July 30, 2024

BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400001

The National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block – G, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051

Ref.: Indus Towers Limited (534816/ INDUSTOWER)

Sub.: Quarterly report for the first quarter (Q1) ended June 30, 2024

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and other applicable provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed the quarterly report being released by the Company w.r.t. the audited financial results for the first quarter (Q1) ended June 30, 2024.

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For **Indus Towers Limited**

SAMRIDHI RODHE
Digitally signed by SAMRIDHI RODHE
Date: 2024.07.30 21:40:34 +05'30'

Samridhi Rodhe
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Encl.: As above

Quarterly report on the results for the First Quarter ended June 30, 2024

Indus Towers Limited
Building No. 10, Tower A, 4th Floor, DLF Cyber City, Gurugram, Haryana – 122002

July 30, 2024

The financial statements included in this quarterly report fairly present in all material respects the financial position, results of operations, cash flow of the Company as of and for the periods presented in this report.

Supplemental Disclosures

Safe Harbor: - Some information in this report may contain forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current beliefs, expectations and intentions as to facts, actions and events that will or may occur in the future. Such statements generally are identified by forward-looking words such as “believe,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “continue,” “estimate,” “expect,” “may,” “will” or other similar words.

A forward-looking statement may include a statement of the assumptions or basis underlying the forward-looking statement. We have chosen these assumptions or basis in good faith, and we believe that they are reasonable in all material respects. However, we caution you that forward-looking statements and assumed facts or bases almost always vary from actual results, and the differences between the results implied by the forward-looking statements and assumed facts or bases and actual results can be material, depending on the circumstances. You should also keep in mind that any forward-looking statement made by us in this report or elsewhere speaks only as of the date on which we made it. New risks and uncertainties come up from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict these events or how they may affect us. We have no duty to, and do not intend to, update or revise the forward-looking statements in this report after the date hereof. In light of these risks and uncertainties, any forward-looking statement made in this report or elsewhere may or may not occur and has to be understood and read along with this supplemental disclosure.

General Risk: - Investment in equity and equity related securities involves a degree of risk and investors should not invest any funds in this Company without necessary diligence and relying on their own examination of Indus Towers Limited; along with the equity investment risk which doesn't guarantee capital protection.

Use of Certain Non-GAAP measures: - This result announcement contains certain information on the Company’s results of operations and cash flows that have been derived from amounts calculated in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) i.e. Non-GAAP measures. They should not be viewed in isolation as alternatives to the equivalent IND AS measures and should be read in conjunction with the equivalent IND AS measures.

Further, disclosures are also provided under “Use of Non – GAAP financial information” on page 24

Others: In this report, the term “Indus Towers” or “Indus” or “the Company” refers to Indus Towers Limited.

With effect from January 2015, Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust (incorporated for allotment of shares to employees as part of Employee Stock Option Plan) has been included as part of the Company. With effect from September 2015, Smartx Services Ltd. (incorporated on September 21, 2015 as a wholly owned subsidiary) has been included as a part of the Company.

Disclaimer: - This communication does not constitute an offer of securities for sale in the United States. Securities may not be sold in the United States absent registration or an exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Any public offering of securities to be made in the United States will be made by means of a prospectus and will contain detailed information about the Company and its management, as well as financial statements.

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Section A

Consolidated Results

The Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) w.e.f. April 1, 2016 with transition date being April 1, 2015 in accordance with the requirements under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements under IND AS includes the subsidiary ‘Smartx Services Limited’ and the controlled trust “Indus Tower Employee Welfare Trust”.

Section-1

INDUS TOWERS – PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE

Particulars	UNITS	Full Year Ended[2]			Quarter Ended[2]				
		2022	2023	2024	Jun 2023	Sep 2023	Dec 2023	Mar 2024	Jun 2024
Consolidated Operating Highlights									
Macro									
Towers	Nos	185,447	192,874	219,736	198,284	204,212	211,775	219,736	225,910
Co-locations	Nos	335,791	342,831	368,588	347,879	353,462	360,679	368,588	374,928
Average Sharing factor	Times	1.80	1.79	1.72	1.77	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.67
Closing Sharing factor	Times	1.81	1.78	1.68	1.75	1.73	1.70	1.68	1.66
Sharing Revenue per Tower per month[3]	Rs	80,467	76,430	71,034	73,380	71,336	71,166	70,027	68,562
Sharing Revenue per Sharing Operator per month[3]	Rs	44,264	42,608	41,198	41,556	40,940	41,454	41,435	41,094
Lean									
Co-locations	Nos		6,918	10,686	7,854	8,643	9,994	10,686	11,178
Sharing Revenue per Sharing Operator per month[3]	Rs		12,652	13,810	13,110	12,938	13,914	14,799	16,301
Financials									
Revenue[1]	Rs Mn	277,172	283,818	286,006	70,759	71,325	71,990	71,932	73,830
EBITDA[1]	Rs Mn	149,429	97,670	146,939	35,138	34,559	36,216	41,026	45,453
EBIT[1]	Rs Mn	95,755	43,447	84,967	21,054	18,959	19,883	25,071	29,436
Finance Cost (Net)	Rs Mn	14,973	14,539	7,354	3,516	2,464	107	1,267	4,082
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	Rs Mn	84,307	27,593	81,224	18,103	17,467	20,765	24,889	25,918
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	Rs Mn	63,731	20,400	60,362	13,479	12,947	15,405	18,531	19,259
Capex	Rs Mn	29,287	41,210	96,975	22,134	22,897	26,528	25,416	18,819
-of Which Maintenance & General Corporate Capex	Rs Mn	7,987	8,623	12,297	2,806	2,996	3,111	3,385	2,598
Operating Free Cash Flow[1]	Rs Mn	91,620	26,182	18,230	5,350	3,980	1,628	7,272	17,553
Adjusted Fund From Operations(AFFO)[1]	Rs Mn	112,920	58,769	102,908	24,678	23,881	25,045	29,303	33,774
Free Cash Flow	Rs Mn	30,160	14,001	1,817	58	(10,270)	8,701	3,328	18,701
Total Capital Employed	Rs Mn	392,442	399,964	475,067	413,976	440,526	450,249	475,067	481,217
Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities	Rs Mn	170,937	188,869	204,679	189,640	203,537	198,199	204,679	191,777
Net Debt / (Net Cash) without Lease Liabilities	Rs Mn	28,545	44,146	42,487	44,103	54,404	45,803	42,487	23,781
Shareholder's Equity	Rs Mn	221,505	211,095	270,388	224,336	236,989	252,050	270,388	289,440
Key Ratios									
EBITDA Margin[1]	%	53.9%	34.4%	51.4%	49.7%	48.5%	50.3%	57.0%	61.6%
EBIT Margin[1]	%	34.5%	15.3%	29.7%	29.8%	26.6%	27.6%	34.9%	39.9%
Net Profit Margin[1]	%	23.0%	7.2%	21.1%	19.0%	18.2%	21.4%	25.8%	26.1%
Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities to EBITDA (LTM)	Times	1.14	1.93	1.39	1.73	1.75	1.41	1.39	1.22
Interest Coverage ratio (LTM)	Times	9.98	6.72	19.98	7.64	9.01	14.87	19.98	19.86
Return on Capital Employed Pre Tax (LTM)	%	25.7%	11.0%	19.4%	13.8%	14.0%	19.2%	19.4%	20.9%
Return on Shareholder's Equity Pre Tax (LTM)	%	44.3%	12.8%	33.7%	18.7%	20.4%	33.5%	33.7%	34.7%
Return on Shareholder's Equity Post tax (LTM)	%	33.5%	9.4%	25.1%	13.8%	15.1%	24.8%	25.1%	25.7%
Valuation Indicators									
Market Capitalization	Rs Bn	598	385	785	443	517	536	785	1,011
Enterprise Value	Rs Bn	769	574	989	632	720	735	989	1,203
EV / EBITDA	Times	5.15	5.88	6.73	5.77	6.21	5.23	6.73	7.65
EPS (Diluted)	Rs	23.66	7.57	22.40	5.00	4.80	5.72	6.88	7.15
PE Ratio	Times	9.39	18.89	13.00	15.21	15.50	9.61	13.00	15.29

1. Revenue, EBITDA, EBIT, Operating free cash flow and Adjusted Fund from Operations (AFFO) exclude other income. Further, EBITDA, EBIT and Net profit margins have been computed on revenue excluding other income.
2. Previous periods' figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current period classifications.
3. A revenue item has been reclassified for both macro and lean towers in September 2023, and the corresponding changes have been made in the sharing revenue metrics. Previous period figures have been restated to ensure comparison.

Section 2

AN OVERVIEW

2.1 Industry Overview

The Indian telecommunications industry is one of the most competitive globally. The focus of Indian operators in the last ten years or so has been to develop an affordable mass market telecommunications service model which allows for service availability across India's urban and rural areas at affordable prices. A strong focus on optimization of operational expenses through the outsourcing of non-core areas, process innovation, cost-to-serve alignment and strategic partnerships has also resulted in steady growth of the tower industry. It is more economical for operators to lease towers from tower companies rather than build them for captive use.

Infrastructure sharing is effective in optimizing the utilization of available resources and helps to bring down the cost of providing telecommunications services. With the reduction in overall tariffs and restrictions placed by various local regulatory bodies on the installation of telecom towers, infrastructure sharing amongst service providers has become the norm in the Indian telecommunications industry in the last decade.

