934,134,619)	(5,106,557,391)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	**2.03**	4,955,754,543	5,128,944,980
Total Non-current liabilities		4,955,754,543	5,128,944,980
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	**2.04**	27,936,355	28,900,551
Total Current liabilities		27,936,355	28,900,551
Total Liabilities		**4,983,690,898**	**5,157,845,531**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**49,556,279**	**51,288,140**
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: 26.06.2021

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED

Unaudited Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
INCOME			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total Income		**-**	**-**
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	**2.05**	11,873	12,106
Total Expenses		**11,873**	**12,106**
Profit before tax		**(11,873)**	**(12,106)**
Tax expense			
-Current tax		-	-
Profit after tax		**(11,873)**	**(12,106)**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		172,465,305	(439,430,669)
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		172,453,432	(439,442,776)
Earnings per Share of each fully paid up			
- Basic and diluted earnings per share	**2.06**	(0.99)	(1.01)
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: 26.06.2021

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March, 2021

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, 2019	829,860	(3,768,465,800)	(899,556,795)	**(4,667,192,735)**
Foreign exchange movement	78,120			**78,120**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(12,106)	(439,430,669)	**(439,442,776)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**907,980**	**(3,768,477,906)**	**(1,338,987,464)**	**(5,106,557,391)**
				-
Foreign exchange movement	(30,660)			**(30,660)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(11,873)	172,465,305	**172,453,432**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**877,320**	**(3,768,489,780)**	**(1,166,522,159)**	**(4,934,134,619)**

***Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve : Exchange differences on translating the financial statements**

For **For and on behalf of the Board**

Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26.06.2021

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED
Statement of cash flow for the period ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	**(11,873)**	**(12,106)**
Adjustments for :		
Foreign curreny translation and exchange movement (net)	**172,434,647**	**(439,352,549)**
	172,422,773	**(439,364,656)**
Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase) in Loan and Advances and Other Assets	1,731,860	(4,412,667)
Increase in Liabilities and Provisions	(964,196)	2,497,592
Cash used in Operations	**173,190,437**	**(441,279,731)**
Taxes Paid	**-**	**-**
Net Cash used in Operating Activities (A)	**173,190,437**	**(441,279,731)**
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)	**-**	**-**
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Loan from related party	**-173,190,437**	441,279,731
Net Cash (used in) Financing Activities (C)	**-173,190,437**	**441,279,731**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**-**	**0**
Add: Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**-**	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

For

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26.06.2021

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 liabilityto 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

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers with a date of initial 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
Transfer pricing is based on provisions contained in Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (the OECD guidelines).

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.

Amount in ₹

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2.01 Other Current assets		
Advance for supply of goods and rendering of services	49,556,279	51,288,139
	49,556,279	**51,288,139**

2.02 Equity

Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised		
12000 (12000) ordinary shares par value US$1 each	877,320	907,980
500,000 (500,000) Redeemable Non Cumulative Non Convertible Preference Share of US$1 each	36,555,000	37,832,500
	37,432,320	**38,740,480**
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up (US$ 1 per share)		
12000 (12000) ordinary shares par value US$1 each, fully paid up	877,320	907,980
Total	**877,320**	**907,980**

i. Movement in share capital

	No. of Shares	Amount in ₹
As at March 31, 2019	12,000	829,860
Issued during the year	-	-
Foreign exchange movement		78,120
As at March 31, 2020	**12,000**	**907,980**
Issued during the year	-	-
Foreign exchange movement	-	30,660
As at March 31, 2021	**12,000**	**877,320**

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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Reliance Globalcom BV	12,000	12,000
	12,000	**12,000**

iv. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Ordinary Shares			
i) Reliance Globalcom BV			
	No. of Shares	12,000	12,000
	Shareholding %	100%	100%

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other Equity		
a) Reserves & Surplus	**(3,768,489,780)**	(3,768,477,906)
b) Other Reserves	**(1,166,522,159)**	(1,338,987,464)
	(4,935,011,939)	**(5,107,465,371)**

a) **Reserves & surplus**

Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	(3,768,477,906)	(3,768,465,800)
Net profit for the year	(11,873)	(12,106)
Closing balance	**(3,768,489,780)**	**(3,768,477,906)**

Retained earnings represent the amout 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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	(1,338,987,464)	(899,556,795)
Currency translation differences during the year	172,465,305	(439,430,669)
	(1,166,522,159)	**(1,338,987,464)**

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
2.03 Borrowings		
Unsecured:		
Loan from related parties	4,955,754,543	5,128,944,980
	4,955,754,543	**5,128,944,980**
2.04 Trade payables		
Trade payables	5,902,171	6,105,410
Trade accruals	22,034,184	22,795,141
	27,936,355	**28,900,551**

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

			Amount in ₹
		For the year ended March 31, 2021	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
2.05	**Other expenses**		
	Payment to auditors	11,873	12,106
		11,873	**12,106**
2.06	**Earnings per share**		
	Profit / (Loss) for the year (A)	(11,873)	(12,106)
	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)	(0.99)	(1.01)

RELIANCE FLAG PACIFIC HOLDINGS LIMITED
Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

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 March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Parent Company	3,323,867,622	3,440,027,953
Subsidairy Company	1,631,886,921	1,688,917,027
	4,955,754,543	**5,128,944,980**

2.10 Impact of COVID-19

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.
The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices. The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown.
The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

2.11 The previous year’s figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary

For **For and on behalf of the Board**

Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26.06.2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCV9631

Reliance Infocom Inc

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

	Notes		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020
					Amount in ₹
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	**2.01**		**146**		151
Current Assets					
(a) Financial Assets					
(i) Investments	**2.02**		**366,281,100**		379,081,650
(ii) Trade Receivables	**2.03**		**-**		-
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2.04**		**1,883,358**		2,632,276
(b) Income Tax Assets (Net)	**2.05**		**-**		2,379,967
Total Assets			**368,164,604**		384,094,045
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.06**	65,799,000		68,098,500	
(b) Other Equity	**2.07**	(300,502,966)	**(234,703,966)**	(284,050,652)	(215,952,152)
LIABILITIES					
Non-Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	**2.08**	579,613,786	**579,613,786**	599,869,746	**599,869,746**
Current Liabilities					
(a) Other Liabilities	**2.09**	23,254,784		176,451	
			23,254,784		176,451
Total Equity and Liabilities			**368,164,604**		384,094,045

Significant Accounting Policies	**1**
Notes on Accounts	**2**
As per our Report of even date	

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Infocom Inc

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II	Other Income		-	-
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**-**	-
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation		-	-
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	**2.10**	**829,879**	1,037,696
	Total Expenses (IV)		**829,879**	1,037,696
V	**(Loss) before Tax (III - IV)**		**(829,879)**	(1,037,696)
VI	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax		**25,605,519**	80,232
	- (Excess) /Short Provision of earlier years		-	-
VII	**(Loss) after Tax (V - VI)**		**(26,435,398)**	(1,117,927)
	Other Comprehensive (Loss)		**9,983,084**	(24,411,810)
	Total Comprehensive (Loss)		**(16,452,314)**	(25,529,737)
VIII	**Earnings per Share**	**2.12**		
	- Basic		(264,353.98)	(11,179.27)
	- Diluted		(264,353.98)	(11,179.27)