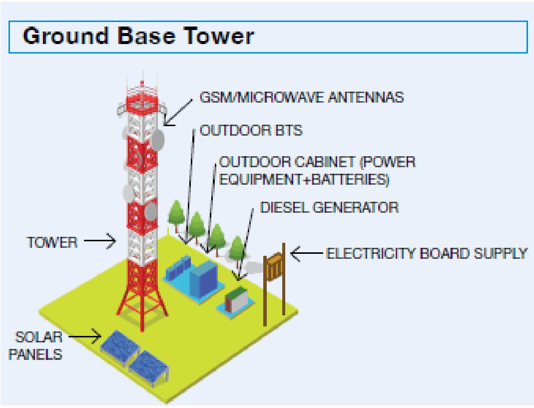
Tower companies provide the entire range of tower infrastructure that is required by wireless telecommunications service providers to offer mobile telephony services to their subscribers. Tower infrastructure refers to equipment such as towers, shelters, power regulation equipment, battery banks, diesel generator sets (DG sets), air conditioners, fire extinguishers and a security cabin, required at a site where such towers are installed.

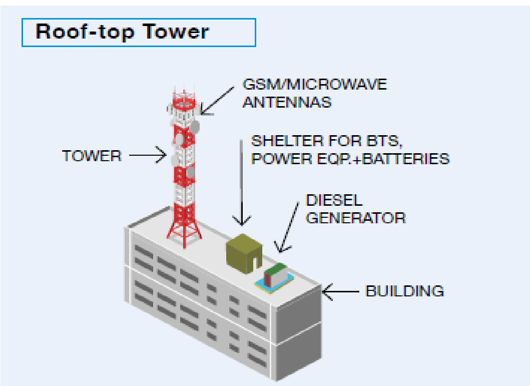
Traditionally, tower companies provided two types of towers – Ground Based Towers (GBTs) and Roof Top Towers (RTTs). Space limitations on each site and overall limited availability of land for tower installation have expanded the traditional tower products to Ground Based Mast (GBMs) that occupy less space relative to GBTs and RTTs.

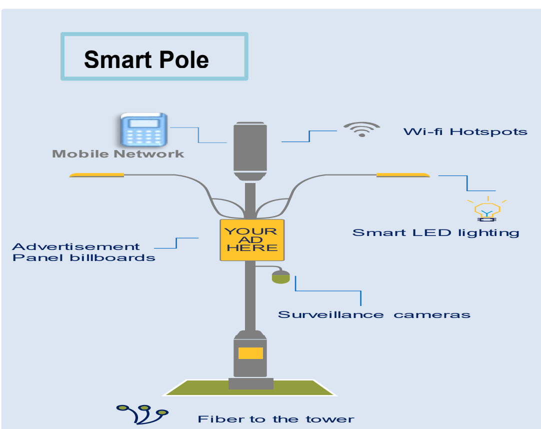
Apart from the above traditional products, tower companies are now also providing innovative solutions like smart poles, microsites, fiberized connectivity, feather sites, small cells etc. This is keeping in mind the demands of technologies such as 4G currently and technologies such as 5G which have higher capacity requirement. These newer products are expected to not only provide high coverage and capacity within a limited area, but also enhance aesthetic look of the city. There are two kinds of infrastructure that constitute a telecom tower:

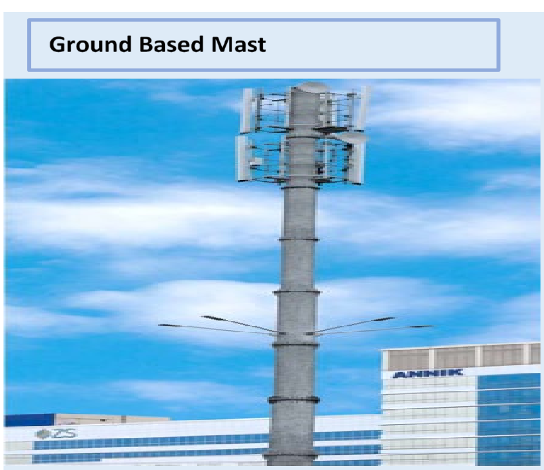
- Active Infrastructure: Radio antenna, BTS/cell site, cables, Fibre POP's etc. that are owned and supplied by telecom operators.
- Tower Infrastructure: Steel tower, shelter room, DG set, power regulation equipment, battery bank, security cabin etc. that supports active infrastructure. These are owned by tower companies.

Telecommunication sector is playing a pioneering role in fulfilling the Government's mission of Digital India and will also have an enabling role in India's journey towards Digital Economy and Industry 4.0. Infrastructure Providers (IP1) have empowered the Telecommunication Service Providers (TSPs) by providing affordable and shareable passive infrastructure. The TSPs leverage the shareable passive infrastructure not only to quickly rollout out their network but also to reap the benefits of cost efficiencies arising from infrastructure sharing, and in turn to provide affordable services to consumers. In the India Digital Economy and Industry 4.0 enablement, it is expected that Infrastructure Providers will have a more prominent role to play. This can happen when the infrastructure providers start providing active network sharing along with passive infrastructure. IP1 players can play an effective role by providing shared Transport Network and shared RAN (Radio Access Network). This will facilitate TSPs to focus on their core networks and core businesses and leverage the operational efficiency of IP1 in active network sharing. Active infrastructure sharing can also provide cost efficiencies as evidenced by the BEREC (Body of European Regulators for Electronics Communications) report, which states active infrastructure sharing has the potential to reduce the Capex by 33-35% and Opex by 25-33%. Government of India has acknowledged the critical role played by IP1 in the success of Telecom sector and intends the same to continues in the future as well as captured in National Digital Communication Policy 2018 (NDCP 2018) with proper regulatory framework by Department of Telecommunication (DoT).









Average specifications for these are summarized in the following table:

Particulars	GBT	RTT	GBM	Smart Pole	Feather Site
Space Requirement (Sq.ft)	2,500 - 4,000	300-1000	100 - 500	50-100	80-150
Height (m)	30-50	6-21	24-40	12	3-12
Occupancy Capacity (Colocations)	2-3	2-3	2-3	1-2	1-2

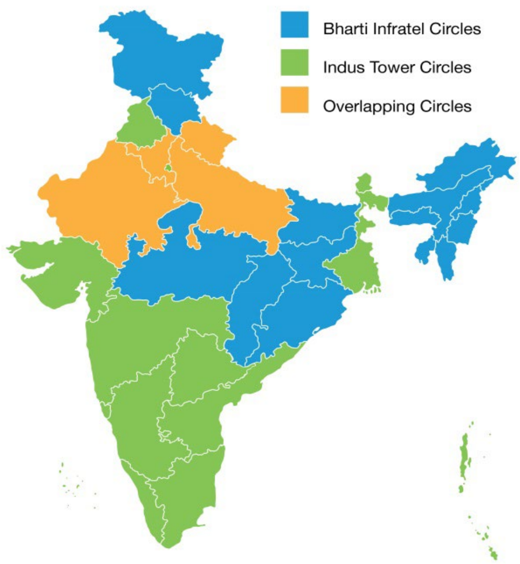
2.2 Company Overview

Indus Towers Limited is a provider of tower and related infrastructure sharing services.
Indus Towers formed by the amalgamation of erstwhile Indus Towers which was operating in 15 telecom circles with pre-merger Bharti Infratel which was operating in 11 telecom circles. Erstwhile Indus Towers was established as a joint venture in 2007, originally between Bharti Airtel, Vodafone India and Idea Cellular. The holdings underwent few changes over the years and as on 30th September 2020, Bharti Infratel, Vodafone Group Plc and Vodafone Idea held shareholding interest of 42%, 42% and 11.15% respectively in Indus. The balance 4.85% was held by P5 Asia Holding Investments (Mauritius) Limited (Providence).

Following the merger, Indus Towers is one of the largest tower infrastructure providers in the country and globally. The business of Indus Towers is to acquire, build, own, operate and maintain tower and related infrastructure. Indus provides access to their towers primarily to wireless telecommunications service providers on a shared basis, under long-term contracts. It caters to all wireless telecommunication service providers in India.

Indus has a nationwide presence with operations in all 22 telecommunications Circles in India. As of June 30, 2024, Indus owned and operated 225,910 towers with 374,928 co-locations with an average sharing factor of 1.67.

Indus Towers has ongoing Master Service Agreements (MSAs) with its customers. The MSAs are long-term contracts which set out the terms on which access is provided to the Company's towers, with all service providers being offered the same terms and receiving equal treatment at towers where they have installed their active infrastructure. Under the MSAs, Indus enters into service contracts with respect to individual towers. The MSAs and service contracts govern Indus' relationship with its customers, the services provided, and the applicable charges and incorporate annual escalation clauses to the applicable charges. This provides stability to the Company's business and provides visibility with regard to future revenues.



History of Erstwhile Indus Towers

In order to capitalize on the opportunities for tower sharing in the Indian telecommunications market, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone India and Idea Cellular agreed to establish Indus Towers as an independently managed joint venture that provides non-discriminatory shared tower services to all wireless telecommunications service providers. In furtherance of this joint venture, the parties also agreed to contribute certain identified towers to Indus Towers and to use the services of Indus Towers in the first instance for any new rollout of telecommunications towers or co-locations in 15 telecommunications circles. In this context, erstwhile Indus Towers was incorporated in November 2007 and Bharti Airtel, Bharti Infratel, Vodafone India (certain of its subsidiaries), Idea Cellular and Idea Cellular Infrastructure entered into the Indus Share Holders Agreement (SHA) to govern their relationship with respect to Indus Towers and its day-to-day operations and the Framework Agreement, which set out among other things, the basis on which towers were to be contributed to Indus Towers by the respective parties. In accordance with the Framework Agreement, Bharti Infratel, Vodafone Group Plc and Vodafone Idea held a 42%, 42% and 16% shareholding interest in Indus Towers, respectively. During the quarter ended March 2017, Aditya Birla Telecom transferred 4.85% of its stake in Indus Towers to P5 Asia Holding Investment (Mauritius) Limited. As on 30th September 2020, Bharti Infratel, Vodafone India and Vodafone Idea held shareholding interest of 42%, 42% and 11.15% respectively in Indus Towers.

The Indus SHA provided that Indus could not carry on business in the 7 telecommunications circles in which pre-merger Bharti Infratel operated in, exclusive of Indus Towers. Similarly, subject to certain exceptions, the joint venture partners were not permitted to, among other things (a) compete with the business of Indus Towers in the 15 specified telecommunications Circles that Indus operated in, (b) develop, construct or acquire any tower in the 15 specified telecommunications Circles that Indus Towers operated in and (c) directly or indirectly procure orders from or do business with any entity that has been a customer of Indus Towers during the previous two-year period in competition with the business of Indus in the 15 specified telecommunications Circles that Indus Towers operated in. On the basis of the relationship as described above, pre-merger Bharti Infratel and erstwhile Indus Towers did not compete with each other in any telecommunications Circle, they did not have any conflicts of interest in this regard and were able to work closely with each other and benefit from the synergies generated by the nationwide coverage and large scale of their operations.

Merger of erstwhile Indus Towers with pre-merger Bharti Infratel

On April 25, 2018, Indus Towers Limited (‘the Company or Transferee Company’) and its Joint Venture Company erstwhile Indus Towers Limited (‘erstwhile Indus or Transferor Company’) and their respective shareholders and creditors entered into a scheme of amalgamation and arrangement (under section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013) (‘Scheme’) to create a pan-India tower company operating across all 22 telecom service areas. Since then, the Scheme has received requisite regulatory approvals including approval from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Chandigarh vide its order dated May 31, 2019 read with its order dated October 22, 2020.

The Company had filed certified copy of the NCLT order with the Registrar of Companies on November 19, 2020 to make the Scheme effective (Effective Date). Upon the Scheme becoming effective, the Transferor Company stood dissolved without being wound-up and amalgamated into the Company on a going concern basis.

Vodafone Idea had elected to receive cash pursuant to the right available to certain shareholders as per the Scheme. Pursuant to the same, Vodafone Idea received cash consideration of Rs. 37,642 (inclusive of 41 Mn paid after effective date of merger) million for its 11.15% shareholding in erstwhile Indus Towers. The said transaction was executed and completed on November 19, 2020.

For their 42% and 4.85% shareholding in erstwhile Indus Towers, Vodafone Group Plc. (through its indirect wholly owned subsidiaries) and P5 Asia Holding Investments (Mauritius) Limited (Providence) were allotted 757,821,804 and 87,506,900 equity shares aggregating to 28.12% and 3.25% respectively in the post-issue share capital of the Company. Accordingly, the paid-up equity share capital of the Company stands increased to Rs.26,949,369,500 divided into 2,694,936,950 Equity Shares of Rs.10/-

each fully paid-up. Bharti Airtel along with its wholly owned subsidiary Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited held 36.73% in the post-issue share capital of the Company following the above allotment consequently, the company ceased to be subsidiary of Bharti Airtel Limited. On December 2, 2020 and December 28, 2020, Bharti Airtel through Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited acquired additional ~4.94% and ~0.06% through the open market, taking its holding to 41.73% in the Company.

Upon implementation of the Scheme and allotment of shares to indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Vodafone Group Plc., in addition to existing promoters (representing Bharti Airtel Limited along with its wholly owned subsidiary Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited), the aforesaid indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Vodafone Group Plc. have also been classified as promoters of the Company.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2023, Nettle Infrastructure Investments Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Bharti Airtel Limited) merged with and into Bharti Airtel Limited effective February 1, 2023. As on Jun 30, 2024, Bharti Airtel Limited held 48.95% shares and Vodafone Group Plc. through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary companies held 3.06% shares in the Company.

Together, the promoters owned 52.01% of the Company as on Jun 30, 2024.

Please visit our website for more disclosures pertaining to the Scheme of Amalgamation.

Future visibility on revenues & cash flows

Indus Towers has assured future revenues and cash flows because of the following key competitive strengths:

- A leading telecommunications infrastructure operator in India, with large scale, nationwide operations in an industry which creates some entry barriers.
- Extensive presence in all telecommunications Circles with strong growth potential as data consumption and data users/devices continue to increase.
- Long term contracts with leading wireless telecommunications service providers in India, providing visibility on future revenues.
- The estimated weighted average remaining life of service contracts entered into with telecommunications service providers, as on June 30, 2024 is 6.32 Years.
- Comprehensive deployment and operational experience supported by well-developed processes, systems and IT infrastructure.

Alternate Energy and Energy Conservation Measures

We believe that a healthy environment is a prerequisite for progress, contributing to the well-being of society, our people and our business, and serving as the foundation for a sustainable and strong economy. In line with the vision of being known for Environmental Friendliness, the Company continues to deploy people, ideas and capital to help find effective solutions to environmental issues.

The Company has initiated various programs like reducing the use of air-conditioners, Shut DG, energy efficacy enhancement programs which are primarily based on ideas aimed at minimizing energy dependency and thereby, carbon footprint reduction. These programs promote (a) improving energy efficiency of tower infrastructure equipment, (b) use of renewable/alternate energy resources, and (c) reduction of equipment load on tower infrastructure equipment.

Some of the key initiatives taken so far are:

- Solar & RESCO Sites: As of Jun 30, 2024, we operate ~ 21,567[#] solar-powered sites across the network on a consolidated basis, which helps in reducing noise and emissions from DG sets and also in reducing dependency on diesel, thereby contributing towards better energy security. The solar systems are integrated with Indus Tower Operating Centre for real time monitoring and achievement of optimum planned efficiency.
- Adoption of high efficiency power system as a part of standard configuration for new tower deployment to ensure effective utilization of grid power supply on the towers.
- Focus remains unbated towards enhancing electrification for all our sites.
- Continued usage of advanced storage helps to sustain our ZEN vision.
- Comprehensive program to ensure zero diesel consumption at our tower sites. As of Jun 30, 2024, we operate ~ 71,484 low diesel consumption sites across our network.
- Other green alternatives like fuel cell, wind turbines, gas gensets keep on getting evaluated and added to the portfolio.
- Conversion of Indoor sites to Outdoor or reducing the use of air conditioner helps in overall reduction in energy demand as well as supports energy initiative execution.
- We have installed Solar at Non EB sites in tough terrains of Leh – Solar roof of our country, thereby reducing carbon emissions as well as reducing our Opex costs.

 # Includes operational solar sites only.

- We have initiated deployment of Lithium and VRLA combination using state of the art HSBTS switch, the same shall enable reduction in diesel costs and emissions while using economics and charging characteristics of VRLA and Lithium batteries.

- State-of-the-art Aluminum- Air energy generation solution for high diesel consumption sites is evaluated and planned for pilot deployment.

We believe that these renewable energy solutions, advanced storage initiatives, energy efficiency measures and load optimization methods will continue to provide long-term benefits to our business, protecting us from rising power and fuel costs as well as reducing the environmental impact of our operations.

For Operating highlights and details refer Page no. 12.

Section 3

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights are prepared from audited consolidated financial results represent results of 'the Group' which comprises of the Company, its subsidiary 'Smartx Services Limited' and its controlled trust 'Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust' prepared as per Ind AS 110 on Consolidated Financial Statements.

Detailed financial statements, analysis & other related information is attached to this report (Page 19). Also, kindly refer to section 7.3 – use of Non GAAP financial information (Page 24) and Glossary (Page 51) for detailed definitions.

3.1. Summarized Consolidated Statement of Operations

Amount in Rs mn, except ratios

Particulars	Quarter Ended		
	Jun-24	Jun-23	Y-on-Y Growth
Revenue[1]	73,830	70,759	4.3%
EBITDA[1]	45,453	35,138	29.4%
EBITDA Margin	61.6%	49.7%	
EBIT[1]	29,436	21,054	39.8%
Other Income	564	565	-0.2%
Finance cost (Net)	4,082	3,516	16.1%
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	25,918	18,103	43.2%
Income Tax Expense	6,659	4,624	44.0%
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	19,259	13,479	42.9%
Capex	18,819	22,134	-15.0%
Operating Free Cash Flow[1]	17,553	5,350	228.1%
Adjusted Fund From Operations(AFFO)[1]	33,774	24,678	36.9%
Free Cash Flow	18,701	58	32142%
Cumulative Investments	689,050	616,800	11.7%

1. Revenue, EBITDA, EBIT, Operating free cash flow and Adjusted Fund from Operations (AFFO) are excluding other income.

3.2. Summarized Statement of Consolidated Financial Position

Amount in Rs. mn

Particulars	As at Jun 30, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2024
Shareholder's Fund		
Share capital	26,949	26,949
Other Equity	262,491	243,439
Total Equity	**289,440**	**270,388**
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities	187,511	186,723
Current liabilities	99,747	101,565
Total liabilities	**287,258**	**288,288**
Total Equity and liabilities	**576,698**	**558,676**
Assets		
Non-current assets	467,066	453,776
Current assets	109,632	104,900
Total assets	**576,698**	**558,676**

Section 4

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

The financial figures are based on audited consolidated financial results represent results of 'the Group' which comprises of the Company, its subsidiary 'Smartx Services Limited' and its controlled trust 'Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust' prepared as per Ind AS 110 on Consolidated Financial Statements.