Significant Accounting Policies **1**

Notes on Accounts **2**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

For and on Behalf of the Board

Vaishali Mane
Director

Reliance Infocom Inc
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.06)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	68,098,500	62,239,500
Change in equty capital during the year	-	
Foreign Exchange Variance	(2,299,500)	5,859,000
Balance at the end of the year	**65,799,000**	68,098,500

(b) Other Equity (Refer Note : 2.07)

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to Equity holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	(247,757,361)	(10,763,554)	**(258,520,915)**
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	(1,117,927)	(24,411,810)	**(25,529,737)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(248,875,288)**	**(35,175,364)**	**(284,050,652)**
Net Loss for the year	(26,435,398)	9,983,084	**(16,452,314)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(275,310,686)**	**(25,192,280)**	**(300,502,966)**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Infocom Inc

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) before Income tax	**(829,879)**	(1,037,696)
Adjusted for:		
Provision for Taxes	(25,605,519)	(80,232)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(26,435,398)**	(1,117,927)
Adjusted for:		
Receivables and other Advances	2,379,967	(124,200)
Trade Payables	23,078,333	6,958
Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	228,179	443,144
Cash Generated from Operations	**(977,098)**	(1,235,169)
Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**(748,919)**	(792,025)
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	**(748,919)**	**(792,025)**
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,632,276	3,424,301
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,883,358**	**2,632,276**

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784
Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

For and on Behalf of the Board

Vaishali Mane
Director

Reliance Infocom Inc

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 Comapny 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.

1.11 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 Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.01 Property, Plant and Equipment

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2020	10,536,441	182,892	10,719,333
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	10,536,441	182,892	10,719,333
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2020	10,536,368	182,819	10,719,186
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	10,536,368	182,819	10,719,186
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	73	73	146
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021	10,536,441	182,892	10,719,333
Accumulated Depreciation	10,536,368	182,819	10,719,186
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	73	73	146

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2019	10,904,661	189,284	11,093,945
Additions	-		-
Disposals			-
As at March 31, 2020	10,904,661	189,284	11,093,945
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2019	10,904,586	189,208	11,093,793
Depreciation for the year	-		-
Disposals			-
As at March 31, 2020	10,904,586	189,208	11,093,793
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	76	76	151
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	10,904,661	189,284	11,093,945
Accumulated Depreciation	10,904,586	189,208	11,093,793
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	76	76	151

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
			Amount in ₹
Note 2.02	**Investment**		
	In Equity Shares of Companies		
	Unquoted, fully Paidup		
	In Equity Shares of subsidiary company	**365,550,000**	378,325,000
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	**731,100**	756,650
		366,281,100	379,081,650

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.03 Trade Receivables

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Considered Good	-	-
Considered Doubtful	**62,373,826**	64,553,625
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	**62,373,826**	64,553,625
	-	-

2.04 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance with Banks in current accounts	**1,883,358**	2,632,276
	1,883,358	**2,632,276**

2.05 Income Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Income Tax (Net)	-	2,379,967
	-	**2,379,967**

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		Amount in ₹
Note 2.06 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
1000 Equity Shares without par value (1 000)	65,799,000	68,098,500
	65,799,000	68,098,500
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
100 Equity Shares each fully paid up (100)	65,799,000	68,098,500
	65,799,000	68,098,500

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	65,799,000	100	68,098,500
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**100**	**6 57 99 000**	**100**	**6 80 98 500**

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.07 Other Equity

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	(247,757,361)	(10,763,554)	**(258,520,915)**
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	(1,117,927)	(24,411,810)	**(25,529,737)**
			-
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**(248,875,288)**	**(35,175,364)**	**(284,050,652)**
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	(248,875,288)	(35,175,364)	**(284,050,652)**
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	(26,435,398)	9,983,084	**(16,452,314)**
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**(275,310,686)**	**(25,192,280)**	**(300,502,966)**

Amount in ₹

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 2.08 Borrowings		
Term Loans		
Unsecured		
Loans from related parties (Refer Note 2.16)	**579,613,786**	599,869,746
	579,613,786	599,869,746

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

Amount in ₹

2.09 Other Liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Provisions for Other Liabilities	**409,664**	176,451
Provision for Income Tax	**22,845,120**	-
	23,254,784	**176,451**

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
2.10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Legal & Professional Fees	455,124	886,730
Bank Charges	3,710	9,214
Payment to Auditors	371,045	141,752
	829,879	**1,037,696**

Reliance Infocom Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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

Amount in ₹

Earning Per Share	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Loss (Numerator used for calculation)	**(26,435,398)**	(1,117,927)
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	**(264,354)**	(11,179)

Note : 2.13

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 1 64 52 314. 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

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.
The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices.
The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

Note : 2.15

Segment Reporting

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

Note : 2.16

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	Reliliance 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.)

	Year end Balances as on 31.03.2021	
Entity Name	**Trade Receivables**	**Short Term Borrowings**
Reliance Communications Ltd	**62,373,784**	-
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(62,373,784)	-
Reliance Communications Inc	-	**577,265,640**
	-	(597,439,539)
Reliance Communication International Inc.	-	**1,222,252**
	-	(1,264,966)
Reliance communication Canada Inc	-	**29,244**
	-	(30,266)
Bonn Investment Inc		**1,096,650**
		(1,134,975)

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. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCW6935

Reliance Communications Inc

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01		**122,846,146**		174,130,176
Current Assets					
(a) Financial Assets					
(i) Investments	2.02		**1,462,200**		1,513,300
(ii) Trade Receivables	2.03		**1,595,761,137**		1,597,473,490
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.04		**13,875,748**		63,165,803
(iv) Loans	2.05		**14,688,206,131**		15,175,730,888
(b) Income Tax Asset (Net)	2.06		**12,144,807**		23,208,642
Total Assets			**16,434,296,169**		17,035,222,299
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.07	365,550,000		378,325,000	
(b) Other Equity	2.08	(675,427,445)	**(309,877,445)**	(809,257,396)	(430,932,396)
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(ii) Trade Payables	2.09	16,326,814,083		17,021,708,157	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.10	417,359,531		444,446,538	
			16,744,173,614		17,466,154,695
Total Equity and Liabilities			**16,434,296,169**		17,035,222,299
Significant Accounting Policies	**1**				
Notes on Accounts	**2**				

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications Inc

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations	2.11	308,159,020	941,214,609
II	Other Income	2.12	10,156,794	22,885,174
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**318,315,814**	964,099,783
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.13	110,018,211	1,181,230,576
	Employee Benefits Expenses	2.14	22,005,635	32,546,564
	Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation	2.01	- 45,417,315	43,377,456
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.15	21,975,500	457,972,077
	Total Expenses (IV)		**199,416,661**	1,715,126,673
V	**Profit/ (Loss) before Exceptional Items, Adjustments and Tax (III - IV)**		**118,899,153**	(751,026,890)
				-
VI	**Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax**		**118,899,153**	(751,026,890)
VII	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax		10,794,590	343,749
	- (Excess) /Short Provision of earlier years		-	(570,520)
VIII	**(Loss) After Tax (VI - VII)**		**108,104,563**	(750,800,118)
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**25,725,388**	(51,395,511)
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**133,829,951**	(802,195,629)
IX	**Earnings per Share of USD each fully paid up (before and after Exceptional Items)**	2.17		
	- Basic (₹)		1,081,045.63	(7,508,001.18)
	- Diluted (₹)		1,081,045.63	(7,508,001.18)
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		
	Notes on Accounts	2		

As per our Report of even date
For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications Inc

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	1.4.2019	345,775,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year		32,550,000
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2020	378,325,000
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2020	378,325,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year		(12,775,000)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2021	365,550,000