4.1 Tower and Related Infrastructure Services

Parameters	Unit	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Q-on-Q Growth	Jun 30, 2023	Y-on-Y Growth
Macro						
Towers	Nos	225,910	219,736	6,174	198,284	27,626
Co-locations	Nos	374,928	368,588	6,340	347,879	27,049
Key Indicators						
Average Sharing Factor	Times	1.67	1.69		1.77	
Closing Sharing Factor	Times	1.66	1.68		1.75	
Sharing Revenue per Tower per month[1]	Rs	68,562	70,027	-2.1%	73,380	-6.6%
Sharing Revenue per Sharing Operator per month	Rs	41,094	41,435	-0.8%	41,556	-1.1%

Parameters	Unit	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Q-on-Q Growth	Jun 30, 2023	Y-on-Y Growth
Lean						
Co-locations	Nos	11,178	10,686	492	7,854	3,324
Sharing Revenue per Sharing Operator per month	Rs	16,301	14,799	10.1%	13,110	24.3%

1. A revenue item has been reclassified for both macro and lean towers in September 2023, and the corresponding changes have been made in the sharing revenue metrics. Previous period figures have been restated to ensure comparison.

4.2 Human Resource Analysis

Parameters	Unit	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Q-on-Q Growth	Jun 30, 2023	Y-on-Y Growth
Total On Roll Employees	Nos	3,554	3,554	-	3,243	311
Number of Towers per Employee	Nos	64	62	3.2%	61	4.9%
Personnel Cost per Employee per month	Rs	184,894	191,926	-3.7%	189,977	-2.7%
Revenue per Employee per month	Rs	6,924,592	6,798,223	1.9%	7,266,276	-4.7%

4.3 Residual Lease Period and Future Minimum Lease Receivable

Parameters	Unit	Jun 30, 2024
Average Residual Service Contract Period	Yrs.	6.32
Minimum Lease Payment Receivable	Rs. Mn	1,085,773

Section 5

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Key Industry Developments

1. Telecom Sector Overview

As on 31st May 2024, the total wireless subscriber base stood at 1,169.0 Mn of which 634.1 Mn subscribers were in urban areas and 534.9 Mn subscribers were in rural areas. In terms of telecom service providers, private sector (Bharti Airtel, Reliance Jio, Vodafone Idea) accounted for 92.4% of the market share and public sector units (MTNL, BSNL) accounted for the remaining 7.6%.

The Government continues to take concrete steps to expedite the rollout of telecom infrastructure throughout the country, keeping sustainability in view. During the quarter, certain key provisions of the Telecommunications Act, 2023, addressing public safety, SIM card ownership, and Right-of-Way (RoW) for telecom infrastructure were notified and came into effect on June 26th. Additionally, the Green Open Access policy introduced last year has now been adopted by more than 15 states. The objective of the policy is to encourage the adoption of cleaner sources of energy.

2. 5G Update

The total 5G Base Transceiver Stations in operation currently stand at close to 450,000 as per the latest Government statistics, with deployments by operators moderating compared to previous quarters. However, the growth outlook for 5G continues to be strong as evidenced by statistics mentioned in the Nokia and Ericsson reports.

Statistics mentioned in the Nokia MBiT Index Report 2024 highlight the rapid proliferation of 5G and its growth potential in India. Total 5G subscribers stood at 131 Mn in 2023 and are expected to grow to ~575 Mn by 2026 in India. The device ecosystem for 5G is also progressing well, with 17% of the active 4G devices now capable of offering 5G. The contribution of 5G to total data traffic has increased from 1.7% in 2022 to ~15% in 2023. The report also states that 5G users on average consume up to 3.6x more data compared to 4G users, and the rapid adoption of 5G is expected to increase the data consumption even further.

As per the latest Ericsson Mobility Report, global 5G subscriptions are expected to reach almost 5.6 Bn by 2029, accounting for ~60% of overall mobile subscriptions. In India, subscriptions reached ~119 Million by 2023 and are estimated to touch ~840 Million by 2029, accounting for ~65% of total mobile subscriptions.

3. Spectrum Auctions

The spectrum auctions held in June 2024 saw a total spectrum acquisition of 141.4 MHz by the operators, out of a total of 10.5 GHz put up for auction. The spectrum holdings have been secured for a period of 20 years for a total outlay of ~Rs 114 Bn.

Bharti Airtel acquired 97 MHz spectrum in 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz frequency bands for ~Rs 69 Bn. The Company mentioned that it had renewed spectrum expiring in 2024 along with additional spectrum purchase to bolster its mid band holding across key circles. Reliance Jio acquired 14.4 MHz in 1800 MHz band across the Bihar and West Bengal circles for a consideration of ~Rs 10 Bn. Vodafone Idea acquired 30 MHz of spectrum across 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2500 MHz bands in 11 circles at a total consideration of ~Rs 35 Bn.

4. Tarriff Hike

In June 2024, all three telcos raised the tariffs of their prepaid and postpaid plans. The tariff increase was in the range of 17-25% for prepaid plans and 12-17% for postpaid plans. Commenting on the development, Bharti Airtel reiterated that the mobile Average Revenue per User (ARPU) needs to be upwards of Rs 300 to enable a financially healthy business model for Telcos in India.

5. Customer Updates

Bharti Airtel

Airtel prepays spectrum dues of Rs 7,904 Crs : In June 2024, Airtel announced that it had prepaid Rs 7,904 Crs to the Department of Telecom (DoT) in spectrum dues. By making this payment, the Company has now fully prepaid all deferred liabilities pertaining to spectrum acquired in auction of the year 2012 and 2015 which were at the interest cost of 9.75% and 10% respectively.

Airtel partners with Google Cloud: In May 2024, Airtel announced that it had entered into a long-term collaboration to deliver cloud solutions to Indian businesses. As per the Company, this collaboration will offer a suite of cutting-edge cloud solutions from Google Cloud to fast-track cloud adoption and modernization for Airtel's customers. In addition, Airtel will provide a suite of cloud managed services to its customer base of more than 2,000 large enterprises and one million emerging businesses.

Reliance Jio

Jio launches MNP solution with AI/ML and 5G standards support: In May 2024, Reliance Jio launched a Mobile Number Portability (MNP) solution with Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML) integration and support for 5G standards. The Company stated that the solution allows telcos to gain end-to-end visibility into customer movement, behaviour, and preferences thereby helping them tailor their offerings.

Vodafone Idea

Vodafone Idea working with Samsung for 4G-5G Radio Network Deployment: In June 2024, Vodafone Idea announced that it was in active discussions with Samsung on new technologies like virtualized Radio Access Network (vRAN) solution for its 4G and 5G deployments. Both the Companies have been engaged for the last 12-18 months on network trials in Chennai, and basis the encouraging trial response it has extended Samsung deployments in Karnataka and Bihar circles.

5.2 Key Company updates

1. Change in Board Structure

The Board of Directors of the Company appointed Mr. Dinesh Kumar Mittal as an Additional Director, in the category of Independent Director, on the Board of the Company for a period of 5 (five) years w.e.f., April 01, 2024. Thereafter, the shareholders of the Company have approved the appointment of Mr. Dinesh Kumar Mittal for a period of 5 (five) years through postal ballot/e-voting on June 22, 2024.
Subsequently, the Board has also appointed Mr. Dinesh Kumar Mittal as the Chairman of the Board w.e.f. April 1, 2024.

2. Change in Promoters' holding

During the quarter, Vodafone Promoters through Eight (8) indirect wholly owned subsidiaries sold 484.7 million shares in Indus Towers Limited representing 17.98% of the Company's paid up share capital. Bharti Airtel Limited acquired ~26.95 million (i.e., 1%) equity shares of the company. Consequently, as on June 30, 2024, Bharti Airtel Limited held 48.95% shares and Vodafone Group Plc. through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary companies held 3.06% shares of the Company. Both Bharti Airtel Limited and Vodafone Group Plc. continue to be the promoters of the Company.

The Company continues to hold a secondary pledge over the remaining 3.06% shares held by Vodafone Promoters (through Omega Telecom Holdings Private Limited and Usha Martin Telematics Limited) in the Company as per the terms of the extant security agreements.

3. Proposal for buyback of equity shares of the Company

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 30, 2024 approved a proposal to buyback upto 56,774,193 fully paid up equity shares of the Company having a face value of Rs. 10 each at a price of Rs. 465 per equity share, on proportionate basis, for an aggregate amount not exceeding Rs. 26,400 Mn through tender offer in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-Back of Securities) Regulations, 2018 as amended.