B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Attributable to Equity Holders**		**Total**
	Retained Earnings	**Other Comprehensive Income**	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	(83,884,704)	76,822,937	**(7,061,767)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(750,800,118)	(51,395,511)	**(802,195,629)**
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**(834,684,823)**	**25,427,427**	**(809,257,396)**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	(834,684,823)	25,427,427	**(809,257,396)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	108,104,563	25,725,388	**133,829,951**
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**(726,580,259)**	**51,152,815**	**(675,427,445)**

As per our Report of even date
For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications Inc

Cash Flow Statement from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit/ (Loss) before Income tax	**118,899,153**	**(751,026,890)**
	Adjusted for:		
	Depreciation and amortization	45,417,315	43,377,456
	Advance written off		
	Provision for Doubtful Advacnes		
	Provision for Taxes	269,245	9,316,272
	Operating Profit/ (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**164,585,713**	**(698,333,161)**
	Adjusted for:		
	Receivables and other Advances	804,683	(463,127,271)
	Trade Payables	(721,981,081)	2,148,156,508
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	18,868,204	(35,010,630)
	Cash Generated from Operations	**(537,722,482)**	**951,685,446**
	Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**(537,722,482)**	**951,685,446**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Loans to Related Parties	**(488,432,426)**	967,633,875
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	**(488,432,426)**	**967,633,875**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(49,290,055)**	**(15,948,429)**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	63,165,803	79,114,232
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**13,875,748**	**63,165,803**

As per our Report of even date
For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications Inc

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.

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 Comapny 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 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
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 Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.01. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at March 31, 2020	1,154,124,565	1,154,124,565
Additions	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-
Disposals	(659,452)	(659,452)
Exchange Differences	(38,971,601)	(38,971,601)
As at March 31, 2021	1,114,493,512	1,114,493,512
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at March 31, 2019	979,994,389	979,994,389
Depreciation for the year	45,417,315	45,417,315
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Differences	(33,764,338)	(33,764,338)
As at March 31, 2021	991,647,366	991,647,366
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	122,846,146	122,846,146
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021	1,114,493,512	1,114,493,512
Accumulated Depreciation	991,647,366	991,647,366
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	122,846,146	122,846,146

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at March 31, 2019	1,020,110,469	1,020,110,469
Additions	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Differences	134,014,096	134,014,096
As at March 31, 2020	1,154,124,565	1,154,124,565
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at March 31, 2019	818,637,758	818,637,758
Depreciation for the year	43,377,456	43,377,456
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Differences	117,979,176	117,979,176
As at March 31, 2020	979,994,389	979,994,389
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	174,130,176	174,130,176
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	1,154,124,565	1,154,124,565
Accumulated Depreciation	979,994,389	979,994,389
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	174,130,176	174,130,176

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 2.02 Investment		
In Equity Shares of Companies		
Unquoted, fully Paidup		
100 (100) of Reliance Communications International Inc.	731,100	756,650
100 (100) of Reliance Communications Canada Inc.	731,100	756,650
	1,462,200	**1,513,300**

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

2.03 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Receivable from Related Parties (Refer Note 2.21)	**1,563,725,698**	1,552,661,510
Receivable from Others Considered Good	**32,035,439**	44,811,980
Considered Doubtful	**894,419,131**	925,676,700
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	**894,419,131**	925,676,700
	1,595,761,137	1,597,473,490

2.04 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Balance with Banks	**13,875,748**	63,165,803
	13,875,748	**63,165,803**

2.05 Loans

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured,Considered good		
Advances to Related Parties(Refer Note 2.21)	**14,667,535,343**	15,155,967,770
Other Advances and Receivables		
Considered good	**20,670,788**	19,763,118
Unsecured, Doubtful		
Considered doubtful	**381,521,099**	394,854,246
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	**381,521,099**	394,854,246
	20,670,788	19,763,118
	14,688,206,131	15,175,730,888

2.06 Income Tax Asset (Net)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Advance Tax (Net)	**12,144,807**	23,208,642
	12,144,807	**23,208,642**

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		(Amount in ₹)
Note 2.07 Share Capital		
Authorised		
1 000 Equity Shares of USD .01 each (1 000)	**3,655,500,000**	**3,783,250,000**
	3,655,500,000	3,783,250,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
100 Equity Shares of USD .01 each fully paid up (100)	**365,550,000**	378,325,000
	365,550,000	378,325,000

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 entitlled to receive remaining assets of the company.

10(d) **Reconcilation 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**	365,550,000	100	378,325,000
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year		-	-	-
At the end of the year	100	365,550,000	100	378,325,000

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.08 Other Equity (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	**(83,884,704)**	**76,822,937**	**(7,061,767)**
Restated balance as at 01.04.2019	(83,884,704)	76,822,937	**(7,061,767)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(750,800,118)	(51,395,511)	**(802,195,629)**
			-
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**(834,684,822)**	**25,427,426**	**(809,257,396)**
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	(834,684,822)	25,427,426	**(809,257,396)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	108,104,563	25,725,388	**133,829,951**
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**(726,580,259)**	**51,152,814**	**(675,427,445)**

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.09 Trade Payables

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	**-**	-
Payable to Related Parties(Refer Note 2.21)	**15,067,604,842**	15,739,472,092
Others	**1,259,209,241**	1,282,236,065
	16,326,814,083	17,021,708,157

2.10 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Advance from Customers and Income Received in Advance from related Parties(Refer Note 2.21)	**384,133,092**	385,480,134
Advance from Customers and Income Received in Advance from others	**3,093,968**	247,778
Others	**30,132,471**	58,718,626
	417,359,531	444,446,538

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021 (Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
2.11 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Revenue (Refer Note 2.21)	**308,159,020**	941,214,609
	308,159,020	941,214,609
2.12 OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income	1,662,312	6,938,074
Bad Debts Recovered	-	15,947,100
Provisions / Creditors written back	8,494,482	-
	10,156,794	22,885,174
2.13 NETWORK EXPENSES		
Access Charges(Refer Note 2.21)	**52,707,108**	1,124,886,274
Telecom circuit cost & Equipments	**57,311,103**	54,481,681
Electricity Charges& Utility	**-**	1,862,621
	110,018,211	1,181,230,576
2.14 PAYMENT TO AND PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES		
Salaries	**22,005,635**	32,546,564
	22,005,635	32,546,564
2.15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Insurance	**-**	6,488,698
Rates & Taxes	**1,075,139**	17,616,846
Legal & Professional Fees	**16,794,389**	18,507,768
Communication Expenses	**438,382**	450,118
Business Promotion Expenses	**-**	3,402,048
Bank Charges	**284,592**	312,918
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	**2,640,908**	3,392,385
Payment to Auditors	**742,090**	1,134,016
Advances Written off	**-**	406,667,281
	21,975,500	457,972,077

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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Loss (Numerator used for calculation)	**108,104,563**	(750,800,118)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**100.00**	100.00
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	**1,081,046**	(7,508,001)

Note : 2.18

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 13 38 29 951. 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

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.

The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices. The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown.