5.3 Results of Operations

The financial results are prepared from audited consolidated financial results represent results of 'the Group' which comprises of the Company, its subsidiary 'Smartx Services Limited' and its controlled trust 'Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust' prepared as per Ind AS 110 on Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Highlights – For the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024

- **Revenues at Rs 73,830 Mn**
- **EBITDA at Rs 45,453 Mn**
- **Profit after tax at Rs 19,259 Mn**
- **Operating Free Cash Flow (OFCF) at Rs 17,553 Mn**

5.3.1 Financial & Operational Performance

Indus Towers Limited

Quarter Ended Jun 30, 2024

Tower and Co-Location base & additions

As of Jun 30, 2024, Indus owned and operated 225,910 macro towers with 374,928 macro co-locations in 22 telecommunications Circles in India.

During the quarter, net macro co-locations increased by 6,340. Exits during the quarter were 310.

For the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024, Indus had average sharing factor of 1.67 per tower.

During the quarter, net lean colocation additions aggregated to 492. As of Jun 30, 2024, lean colocations stand at 11,178.

Revenues[1] from Operations

Our revenue comprises primarily revenues from co-locations and their energy billings.

Our revenue from operations for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024, was Rs 73,830 million, up by 4.3% on Y-o-Y basis.

Revenue from Operations includes exit charges amounting to NIL recognized in financials for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024, and Rs 32 million for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2023.

Operating Expenses

Our total expenses for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024, were Rs 28,377 million, or 38.4% of our revenues from operations. The largest component of our expenses during this period was power and fuel, amounting to Rs 29,006 million. The other key expenses incurred by us during the quarter ended June 30, 2024, were repair & maintenance (operations and maintenance costs of the network) of Rs 3,592 million, other expenses of Rs. (6,192) million (incl Allowances for Doubtful Receivables of Rs. (7,597) million) and employee benefits expenses of Rs 1,971 million.

EBITDA[1], EBIT[1] & Finance Cost

For the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024, the company had an EBITDA of Rs 45,453 million, up by 29.4% on Y-o-Y basis & EBITDA margin of 61.6%.

During the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024, the company had depreciation and amortization expenses of Rs 15,605 million or 21.1% of our revenues.

The resultant EBIT for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024 was Rs 29,436 million.

The net finance cost for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024 was Rs 4,082 million, or 5.5% of our revenues up by 16.1% on Y-o-Y basis.

Profit/(Loss) before Tax (PBT)

Our profit before tax for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024 was Rs 25,918 million.

Profit/(Loss) after Tax (PAT)

The net profit after tax for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024 was Rs 19,259 million.

Our total tax expense for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024 was Rs 6,659 million.

Capital Expenditure, Operating Free Cash Flow[1] , Adjusted Fund from Operations (AFFO) [1] & Free Cash Flow

For the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024, the Company incurred capital expenditure of Rs 18,819 million. The Operating free cash flow during the quarter was Rs 17,553 million as compared to Rs. 5,350 Million for quarter ended Jun 30, 2023.

The Adjusted Fund from Operations (AFFO) during the quarter was Rs 33,774 million up by 36.9% on Y-o-Y basis.

Free Cash Flow during the quarter was Rs 18,701 million.

1. Revenue, EBITDA, EBIT, operating free cash flow & AFFO are excluding other income.

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

ROCE as at the period ended Jun 30, 2024 stands at 20.9%.

5.4 Indus Towers Three Line Graph

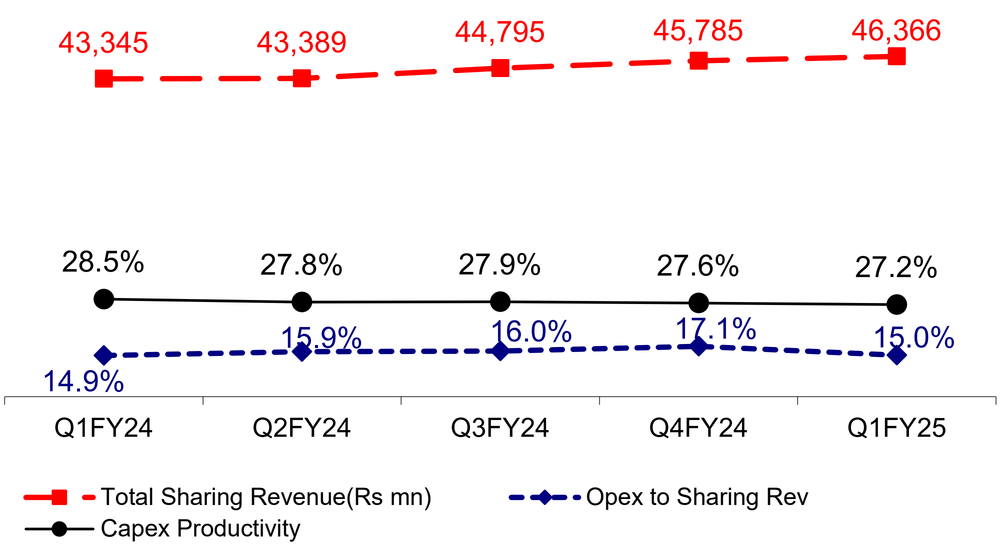
The Company tracks its performance on a three-line graph.

The parameters considered for the three-line graph are:

1. **Total Sharing revenue -** i.e. total revenue excluding energy reimbursements accrued during the respective period.
2. **Opex Productivity[1] –** is calculated as operating expenses other than Allowances for Doubtful Receivables and power & fuel expense divided by total sharing revenues for the respective period.

   This ratio depicts the operational efficiencies in the Company.
3. **Capex Productivity** – this is computed by dividing sharing revenue accrued for the quarter (annualized) by average gross cumulative investments (gross fixed assets and capital work in progress) as at the end of respective period. This ratio depicts the asset productivity of the Company.

Given below are the graphs for the last five quarters of the Company:



1. Allowances for Doubtful Receivables has been excluded from the Opex productivity calculation to present the normalized performance and corresponding figures for the previous quarters have also been restated.

Section 6

STOCK MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

6.1 General Information

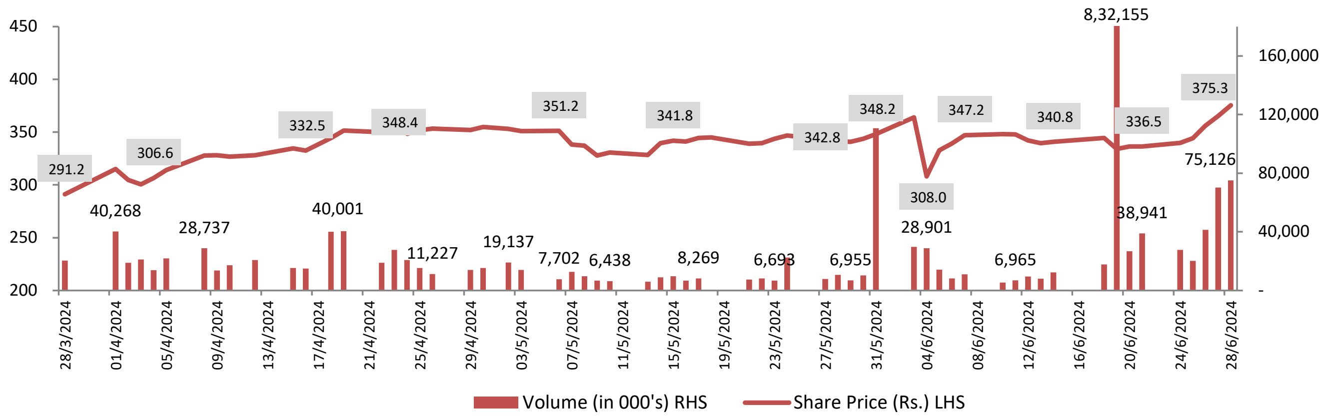
Shareholding and Financial Data	Unit	Quarter Ended Jun 30, 2024
Codes/Exchanges		534816/BSE INDUSTOWER/NSE
Bloomberg/Reuters		INDUSTOW IN/INUS.NS
No. of Shares Outstanding (30/06/24)	Mn Nos	2,694.94
Closing Market Price - NSE (28/06/24)	Rs /Share	375.30
Combined Volume (NSE & BSE) (01/04/24 - 28/06/24)	Nos in Mn/day	34.64
Combined Value (NSE & BSE) (01/04/24 - 28/06/24)	Rs bn /day	11.57
Market Capitalization	Rs bn	1,011
Book Value Per Equity Share	Rs /share	107.40
Market Price/Book Value	Times	3.49
Enterprise Value	Rs bn	1,203
PE Ratio	Times	15.29
Enterprise Value/ EBITDA	Times	7.65

6.2 Summarized Shareholding pattern as of June 30, 2024

Category	Number of Shares	%
Promoter & Promoter Group	**1,401,693,791**	**52.01%**
Public Shareholding		
Institutions	1,081,687,912	40.14%
Non-Institutions	210,624,274	7.82%
Sub-Total	**1,292,312,186**	**47.95%**
Non-promoter Non-public shareholding		
(Held by Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust)	**930,973**	**0.03%**
Total	**2,694,936,950**	**100.00%**

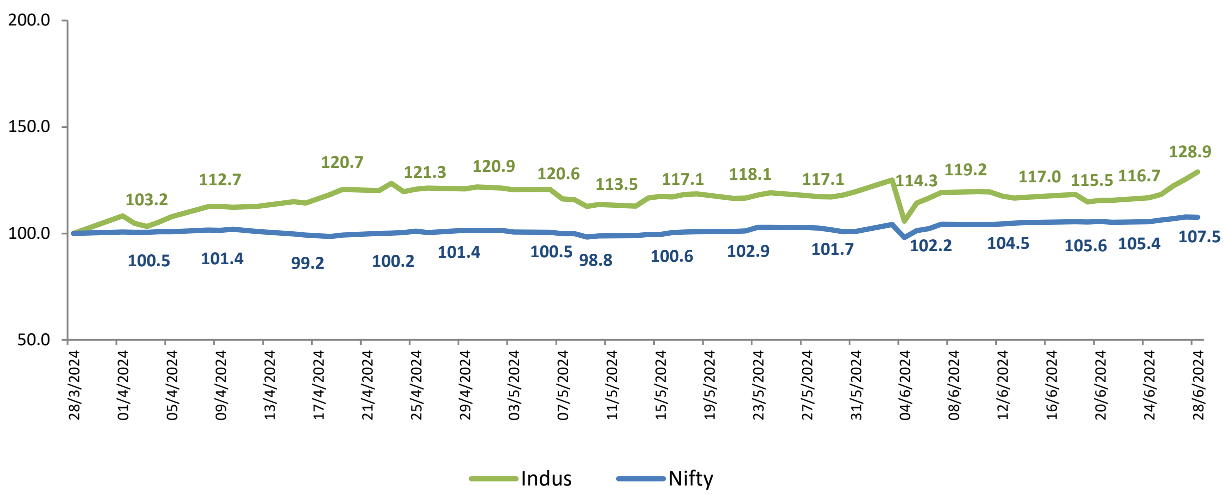
6.3 Indus Towers daily stock price (NSE) and volume (NSE) movement

Volume and Share Price Data (Apr 01, 2024 – June 30, 2024)



6.4 Comparison of Indus Towers with Nifty

Nifty Comparison with Indus Tower (Apr 01, 2024 – June 30, 2024)



Nifty and Indus Towers Stock price rebased to 100.

Section 7

DETAILED FINANCIAL AND RELATED INFORMATION

The financial information are prepared from audited consolidated financial results represent results of 'the Group' which comprises of the Company, its subsidiary 'Smartx Services Limited' and its controlled trust 'Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust' prepared as per Ind AS 110 on Consolidated Financial Statements.

7.1 Financial Statements

7.1.1 Statement of Profit and Loss

Amount in Rs mn, except per share data

Particulars	Quarter Ended		
	Jun-24	Jun-23	Y-on-Y growth
Income			
Revenue from Operations	73,830	70,759	4%
Other income	564	565	0%
	74,394	**71,324**	**4%**
Expenses			
Power and fuel	29,006	28,264	3%
Employee benefit expenses	1,971	1,850	7%
Repairs and maintenance	3,592	3,357	7%
Other expenses	(6,192)	2,150	-388%
	28,377	**35,621**	**-20%**
Profit before depreciation and amortization, finance cost, finance income, charity and donation and tax	**46,017**	**35,703**	**29%**
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	15,836	13,993	13%
Less: adjusted with general reserve in accordance with the Scheme of arrangement	(231)	(252)	-8%
	15,605	**13,741**	**14%**
Finance Costs	4,558	4,281	6%
Finance Income	(476)	(765)	-38%
Charity and Donation	412	343	20%
Profit before tax	**25,918**	**18,103**	**43%**
Tax expense			
Current tax	4,434	4,747	-7%
Deferred tax	2,225	(123)	-1909%
Total tax expense	**6,659**	**4,624**	**44%**
Profit for the period	**19,259**	**13,479**	**43%**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	0%
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**19,259**	**13,479**	**43%**
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share is Rs 10 each)			
Basic (Rs.)	7.15	5.00	43%
Diluted (Rs.)	7.15	5.00	43%

7.1.2 Statement of Financial Position

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	As at	
	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipments	274,090	266,493
Right of use assets	131,762	126,377
Capital work-in-progress	5,303	4,219
Intangible assets	127	132
Financial Assets		
Investments	28	28
Other financial assets	13,478	13,233
Income tax assets (net)	7,584	7,715
Deferred tax assets (net)	8,531	10,756
Other non - current assets	26,163	24,823
	467,066	**453,776**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Investments	5,004	-
Trade receivables	57,219	64,507
Cash and cash equivalents	3,497	631
Other financial assets	39,686	35,768
Other current assets	4,226	3,994
	109,632	**104,900**
Total assets	**576,698**	**558,676**
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	26,949	26,949
Other equity	262,491	243,439
	289,440	**270,388**
Non-current liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	8,861	15,044
Lease liabilities	143,558	138,202
Other financial liabilities	4,003	3,923
Provisions	22,259	21,592
Other non - current liabilities	8,830	7,962
	187,511	**186,723**
Current liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	23,421	28,074
Lease liabilities	24,438	23,990
Trade payables		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	622	702
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	23,426	22,095
Other financial liabilities	16,510	17,697
Other current liabilities	8,605	6,449
Provisions	760	740
Current tax liabilities (net)	1,965	1,818
	99,747	**101,565**
Total liabilities	**287,258**	**288,288**
Total equity and liabilities	**576,698**	**558,676**

7.1.3 Cash Flow Statement

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended	
	Jun-24	Jun-23
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**25,918**	**18,103**
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	15,605	13,741
Finance income	(476)	(241)
Finance costs	4,558	4,281
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(541)	(536)
Allowances for doubtful receivables and advances (net)	(7,597)	887
Revenue equalisation	(1,452)	(1,257)
Others	(73)	(87)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities	**35,942**	**34,891**
Decrease/(Increase) in Other financial assets	(4,212)	(4,023)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other assets	(65)	(764)
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade receivables	14,884	(5,213)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	233	(6)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	49	8
Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities	3,084	4,073
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	1,273	1,267
Cash generated from operations	**51,188**	**30,233**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(4,156)	(3,227)
Net cash flow/(used in) from operating activities (A)	**47,032**	**27,006**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant & equipment, intangible assets and capital work in progress (net)	(20,282)	(19,993)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	1,006	932
Investment in mutual funds	(35,198)	(46,918)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	30,208	44,036
Interest received	499	451
Others	(5)	(29)
Net cash flow from /(used in) investing activities (B)	**(23,772)**	**(21,521)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from / (Repayment) of borrowings (Net)	(10,840)	2,934
Interest Paid	(473)	(684)
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(9,081)	(7,654)
Net cash flow from /(used in) financing activities (C)	**(20,394)**	**(5,404)**
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)	**2,866**	**81**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	631	224
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**3,497**	**305**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	3,497	305
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,497**	**305**

7.2 Schedules to Financial Statements

7.2.1 Schedule of Revenue from Operations

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended	
	Jun-24	Jun-23
Sharing revenue	46,366	43,345
Energy reimbursements	27,464	27,414
Revenue	**73,830**	**70,759**

7.2.2 Schedule of Operating Expenses

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended	
	Jun-24	Jun-23
Power and fuel	29,006	28,264
Employee benefit expenses	1,971	1,850
Repairs and maintenance	3,592	3,357
Other expenses	(6,192)	2,150
Expenses	**28,377**	**35,621**

7.2.3 Schedule of Depreciation & Amortization

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended	
	Jun-24	Jun-23
Depreciation on tangible assets	9,381	8,464
Amortization of intangible assets	40	73
Depreciation without right of use assets	**9,421**	**8,537**
Add: Depreciation on right of use assets	6,184	5,204
Depreciation and Amortization	**15,605**	**13,741**

7.2.4 Schedule of Finance Cost (Net)

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended	
	Jun-24	Jun-23
Finance Income	(476)	(765)
Finance Cost	1,224	1,398
Finance cost (Net) without lease liabilities	**748**	**633**
Add: Interest on lease liabilities	3,334	2,883
Finance cost (Net)	**4,082**	**3,516**

7.2.5 Schedule of Tax Expenses

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended	
	Jun-24	Jun-23
Current tax	4,434	4,747
Deferred tax	2,225	(123)
Tax Expenses	**6,659**	**4,624**

7.2.6 Schedule of Cumulative Investments

Amount in Rs. mn

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-24	As at 31-Mar-24
Property, plant and equipment(Gross)	**680,922**	**666,885**
Less: Accumlated Depreciation	406,832	400,392
Property, plant and equipment(Net)	274,090	266,493
Intangible assets(Gross)	**2,825**	**2,790**
Less: Accumlated Amortization	2,698	2,658
Intangible assets(Net)	127	132
Capital work-in-progress	**5,303**	**4,219**
Cumulative Investments	**689,050**	**673,894**

7.3 Use of Non - GAAP Financial Information

In presenting and discussing the Company's reported financial position, operating results and cash flows, certain information is derived from amounts calculated in accordance with IND AS, but this information is a Non-GAAP measure. Such Non-GAAP measures should not be viewed in isolation as alternatives to the equivalent IND AS measures.