The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

Note : 2.20

Segment Reporting

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

2.21 Related Party Transctions

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. No.	**Name of the Related Party**	**Relationship**
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:

(Amount in ₹)

Figures in brackets are pertaining to March 31, 2020

	For the year ended March 31,2021		**As At March 31, 2021**				
Entity Name	**Service Income**	**Access Charges**	**Trade Receivables**	**Investments**	**Loans & Advances Given**	**Trade Payables**	**Other Liabilities**
Reliance Communications Ltd.	**140,781,501**	**11,543,758**	**986,511,494**		**731,100**	**12,017,288,636**	
	(283,903,946)	(207,105,256)	(986,620,544)	-	(756,650)	(12,613,996,240)	
Reliance Infocom Inc.					**577,265,672**		
					(597,439,572)		
Reliance Communications International Inc.	**83,051,747**			**731,100**	**225,164,318**	**571,877,955**	
	(111,911,896)	-	-	(756,650)	(233,033,212)	(587,638,437)	
Reliance Communications Canada Inc.	**1,473,584**			**731,100**	**4,971,480**		**20,882,823**
	(1,985,486)	-	-	(756,650)	(9,685,120)	-	(23,115,119)
Bonn Investment Inc.				-	**4,772,124**		
				-	(361,082,755)		
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited			**217,221,069**		**434,324,518**	**4,201,426**	
			(224,812,367)		(449,503,004)	(4,348,255)	
Reliance Globalcom B.V.					**10,969,901,389**		
					(11,353,225,672)		
Reliance Communications (UK) Limited	**4,021,089**	**-**	**255,016,989**		**33,143,396**	**1,507,853,354**	
	(6,110,284)	(50,671,166)	(256,949,011)		(23,789,270)	(1,560,548,803)	
Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited	**27,001,857**	**34,149,803**	**961,431,009**		**406,247,891**	**1,280,228,086**	
	(308,849,557)	(323,303,805)	(970,665,270)		(417,001,428)	(1,290,148,821)	
Reliance Communications (Singapore) Pte. Limited	**-**		**-**		**2,429,326**	-	
	-		-		(2,514,225)	-	
Reliance Communications (New Zealand) Pte Limited	**-**		**-**		**13,525**		
	-		-		(13,998)		
Reliance FLAG Pacific Holdings Limited					**1,632,800,745**		
					(1,689,862,787)		
Reliance Communications (Australia) Pty Limited	**-**				**17,407,155**		**43,631,375**
	-				(18,015,489)		(45,156,176)

Reliance Communications Inc

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

Note : 2.22

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 : 2.23

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784
Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCX8804

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
(a) Financial Assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	**2.01**		**61,960,473**		60,021,875
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2.02**		**32,345,429**		20,105,754
(iii) Loans	**2.03**		**1,084,883,388**		1,118,572,042
(b) Other Current Assets	**2.04**		**15,296,074**		15,830,631
Total Assets			**1,194,485,364**		1,214,530,303
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.05**	731,100		756,650	
(b) Other Equity	**2.06**	580,073,950	**580,805,050**	594,209,802	594,966,452
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Trade Payables	**2.07**	609,569,093		613,803,384	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	**2.08**	3,009,745		2,779,039	
(c) Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	**2.09**	1,101,475	**613,680,314**	2,981,428	619,563,851
Total Equity and Liabilities			**1,194,485,364**		1,214,530,303

Significant Accounting Policies **1**
Notes on Accounts **2**
As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		Notes		For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020
	INCOME					
I	Revenue from Operations	2.10		152,514,337		231,581,518
II	Other Income	2.11		-		14,206,669
III	**Total Income (I + II)**			**152,514,337**		245,788,187
IV	**EXPENSES**					
	Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.12		121,686,977		168,597,840
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.13		24,314,873		66,192,560
	Total Expenses (IV)			**146,001,851**		234,790,399
V	**Profit before Exceptional Items, Adjustments and Tax (III - IV)**			**6,512,486**		10,997,788
VI	**Profit Before Tax**			**6,512,486**		10,997,789
VII	Tax expense:					
	- Current Tax		494,455		713,509	
	- Earlier Years		-		-	
			494,455		713,509	
				494,455		713,509
VIII	**Profit After Tax (VI - VII)**			**6,018,032**		10,284,280
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			**(20,153,883)**		50,874,455
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			**(14,135,852)**		61,158,735
	- Basic (₹)	2.15		60,180.32		102,842.80
	- Diluted (₹)			60,180.32		102,842.80

Significant Accounting Policies
Notes on Accounts
As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications International 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	1.4.2019	1
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2020	1
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2020	1
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2021	1

B. Other Equity (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Attributable to Equity Holders**		**Total**
	Retained Earnings	**Other Comprehensive Income**	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	503,122,648	29,928,419	**533,051,067**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	10,284,280	50,874,455	**61,158,735**
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**513,406,928**	**80,802,874**	**594,209,802**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	513,406,928	80,802,874	**594,209,802**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	6,018,032	(20,153,883)	**(14,135,852)**
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**519,424,959**	**60,648,991**	**580,073,950**

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before Income tax	**6,512,486**	**10,997,789**
	Adjusted for:		
	Other Financial Cost		
	Creditors write off no longer required	-	14,206,669
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**6,512,486**	**25,204,457**
	Adjusted for:		
	Receivables and other Advances	(5,736,438)	(27,092,629)
	Trade Payables	(64,207,023)	104,655,392
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	41,487,540	34,692,430
	Cash Generated from Operations	**(21,943,435)**	137,459,650
	Less : Income Tax Paid	**494,455**	713,509
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**(21,448,980)**	138,173,160
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Repayment of Loans from Related Parties	**(33,688,654)**	146,040,641
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	**(33,688,654)**	146,040,641
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	**12,239,675**	**(7,867,481)**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	20,105,754	27,973,235
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**32,345,429**	**20,105,754**

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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 Comapny 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 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

2.01 Trade Receivables

Particulars	**As on March 31, 2021**	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Related Parties (Refer Note 2.19)	**3,584,730**	3,710,006
Considered Good	58,375,743	56,311,869
Considered Doubtful	**24,304,425**	25,153,800
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	**24,304,425**	25,153,800
	61,960,473	**60,021,875**

2.02 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	**As on March 31, 2021**	As on March 31, 2020
Balance with Banks	**32,345,429**	20,105,754
	32,345,429	**20,105,754**

2.03 Loans

Particulars	**As on March 31, 2021**	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured,Considered good		
Other Loans and Advances		
Loans and Advances to Related parties (Refer Note 2.19)		
Considered good	**1,084,883,388**	1,118,572,042
Unsecured, Doubtful		
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	**-**	-
	1,084,883,388	1,118,572,042
	1,084,883,388	1,118,572,042

2.04 Other Current Assets

Particulars	**As on March 31, 2021**	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured,Considered good	-	-
Deposits	15,296,074	15,830,631
	15,296,074	**15,830,631**

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 2.05 Share Capital		
Authorised		
1 000 Equity Shares of USD .01 each (1 000)	**731**	757
	731	757
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1 00 Equity Shares of USD .01 each fully paid up (100)	**731,100**	**756,650**
	731,100	756,650

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 entitlled to receive remaining assets of the company.

5(d) Reconcilation 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**	731,100	100	731,100
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year	**-**	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**100**	**731,100**	**100**	**731,100**

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.06 Other Equity (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	503,122,648	29,928,419	**533,051,067**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	10,284,280	50,874,455	**61,158,735**
	-		**-**
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**513,406,928**	**80,802,874**	**594,209,802**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2019	513,406,928	80,802,874	**594,209,802**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	6,018,032	(20,153,883)	**(14,135,852)**
Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	-		**-**
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**519,424,959**	**60,648,991**	**580,073,950**

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

2.07 Trade Payables

Particulars	**As on March 31, 2021**	As on March 31, 2020
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	**-**	-
Others	**609,569,093**	613,803,384
	609,569,093	613,803,384

2.08 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	**As on March 31, 2021**	As on March 31, 2020
Others	**3,009,745**	2,779,039
	3,009,745	**2,779,039**

2.09 Income Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	**As on March 31, 2021**	As on March 31, 2020
Income Tax (Net)	**1,101,475**	2,981,428
	1,101,475	2,981,428

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
2.10 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Retail Traffic Income	152,514,337	231,581,518
	152,514,337	**231,581,518**
2.11 OTHER INCOME		
Creditors / Provision Write Back	-	14,206,669
	-	**14,206,669**
2.12 NETWORK EXPENSES		
Charges for Commercial Support Service	22,609,156	39,915,638
Whole Traffic cost	33,866,019	34,766,586
License & Application Fees	7,478,390	17,316,245
Toll free Access	57,733,412	76,599,370
	121,686,977	**168,597,840**
2.13 Sales and General Administration Expenses		
Merchant Bank Charges	15,394,977	18,649,889
Professional Fees	906,251	2,126,634
Bank Charges	1,877,166	9,749,782
Software License Fee	218,174	416,751
Bad Debts	-	23,561,762
Advances written off	-	5,140,239
Repairs and Maintainance	5,398,841	5,626,115
Payment to Auditors	519,463	921,388
	24,314,873	**66,192,560**

Reliance Communications International Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

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

(Amount in ₹)

Earning Per Share	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**6,018,032**	10,284,280
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	**60,180**	102,843

Note : 2.16

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 60 18 032. 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

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.

The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices. The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown.

The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

Note : 2.18

Segment Reporting

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

Note : 2.19

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	Reliliance Communications, Inc.	Holding Company
3	Bonn Investment Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Reliance Infocom Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ld	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.	22,609,156		552,671,679
	(39,915,638)		(561,307,258)
Reliliance Communications, Inc.	33,866,019	366,293,374	-
	(34,766,586)	(354,605,233)	(-)
Bonn Investment Inc.	-	169,249,650	-
	(-)	(175,164,475)	(-)
Reliance Infocom Inc.	-	1,222,252	-
	(-)	(1,264,966)	(-)
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	-	567,288,196	28,209,256
	(-)	(587,113,409)	(29,195,095)
Reliance Communications (Hong Kong) Limited	-		4,555,871
	(-)		(4,715,086)
Reliance Communications Canada Inc.	-	-	-
	(-)	(423,951)	(-)

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:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 2.02)	**32,345,429**	20,105,754
Total	**32,345,429**	20,105,754
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:

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	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 (Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
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. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 06.07.2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCY8784

Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
(a) Financial Assets					
(i) Trade Receivables	**2.01**		**3,983,640**		2,763,069
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2.02**		**6,240,149**		6,107,495
(iii) Loans and Advances	**2.03**		**15,940,571**		13,460,307
Total Assets			**26,164,360**		22,330,871
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.04**	731,100		756,650	
(b) Other Equity	**2.05**	(3,335,764)	**(2,604,664)**	(3,412,608)	(2,655,958)
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Trade Payables	**2.06**	28,456,143		24,900,601	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	**2.07**	312,882		86,228	
			28,769,024		24,986,829
Total Equity and Liabilities			**26,164,360**		22,330,871

Significant Accounting Policies	**1**
Notes on Accounts	**2**

As per our Report of even date

For M. S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 39784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021

Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations	2.08	6,537,739	9,242,160
II	Other Income	2.09	-	108,157
III	**Total Income**		**6,537,739**	9,350,316
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Access Charges, License Fees and Network Expenses	2.10	5,952,256	5,983,564
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.11	539,766	3,108,267
	Total Expenses (IV)		**6,492,021**	9,091,831
V	**Profit Before Tax (III - IV)**		**45,717**	258,485
VI	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax		84,598	108,511
VII	**Profit After Tax**		**(38,881)**	149,974
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**115,724**	(297,125)
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**76,843**	(147,151)
VIII	**Earnings per Share**	2.13		
	- Basic		768.43	(1,471.51)
	- Diluted		768.43	(1,471.51)
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		
	Notes on Accounts	2		

As per our Report of even date

For M. S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 39784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021

Reliance Communications Canada 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 year	1.4.2019	691,550
Foreign Exchange Variation		65,100
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2020	756,650
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.4.2020	756,650
Foreign Exchange Variation		(25,550)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2021	731,100

B. Other Equity (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Attibutable to Equity Holders**		**Total**
	Retained Earnings	**Other Comprehensive Income**	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	(3,035,425)	(230,032)	**(3,265,457)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	149,974	(297,125)	**(147,151)**
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**(2,885,451)**	**(527,157)**	**(3,412,608)**
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	(2,885,451)	(527,157)	**(3,412,608)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(38,881)	115,724	**76,843**
Balance as at 31.3.2021	**(2,924,332)**	**(411,432)**	**(3,335,764)**

As per our Report of even date
For M. S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 39784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021

Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before Income tax	**45,717**	258,485
	Adjusted for:	**-**	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**45,717**	258,485
	Adjusted for:		
	Receivables and other Advances	(3,700,835)	(9,681,014)
	Trade Payables	3,782,196	5,288,993
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	90,173	(232,024)
	Cash Generated from Operations	**217,251**	(4,365,560)
	Less : Income Tax Paid	**(84,598)**	(108,511)
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**132,653**	(4,474,072)
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	**-**	**-**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	**-**	**-**
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**132,654**	**(4,474,071)**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,107,495	10,581,566
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**6,240,149**	**6,107,495**

As per our Report of even date
For M. S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 39784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021

Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

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

1.01 General Information

Reliance Communications Canada, Inc. (the “Company”) is a Delaware corporation incorporated on April 07, 2004 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Communications, Inc. The new Company provides international telecommunication services between Canada 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.

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 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 Comapny 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.

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

(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 Canada Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

2.01 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Considered Good	**3,983,640**	2,763,069
Considered Doubtful	**-**	**-**
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	**-**	-
	3,983,640	**2,763,069**

2.02 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Balance with Banks	**6,240,149**	6,107,495
in current accounts		
	6,240,149	**6,107,495**

2.03 Loans and Advances

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Unsecured,Considered good		
Other Loans and Advances		
Loans and Advances to Related parties (Refer Note 2.17)	**15,940,571**	**13,460,307**
Others	**-**	**-**
Unsecured, Doubtful		
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances		
	15,940,571	13,460,307
	15,940,571	13,460,307

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 2.04 Share Capital		
Authorised		
1 000 Equity Shares of USD .01 each (1 000)	**7,311,000**	756,650
	7,311,000	756,650
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1 00 Equity Shares of USD .01 each fully paid up (100)	**731,100**	756,650
	731,100	756,650

2.05(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

2.05(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

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 entitlled to receive remaining assets of the company.