A summary of Non – GAAP measures included in this report are shown below

7.3.1 Reconciliation of Non- GAAP financial information to the information as per audited consolidated financial statements in 7.1 & 7.2 above

a) Reconciliation of Total Income to Revenue

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended
	Jun-24
Total Income to Revenue	
Total Income as per IND AS	**74,394**
Less: Other Income	564
Revenue	**73,830**

b) Reconciliation of EBITDA (Including Other Income) to EBITDA

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended
	Jun-24
EBITDA (Including Other Income) to EBITDA	
EBITDA (Incl. Other Income) as per IND AS	**46,017**
Less: Other Income	564
EBITDA	**45,453**

c) Reconciliation of EBIT (Including Other Income) to EBIT

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended
	Jun-24
EBIT (Including Other Income) to EBIT	
EBIT (Incl. Other Income) as per IND AS	**30,000**
Less: Other Income	564
EBIT	**29,436**

d) Derivation of Operating Free Cash Flow from EBITDA

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended
	Jun-24
EBITDA to Operating Free Cash Flow	
EBITDA	**45,453**
Less: Repayment of Lease Liabilities	9,081
Adjusted EBITDA	**36,372**
Less: Capex	18,819
Operating Free Cash Flow	**17,553**

e) Derivation of Adjusted Fund From Operations (AFFO) from Adjusted EBITDA

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended
	Jun-24
Adjusted EBITDA to Adjusted Fund From Operations	
Adjusted EBITDA	**36,372**
Less: Maintenance & General Corporate Capex	2,598
Adjusted Fund From Operations(AFFO)	**33,774**

f) Calculation of Net Debt / (Net Cash) with and without Lease Liabilities

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	As at Jun 30, 2024
Total Debt (Long Term and Short Term Borrowings) with Lease Liabilities	200,278
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents & Current and non-current Investments	8,501
Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities	**191,777**
Less: Lease Obligation	167,996
Net Debt / (Net Cash) without Lease Liabilities	**23,781**

g) Calculation of Capital Employed

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	As at Jun 30, 2024
Shareholder's Equity	289,440
Add:Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities	191,777
Capital Employed	**481,217**

Section 8

TRENDS AND RATIOS

The financial figures are prepared from audited consolidated financial results represent results of 'the Group' which comprises of the Company, its subsidiary 'Smartx Services Limited' and its controlled trust 'Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust' prepared as per Ind AS 110 on Consolidated Financial Statements.

8.1 Based on Statement of Operations

Amount in Rs mn

Parameters	For the Quarter Ended				
	Jun-24	Mar-24	Dec-23	Sep-23	Jun-23
Revenue[1]	73,830	71,932	71,990	71,325	70,759
Energy Cost	29,006	26,725	27,956	28,554	28,264
Other Operating Expenses	(629)	4,181	7,818	8,212	7,357
EBITDA[1]	45,453	41,026	36,216	34,559	35,138
EBITDA / Total revenues[2]	*61.6%*	*57.0%*	*50.3%*	*48.5%*	*49.7%*
EBIT[1]	29,436	25,071	19,883	18,959	21,054
Other Income	564	1,085	989	972	565
Finance cost (Net)	4,082	1,267	107	2,464	3,516
Profit/(Loss) before tax	25,918	24,889	20,765	17,467	18,103
Income Tax Expense	6,659	6,358	5,360	4,520	4,624
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	19,259	18,531	15,405	12,947	13,479
Capex	18,819	25,416	26,528	22,897	22,134
Operating Free Cash Flow[1]	17,553	7,272	1,628	3,980	5,350
Adjusted Fund From Operations(AFFO)[1]	33,774	29,303	25,045	23,881	24,678
Free Cash Flow	18,701	3,328	8,701	(10,270)	58
Cumulative Investments	689,050	673,894	654,245	631,903	616,800

	Jun-24	Mar-24	Dec-23	Sep-23	Jun-23
As a % of Revenue[2]					
Energy Cost	39.3%	37.2%	38.8%	40.0%	39.9%
Other Operating Expenses	-0.9%	5.8%	10.9%	11.5%	10.4%
EBITDA	61.6%	57.0%	50.3%	48.5%	49.7%
Profit/(Loss) before tax	35.1%	34.6%	28.8%	24.5%	25.6%
Profit/(Loss) after tax	26.1%	25.8%	21.4%	18.2%	19.0%

1. Revenue, EBITDA, EBIT, Operating free cash flow & AFFO are excluding other income.
2. Previous periods' figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current period classifications.

8.1.1 Consolidated Statement of Operations

Amount in Rs mn, except per share data

Particulars	Quarter Ended				
	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Income					
Revenue from Operations	73,830	71,932	71,990	71,325	70,759
Other income	564	1,085	989	972	565
	74,394	**73,017**	**72,979**	**72,297**	**71,324**
Expenses					
Power and fuel	29,006	26,725	27,956	28,554	28,264
Employee benefit expenses	1,971	2,031	1,985	1,957	1,850
Repairs and maintenance	3,592	3,533	3,603	3,498	3,357
Other expenses	(6,192)	(1,383)	2,230	2,757	2,150
	28,377	**30,906**	**35,774**	**36,766**	**35,621**
Profit before depreciation and amortization, finance cost, finance income, charity and donation, and tax	**46,017**	**42,111**	**37,205**	**35,531**	**35,703**
Depreciation and amortization expense	15,605	15,645	15,957	15,256	13,741
Finance costs	4,558	4,636	5,135	4,586	4,281
Finance Income	(476)	(3,369)	(5,028)	(2,122)	(765)
Charity and donation	412	310	376	344	343
	20,099	**17,222**	**16,440**	**18,064**	**17,600**
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**25,918**	**24,889**	**20,765**	**17,467**	**18,103**
Tax expense					
Current tax	4,434	5,723	4,508	4,410	4,747
Deferred tax	2,225	635	852	110	(123)
Total Tax expense	**6,659**	**6,358**	**5,360**	**4,520**	**4,624**
Profit/(Loss) for the period	**19,259**	**18,531**	**15,405**	**12,947**	**13,479**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	7	-	(39)	-
Total Comprehensive Income	**19,259**	**18,538**	**15,405**	**12,908**	**13,479**
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share is Rs 10 each)					
Basic	7.15	6.88	5.72	4.81	5.00
Diluted	7.15	6.88	5.72	4.80	5.00

8.1.2 Consolidated Balance sheet

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	As at Jun 2024	As at Mar 2024	As at Dec 2023	As at Sep 2023	As at Jun 2023
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipments	274,090	266,493	249,834	234,733	223,770
Right of use asset	131,762	126,377	117,559	114,819	112,234
Capital work-in-progress	5,303	4,219	6,070	5,861	4,488
Intangible assets	127	132	151	176	176
Financial assets					
Investments	28	28	-	-	-
Other financial assets	13,478	13,233	12,949	12,677	12,300
Income tax assets (net)	7,584	7,715	7,630	7,045	7,456
Deferred tax assets (net)	8,531	10,756	11,393	12,245	12,341
Other non - current assets	26,163	24,823	24,046	22,879	21,934
	467,066	**453,776**	**429,632**	**410,435**	**394,699**
Current assets					
Financial assets					
Investments	5,004	-	-	2,754	5,658
Trade receivables	57,219	64,507	60,180	61,863	53,030
Cash and cash equivalents	3,497	631	1,408	744	305
Other financial assets	39,686	35,768	35,872	41,208	35,805
Other current assets	4,226	3,994	3,051	4,549	3,708
	109,632	**104,900**	**100,511**	**111,118**	**98,506**
Total assets	**576,698**	**558,676**	**530,143**	**521,553**	**493,205**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity share capital	26,949	26,949	26,949	26,949	26,949
other equity	262,491	243,439	225,101	210,040	197,387
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	**289,440**	**270,388**	**252,050**	**236,989**	**224,336**
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	8,861	15,044	24,818	27,725	26,120
Lease liabilities	143,558	138,202	129,556	127,165	124,462
Other financial liabilities	4,003	3,923	3,843	3,764	3,687
Provisions	22,259	21,592	20,870	20,095	19,376
Other non - current liabilities	8,830	7,962	5,888	3,438	2,323
	187,511	**186,723**	**184,975**	**182,187**	**175,968**
Current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	23,421	28,074	22,393	30,177	23,946
Lease liabilities	24,438	23,990	22,840	21,968	21,075
Trade payables	24,048	22,797	23,229	22,876	22,463
Other financial liabilities	16,510	17,697	17,003	14,998	14,611
Other current liabilities	8,605	6,449	5,419	9,366	7,736
Provisions	760	740	753	743	679
Current tax liabilities (net)	1,965	1,818	1,481	2,249	2,391
	99,747	**101,565**	**93,118**	**102,377**	**92,901**
Total equity and liabilities	**576,698**	**558,676**	**530,143**	**521,553**	**493,205**

8.2 Based on Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Amount in Rs mn, except ratios & Per Share Data

Parameters	As at				
	Jun-24	Mar-24	Dec-23	Sep-23	Jun-23
Shareholder's Equity	289,440	270,388	252,050	236,989	224,336
Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities	191,777	204,679	198,199	203,537	189,640
Capital Employed = Shareholder's Equity + Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities	481,217	475,067	450,249	440,526	413,976