2.05(d) Reconcilation 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**	731,100	100	731,100
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year	**-**	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**100**	**731,100**	**100**	**731,100**

Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

2.05 Other Equity (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	(3,035,425)	(230,032)	**(3,265,457)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	149,974	(297,125)	**(147,151)**
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**(2,885,451)**	**(527,157)**	**(3,412,608)**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	(2,885,451)	(527,157)	**(3,412,608)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(38,881)	115,724	**76,843**
Balance as at 31.3.2021	**(2,924,332)**	**(411,432)**	**(3,335,764)**

Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

2.06 Trade Payables

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Due to Related Parties (Refer Note 2.17)	**28,182,283**	24,600,507
Others	**273,859**	300,093
	28,456,143	24,900,601

2.07 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Others	**146,220**	-
Provision for Tax	**166,662**	86,228
	312,882	86,228

Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Note		
2.08 Revenue from Operations		
Retail Traffic Income	**6,537,739**	9,242,160
	6,537,739	9,242,160
2.09 OTHER INCOME		
Creditors / Provision Write Back	**-**	108,157
Charges for Commercial Support Service	**-**	-
	-	108,157
2.10 NETWORK EXPENSES		
Charges for Commercial Support Service (Refer Note 2.17)	**4,478,745**	4,001,942
Whole Traffic cost	**1,473,510**	1,981,622
	5,952,256	5,983,564
2.11 Sales and General Administration Expenses		
Professional Fees	**385,781**	330,707
Bank Charges	**5,566**	7,442
Payment to Auditors	**148,418**	141,752
Provision for advances	**-**	2,628,366
	539,766	3,108,267

Reliance Communications Canada Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the financial statement for the year ended March 31,2021

Note : 2.12

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

Note : 2.13

Earning Per Share

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**76,843**	**(147,151)**
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**100**	**100**
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	**768**	**(1,472)**

Note : 2.14

Going Concern

For the Period ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net profit of Rs 76 843 and the net worth of the company has been fully eroded.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 : 2.15

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months. The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices. The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

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.	Holding Company
3	Reliance Infocom Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Reliance Communications International Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary

(Amount in ₹)

	During the Year 2020-2021	**As At March 31,2021**	
Entity Name	**Network Operating Expenses**	**Loans & Advances Given**	**Trade Payables**
Reliance Communications Ltd.	**4,190,137**	**-**	**17,837,231**
	(4,001,942)	-	(18,460,595)
Reliliance Communications, Inc.	**2,074,809**	**12,976,513**	**-**
	(1,981,622)	(13,430,008)	-
Reliance Infocom Inc.	**-**	**29,244**	**-**
	-	(30,266)	-
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd	**-**	**-**	**1,938,271**
	-	-	(2,006,008)
Reliance Communications International Inc.	**-**	**-**	**3,994,365**
	-	-	(4,133,957)

Note : 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:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 2.02)	**6,240,149**	6,107,495
Total	**6,240,149**	6,107,495
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:

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
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 : 2.19

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs. 73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date
For M.S.Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 039784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 M.S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.109407W

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No.039784

Place: Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021
UDIN: 21039784AAABCZ8457

Bonn Investment Inc.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	**2.01**		**375,920,465**		403,469,275
Current Assets					
(a) Financial Assets					
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2.02**		**10,072,672**		19,361,029
(ii) Loans	**2.03**		**2,996,028**		3,112,739
(b) Income Tax Assets (Net)	**2.04**		**-**		48,804
Total Assets			**388,989,165**		425,991,847
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Shareholder's Fund					
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.05**	731,100		756,650	
(b) Other Equity	**2.06**	(141,037,264)	**(140,306,164)**	(122,875,435)	(122,118,785)
LIABILITIES					
Non-Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	**2.07**	518,139,688	**518,139,688**	536,247,292	536,247,292
Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Trade Payables	**2.08**	676		-	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	**2.09**	1,929,665		2,421,280	
(c) Other Liabilities	**2.10**	9,225,299	**11,155,641**	9,442,060	11,863,340
Total Equity and Liabilities			**388,989,165**		425,991,847
Significant Accounting Policies	**1**				
Notes on Accounts	**2**				

As per our Report of even date
For M. S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 39784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021

Bonn Investment Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II	Other Income	2.11	7,124,064	13,655,443
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**7,124,064**	13,655,443
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation	2.01	14,134,054	13,499,256
	Sales and General Administration Expenses	2.12	15,484,005	14,401,053
	Total Expenses (IV)		**29,618,059**	27,900,308
V	**Profit/ (Loss) before Exceptional Items, Adjustments and Tax (III - IV)**		**(22,493,995)**	(14,244,865)
VI	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax		**152,425**	124,529
	- Short/ (Excess) provision of earlier years		-	-
VII	**Profit/(Loss) After Tax (V - VI)**		**(22,646,420)**	(14,369,395)
VIII	**Profit / (Loss) After Tax**		**(22,646,420)**	(14,369,395)
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**4,484,591**	(10,222,840)
	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**(18,161,829)**	(24,592,235)
IX	**Earnings per Share**	2.14		
	- Basic		(226,464.20)	(143,693.95)
	- Diluted		(226,464.20)	(143,693.95)
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		
	Notes on Accounts	2		

As per our Report of even date
For M. S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 39784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 07.07.2021

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	1.4.2019	651,750
Foreign exchange varience		104,900
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2020	756,650
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.4.2020	756,650
Foreign exchange varience		(25,550)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	31.3.2021	731,100

B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Attributable to Equity Holders**		**Total**
	Retained Earnings	**Other Comprehensive Income**	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	(93,799,543)	(4,483,658)	**(98,283,200)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(14,369,395)	(10,222,840)	**(24,592,235)**
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**(108,168,937)**	**(14,706,498)**	**(122,875,435)**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	(108,168,937)	(14,706,498)	**(108,168,937)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(22,646,420)	4,484,591	**(18,161,829)**
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**(130,815,357)**	**(10,221,907)**	**(141,037,264)**

As per our Report of even date
For M. S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 39784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 07.07.2021

Bonn Investment Inc.

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before Income tax	**(22,493,995)**	(14,244,865)
	Adjusted for:		
	Depreciation and Amortisation	14,134,054	13,499,256
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(8,359,941)**	(745,610)
	Adjusted for:		
	Receivables and other Advances	165,514	417,880
	Trade Payables	(707,699)	10,351,136
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(386,232)	382,410
	Cash Generated from Operations	**(8,902,125)**	10,023,406
	Less : Income Tax Paid	-	-
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	**(9,288,357)**	10,405,816
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		5,012,936
	Financial Charges		
	Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	-	**5,012,936**
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(9,288,357)**	15,418,752
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,361,029	3,942,277
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**10,072,672**	**19,361,029**

As per our Report of even date
For M. S. Sethi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 109407W

For and on Behalf of the Board

Manoj Sethi
Proprietor
Membership No. 39784

Vaishali Mane
Director

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 07.07.2021

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.

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

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 Comapny 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.

1.11 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, 2020	547,682,611	221,623	547,904,234
Additions	-	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange Differences	(18,493,743)	-	(18,493,743)
As at March 31, 2021	529,188,868	221,623	529,410,491
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2020	144,213,336	221,623	144,434,959
Depreciation for the year	14,134,054	-	14,134,054
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange Differences	(5,078,986)	-	(5,078,986)
As at March 31, 2021	153,268,404	221,623	153,490,026
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	375,920,465	-	375,920,465
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	529,188,868	221,623	529,410,491
Accumulated Depreciation	153,268,404	221,623	153,490,026
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	375,920,465	-	375,920,465

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at March 31, 2019	494,636,856	221,623	494,858,479
Additions	-	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-	-
Deductions/ Adjustment Incuding on Account of CTR	-	-	-
Exchange Differences	53,045,755	-	53,045,755
As at March 31, 2020	547,682,611	221,623	547,904,234
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at March 31, 2019	112,709,467	221,623	112,931,090
Depreciation for the year	13,499,256	-	13,499,256
Deductions/ Adjustment Incuding on Account of CTR	-	-	-
Exchange Differences	18,004,614	-	18,004,614
As at March 31, 2020	144,213,336	221,623	144,434,959
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	403,469,275	-	403,469,275
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	547,682,611	221,623	547,904,234
Accumulated Depreciation	144,213,336	221,623	144,434,959
Closing net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	403,469,275	-	403,469,275

“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, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Balance with Banks in current accounts	10,072,672	19,361,029
	10,072,672	19,361,029

2.03 Loans

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note 2.18)	1,096,650	1,134,975
Others	1,874,425	1,939,931
Deposits	24,953	37,833
	2,996,028	3,112,739

2.04 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Income Tax (Net)	-	48,804
	-	48,804

Notes on Accounts to the Financial Statements

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 2.05 Share Capital		
Authorised		
1 000 Equity Shares of USD .01 each (1 000)	731	757
	731	757
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1 00 Equity Shares of USD .01 each fully paid up (100)	731,100	756,650
	731,100	756,650

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 entitlled to receive remaining assets of the company.

(Amount in ₹)

2.05 (d) Reconcilation 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	731,100	100	756,650
Add/ (Less): Changes during the year	-			
At the end of the year	**100**	**731,100**	**100**	**756,650**

Bonn Investment Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the Financial Statements

2.06 Other Equity (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Attributable to Equity Holders		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2019	(93,799,543)	(4,483,658)	**(98,283,200)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(14,369,395)	(10,222,840)	**(24,592,235)**
Transfer to retained earnings			**-**
Balance as at 31.03.2020	**(108,168,937)**	**(14,706,498)**	**(122,875,435)**
Restated balance at 01.04.2020	(108,168,937)	(14,706,498)	**(122,875,435)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(22,646,420)	4,484,591	**(18,161,829)**
Balance as at 31.3.2021	**(130,815,357)**	**(10,221,907)**	**(141,037,264)**

Notes on Accounts to the Financial Statements

(Amount in ₹)

		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020
Note 2.07 Borrowings				
Term Loans				
Unsecured				
Loans from related parties (Refer Note 2.18)	518,139,688	518,139,688	536,247,292	536,247,292
		518,139,688		**536,247,292**

Bonn Investment Inc.

Notes on Accounts to the Financial Statements

2.08 Trade Payables (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Others	**676**	-
	676	-

2.09 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Security Deposit	**1,827,750**	2,421,280
Provision for Tax	**101,915**	-
	1,929,665	2,421,280

2.10 Other Liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2020
Provisions for Other Liabilities	**9,225,299**	9,442,060
	9,225,299	9,442,060

Bonn Investment Inc.

Notes forming part of the Statement of Profit and Loss

(Amount in ₹)

Note	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
2.11 OTHER INCOME		
Rent	**7,124,064**	13,655,443
	7,124,064	13,655,443
2.12 Sales and General Administration Expenses		
Insurance Rates and taxes	**10,030,781**	9,128,097
Legal & Professional Fees	**242,122**	217,883
Bank Charges	**7,421**	19,845
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	**222,967**	32,170
Electricity Utilities expenses	**4,832,296**	4,932,181
Payment to Auditors	**148,418**	70,876
	15,484,005	14,401,053
2.12 A Payment to Auditors		
Audit Fees	**148,418**	70,876
	148,418	70,876

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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**(22,646,420)**	(14,369,395)
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**100**	100
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	**(226,464)**	(143,694)

Note : 2.15

Going Concern

For the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has reported a net loss of Rs 1 81 61 829 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

Impact of COVID-19:

While the Company is sensitive about the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19), not only on the human life but on businesses and industrial activity across the globe, however, its effect will only be realized and ascertained over the next few months.

The Company has been monitoring the situation closely and has taken proactive measures to comply with various directions / regulations / guidelines issued by the Government to ensure safety of employees across all its offices. The Company has continued to provide services to its Enterprise customers without any interruptions and honour commitments, despite facing all odds during lockdown.

The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's future financial results will depend on upcoming developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the action to mitigate its spread.

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	Reliliance 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 pertains to previous year.)

(Amount in ₹)

Entity Name	**As at March 31, 2021 Short Term Borrowings**
Reliance Communications Inc.	**348,890,038**
	(361,082,817)
Reliance Communications International Inc.	**169,249,650**
	(175,164,475)
	Loans to Related Parties
Reliance Infocom Inc.	**1,096,650**
	(1,134,975)

Note : 2.19

2.19.1 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:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 2.02)	**10,072,672**	19,361,029
Total	**10,072,672**	19,361,029
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	**676**	-
Borrowings	**518,139,688**	536,247,292

2.19.2 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:

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
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 : 2.20

The amounts relating to Balance Sheet items appearing in Indian Rupees have been translated at Closing Rate of 1 USD = Rs.73.110 (March 31, 2020 1 USD = Rs.75.665) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs.74.209 and (March 31, 2020, 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

As per our Report of even date

For M.S.Sethi & Associates Chartered Accountants Regn.No.109407W	**For and on Behalf of the Board**
Manoj Sethi Proprietor Membership No. 039784	**Vaishali Mane** Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07.07.2021

2020-21

Limited

March 31, 2021

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited

Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	**2.01**	**344,985,181**	357,041,495
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Bank balance	**2.02**	**-**	11,603,152
(ii) Other Financial Asset	**2.03**	**-**	967,680
Total		**344,985,181**	369,612,327
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.04**	**164,205**	169,944
(b) Other Equity	**2.05**	**305,598,557**	317,037,939
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	**2.06**	**39,222,418**	52,404,444
Total		**344,985,181**	369,612,327

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

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Eva Agathangelou
Director

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited
Unaudited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Other Income	2.07	-	-
		-	-
Expenditure			
Finance Costs	2.08	-	**234,387**
General Administration Expenses	2.09	**744,910**	**183,073**
		744,910	**417,460**
Profit /(Loss) before Tax		**(744,910)**	**(417,460)**
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) after Tax		**(744,910)**	**(417,460)**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
(a) Item that will reclassifed to Profit or loss			
(i) Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreig		**(10,694,472)**	27,287,174
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(11,439,382)	26,869,714
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share (₹)	**2.11**	**(332)**	**(186)**

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

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Eva Agathangelou
Director

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in ₹

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.03)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	169,944	155,322
Change in equty capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	(5,739)	14,622
Balance at the end of the year	**164,205**	169,944

(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, 2019	273,225,909	16,942,316	**290,168,225**
Net Loss for the year	(417,460)		**(417,460)**
Foreign Exchange Variance *		27,287,174	**27,287,174**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**272,808,449**	**44,229,490**	**317,037,939**
Net Profit for the year	(744,910)		**(744,910)**
Foreign Exchange Variance *	-	(10,694,472)	**(10,694,472)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**272,063,539**	**33,535,018**	**305,598,557**

* Exchange differences on translating the financial statements

For and on Behalf of the Board

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Eva Agathangelou
Director

Reliance Telecom Infrastructure (Cyprus) Holdings Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss	**(744,910)**	(417,460)
	Adjustment for		
		-	-
		(744,910)	(417,460)
	Changes in working capital		
	(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other current assets	(967,680)	
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payable	13,182,026	342,762
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(10,694,472)	1,072,999
		1,519,874	1,415,761
	Cash Generated from Operations	**774,964**	998,302
	Tax Paid	**-**	-
	Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	**774,964**	998,302
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	**-**	-
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	**-**	-
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**774,964**	998,302
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**11,603,152**	10,604,850
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**12,378,116**	11,603,152

Note:
Cash and Cash Equivalents includes cash on hand, cheques on hand.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Eva Agathangelou
Director

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.

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.

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 Comapny 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

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
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	344,985,181	357,041,495
	344,985,181	357,041,495
Note: 2.02		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	-	11,603,152
	-	11,603,152
Note: 2.03		
Other Financial Asset		
Other Receivables	-	967,680
	-	967,680
Note: 2.04		
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
500 (500) Oridinary shares of Euro 17.09 each	821,025	849,718
8,60,000 (8,60,000) Redeemable Preference shares of Euro 17.09 each	1,442,758,578	1,493,179,152
	1,443,579,603	1,494,028,869
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
100 (100) Oridinary shares of Euro 17.09 each	164,205	169,944
	164,205	169,944

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

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		(Amount in ₹)

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**	**164,205**	100	169,944
Add/Less: Changes for the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
At the end of the year	**100**	**164,205**	100	169,944

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.05		
Other Equity		
Other Comprehensive Income		
Exchange Fluctutation Reserve		
(i) Opening Balance	44,229,490	16,942,316
(ii) Additions during the year (net)	(10,694,472)	27,287,174
	33,535,018	44,229,490
Surplus /(deficit) in retained earnings		
Opening Balance	272,808,449	273,225,909
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	(744,910)	(417,460)
	272,063,539	272,808,449
Note: 2.06		
Other Current Liabilities		
Payable to Related Party (Refer Note 2.13)	36,262,414	46,766,796
Other Liabilities	2,960,005	5,637,648
	39,222,418	52,404,444

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Amount in ₹)
Note: 2.07		
Other Income		
Other Income	-	-
	-	-
Note: 2.08		
Finance Costs		
Other Finance Cost	-	234,387
	-	234,387
Note: 2.09		
General Administrative Expenses		
Auditors Remuneration	744,910	183,073
Other Professional Fees	-	-
Rates and Taxes	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-
	744,910	183,073

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

Earning Per Share

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**(744,910)**	(417,460)
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	**(332)**	(186)

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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other Current Liabilties	**36,262,414**	46,766,796

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 demostic 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. 73.110 (Previous Year 1 USD = Rs. 75.655) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (Previous Year 1 USD = Rs. 70.876).

For and on Behalf of the Board

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Eva Agathangelou
Director

2020-21

Lagerwood Investments Limited

March 31, 2021

Lagerwood Investments Limited

Unaudited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	**2.01**	**-**	26,891,341
(ii) Cash and Bank balance	**2.02**	**-**	1,820,122
Total		**-**	28,711,463
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.03**	**165,813**	171,608
(b) Other Equity	**2.04**	**(2,734,387)**	24,336,285
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	**2.05**	**2,568,574**	4,203,569
Total		**-**	28,711,463

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

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director

Lagerwood Investments Limited
Unaudited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Other Income		-	-
		-	-
Expenditure			
Finance Costs	2.06	-	-
General Administration Expenses	2.07	**269,601**	**301,719**
Selling & Marketing Expenses	2.08	**26,373,879**	-
		26,643,480	**301,719**
Profit /(Loss) Before Tax		**(26,643,480)**	**(301,719)**
Current Tax		-	-
Profit /(Loss) After Tax		**(26,643,480)**	**(301,719)**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
(a) Item that will reclassifed to Profit or loss			
(i) Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		(427,192)	2,101,151
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(27,070,672)	1,799,432
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share (₹)	**2.10**	**(11,863)**	**(134)**

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

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director

Lagerwood Investments Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-21	For the year ended 31-Mar-20
(a) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note : 2.03)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	171,608	156,844
Change in equty capital during the year	-	-
Foreign Exchange Variance	(5,795)	14,764
Balance at the end of the year	**165,813**	171,608

(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, 2019	21,049,422	1,487,431	22,536,853
Net Loss for the year	(301,719)		(301,719)
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	2,101,151	2,101,151
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**20,747,703**	**3,588,582**	**24,336,285**
Net Profit for the year	(26,643,480)	-	**(26,643,480)**
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	(427,192)	**(427,192)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(5,895,777)**	**3,161,390**	**(2,734,387)**

* Exchange differences on translating the financial statements

For and on Behalf of the Board

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director

Lagerwood Investments Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in ₹)

			For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
	Net Profit/(Loss) before tax as per statement of Profit and Loss		**(26,643,480)**	**(301,719)**
	Adjusted for:			
	Increase / (Decrease in trade and other payables	(1,493,052)		322,063
	(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables and other current assets	27,741,955		
	Effect of Exchange difference on translation of Assets & Liabilities	(1,425,544)	**24,823,359**	136,253
			24,823,359	458,316
	Cash Generated from Operations		**(1,820,121)**	156,597
	Tax Paid		**-**	-
	Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities		**(1,820,121)**	156,597
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		**-**	-
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		**-**	-
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(1,820,121)**	156,597
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**1,820,121**	1,663,524
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**-**	1,820,121

Note:
Cash and Cash Equivalents includes cash on hand, cheques on hand.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director

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 Comapny 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

(Amount in ₹)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note: 2.01		
Trade Receivables		
Considered Good	25,983,294	26,891,341
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(25,983,294)	
	-	26,891,341
Note: 2.02		
Cash & Bank Balance		
Balance With Bank in current account	-	1,820,122
	-	1,820,122
Note: 2.03		
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
5,000 (5,000) Oridinary shares of Euro 1.71 each	829,068	858,041
	829,068	858,041
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
1000 (1,000) Oridinary shares of Euro 1.71 each	165,813	171,608
	165,813	171,608

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

		As at March 31, 2021		(Amount in ₹) As at March 31, 2020

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**	**165,813**	1 000	171,608
Add/Less: Changes for the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
At the end of the year	**1 000**	**165,813**	1 000	171,608

Note: 2.04
Other Equity
Other Comprehensive Income

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Exchange Fluctutation Reserve		
(i) Opening balance	**3,588,582**	1,487,431
(ii) Aditions during the year (net)	**(427,192)**	2,101,151
	3,161,390	3,588,582
Surplus/(deficit) in retained earnings		
Opening Balance	**20,747,703**	21,049,422
Add: Profit/ (Loss) the year	**(26,643,480)**	(301,719)
	(2,734,387)	24,336,285

Note: 2.05
Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Payable to Related Party (Refer Note 2.12)	241,044	2,069,589
Other Liabilities	2,327,530	2,133,980
	2,568,574	4,203,569

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020

Note: 2.06
Finance Costs

Bank Charges	-	-
	-	-

Note: 2.07
General Administrative Expenses

Auditors Remuneration	258,247	183,073
Other Professional Fees	11,354	-
Rates and Taxes	-	95,683
Other Expenses	-	22,964
	269,601	301,719

Note: 2.08
Selling & Marketing Expenses

Provision for Doubt ful debts	26,373,879	-
	26,373,879	-

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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net Profit (Numerator used for calculation)	**(26,643,480)**	(301,719)
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	**(11,863)**	(134)

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 ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other Current Liabilties	**241,044**	2,069,589

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. 73.110 (Previous Year 1 USD = Rs. 75.655) and items relating to profit and loss have been translated at average rate of 1 USD = Rs. 74.209 and (Previous Year 1 USD = Rs.70.876).

For and on Behalf of the Board

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26.06.2021

Director