Parameters	Jun-24	Mar-24	Dec-23	Sep-23	Jun-23
Return on Capital Employed Pre Tax (LTM)	20.9%	19.4%	19.2%	14.0%	13.8%
Return on Shareholder's Equity Pre Tax (LTM)	34.7%	33.7%	33.5%	20.4%	18.7%
Return on Shareholder's Equity Post tax (LTM)	25.7%	25.1%	24.8%	15.1%	13.8%
Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities to EBITDA (LTM)	1.22	1.39	1.41	1.75	1.73
Asset Turnover ratio	43.3%	43.3%	44.8%	45.7%	46.6%
Interest Coverage ratio (times) (LTM)	19.86	19.98	14.87	9.01	7.64
Net debt / (Net Cash) to Funded Equity (Times)	0.66	0.76	0.79	0.86	0.85
Per share data (for the period)					
Earnings Per Share - Basic (in Rs)	7.15	6.88	5.72	4.81	5.00
Earnings Per Share - Diluted (in Rs)	7.15	6.88	5.72	4.80	5.00
Book Value Per Equity Share (in Rs)	107.4	100.3	93.5	87.9	83.2
Market Capitalization (Rs. bn)	1,011	785	536	517	443
Enterprise Value (Rs. bn)	1,203	989	735	720	632

8.3 Operational Performance

Parameters	Unit	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Macro						
Towers	Nos	225,910	219,736	211,775	204,212	198,284
Co-locations	Nos	374,928	368,588	360,679	353,462	347,879
Key Indicators:						
Average sharing factor	Times	1.67	1.69	1.72	1.74	1.77
Closing sharing factor	Times	1.66	1.68	1.70	1.73	1.75
Sharing revenue per tower per month[1]	Rs	68,562	70,027	71,166	71,336	73,380
Sharing revenue per sharing operator per month[1]	Rs	41,094	41,435	41,454	40,940	41,556

Parameters	Unit	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Lean						
Co-locations	Nos	11,178	10,686	9,994	8,643	7,854
Sharing Revenue per Sharing Operator p.m[1]	Rs	16,301	14,799	13,914	12,938	13,110

1. A revenue item has been reclassified for both macro and lean towers in September 2023, and the corresponding changes have been made in the sharing revenue metrics. Previous period figures have been restated to ensure comparison.

8.4 Human Resource Analysis

Parameters	Unit	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Total on roll employees	Nos	3,554	3,554	3,500	3,390	3,243
Number of towers per employee	Nos	64	62	61	60	61
Personnel cost per employee per month	Rs	184,894	191,926	192,049	196,693	189,977
Gross revenue per employee per month	Rs	6,924,592	6,798,223	6,965,651	7,168,702	7,266,276

8.5 Revenue From Operations

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended				
	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Sharing Revenue	46,366	45,785	44,795	43,389	43,345
Energy reimbursements	27,464	26,147	27,195	27,936	27,414
Total revenues	**73,830**	**71,932**	**71,990**	**71,325**	**70,759**

8.6 Operating Expenses

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended				
	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Power & fuel	29,006	26,725	27,956	28,554	28,264
Employee benefit expenses	1,971	2,031	1,985	1,957	1,850
Repair and maintenance expenses	3,592	3,533	3,603	3,498	3,357
Other expenses	(6,192)	(1,383)	2,230	2,757	2,150
Total expenses	**28,377**	**30,906**	**35,774**	**36,766**	**35,621**

8.7 Depreciation and Amortization

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended				
	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Depreciation on tangible assets	9,381	9,580	10,407	9,562	8,464
Amortization of intangible assets	40	33	47	55	73
Depreciation without right of use assets	**9,421**	**9,613**	**10,454**	**9,617**	**8,537**
Add: Depreciation on right of use assets	6,184	6,032	5,503	5,639	5,204
Depreciation and amortization	**15,605**	**15,645**	**15,957**	**15,256**	**13,741**

8.8 Finance Cost

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars	Quarter Ended				
	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Finance Income	476	3,369	5,028	2,122	765
Finance Cost	1,224	1,326	2,041	1,517	1,398
Finance cost (Net) without lease liabilities	**748**	**(2,043)**	**(2,987)**	**(605)**	**633**
Add: Interest on lease liabilities	3,334	3,310	3,094	3,069	2,883
Finance Cost (Net)	**4,082**	**1,267**	**107**	**2,464**	**3,516**

8.9 Schedule of Net Debt

Amount in Rs mn

Particulars		As at			
	Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Total Debt with Lease Liabilities	200,278	205,310	199,607	207,035	195,603
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents & Current and non-current Investments	8,501	631	1,408	3,498	5,963
Net debt	**191,777**	**204,679**	**198,199**	**203,537**	**189,640**

8.10 Energy Cost Analysis

Particulars	Unit	For the Quarter Ended				
		Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Energy Cost Indicators						
Energy Cost Per Tower per month	Rs	43,392	41,289	44,803	47,295	48,171
Energy Cost Per Colocation per month	Rs	26,008	24,431	26,098	27,142	27,280

8.11 Other than Energy Cost Analysis

Particulars	Unit	For the Quarter Ended				
		Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Other than Energy Cost						
Cost Per Tower per month	Rs	(941)	6,459	12,529	13,602	12,539
Cost per Colocation per month	Rs	(564)	3,822	7,298	7,806	7,101

8.12 Revenue and Operating Cost Composition

Parameters	Unit	For the Quarter Ended				
		Jun 2024	Mar 2024	Dec 2023	Sep 2023	Jun 2023
Revenue Composition						
Sharing Revenue	%	63%	64%	62%	61%	61%
Energy reimbursements	%	37%	36%	38%	39%	39%
Total		**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Opex Composition						
Power and fuel	%	102%	86%	78%	78%	79%
Employee benefits expenses	%	7%	7%	6%	5%	5%
Repair and maintenance expenses	%	13%	11%	10%	10%	9%
Other expenses	%	-22%	-4%	6%	7%	7%
Total		**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Section B

Standalone and Consolidated
IND AS Financial Statements

The consolidated financial results represent results of the Company, its subsidiary 'Smartx Services Limited' and its controlled trust 'Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust'.

This section contains the extracts from Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IND AS Accounting Principles.

Section 9

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

9.1 Extracts from Standalone and Consolidated Audited Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IND AS Accounting Principles

9.1.1 Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024

Amount in Rs mn, except per share data

Particulars	Quarter Ended		
	Jun-24	Jun-23	Y-on-Y growth
Income			
Revenue from Operations	73,830	70,759	4%
Other income	564	565	0%
	74,394	**71,324**	**4%**
Expenses			
Power and fuel	29,006	28,264	3%
Employee benefit expenses	1,971	1,850	7%
Repairs and maintenance	3,592	3,357	7%
Other expenses	(6,191)	2,146	-388%
	28,378	**35,617**	**-20%**
Profit before depreciation and amortization, finance cost, finance income, charity and donation and tax	**46,016**	**35,707**	**29%**
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	15,830	13,967	13%
Less: adjusted with general reserve in accordance with the Scheme	(231)	(252)	8%
	15,599	**13,715**	**14%**
Finance Costs	4,558	4,281	6%
Finance Income	(476)	(765)	-38%
Charity and Donation	412	343	20%
Profit before tax	**25,923**	**18,133**	**43%**
Tax expense			
Current tax	4,434	4,747	-7%
Deferred tax	2,225	(123)	-1909%
Total Tax expense	**6,659**	**4,624**	**44%**
Profit for the period	**19,264**	**13,509**	**43%**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	0%
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**19,264**	**13,509**	**43%**
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share Rs 10 each)			
Basic (Rs.)	7.15	5.01	43%
Diluted (Rs.)	7.15	5.01	43%

9.1.2 Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss for the quarter ended Jun 30, 2024

The consolidated financial results represent results of the Company, its subsidiary 'Smartx Services Limited', its controlled trust 'Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust'

Amount in Rs mn, except per share data

Particulars	Quarter Ended		
	Jun-24	Jun-23	Y-on-Y growth
Income			
Revenue from Operations	73,830	70,759	4%
Other income	564	565	0%
	74,394	**71,324**	**4%**
Expenses			
Power and fuel	29,006	28,264	3%
Employee benefit expenses	1,971	1,850	7%
Repairs and maintenance	3,592	3,357	7%
Other expenses	(6,192)	2,150	-388%
	28,377	**35,621**	**-20%**
Profit before depreciation and amortization, finance cost, finance income, charity and donation and tax	**46,017**	**35,703**	**29%**
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	15,836	13,993	13%
Less: adjusted with general reserve in accordance with the Scheme	(231)	(252)	8%
	15,605	**13,741**	**14%**
Finance Costs	4,558	4,281	6%
Finance Income	(476)	(765)	-38%
Charity and Donation	412	343	20%
Profit before tax	**25,918**	**18,103**	**43%**
Tax expense			
Current tax	4,434	4,747	-7%
Deferred tax	2,225	(123)	-1909%
Total Tax expense	**6,659**	**4,624**	**44%**
Profit for the period	**19,259**	**13,479**	**43%**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	0%
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**19,259**	**13,479**	**43%**
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share is Rs 10 each)			
Basic (Rs.)	7.15	5.00	43%
Diluted (Rs.)	7.15	5.00	43%

Section C

Key Accounting Policies and Glossary

Section 10

Basis of Preparation and Key Accounting Policies as per IND AS

1. Corporate information

Indus Towers Limited (‘the Company’ or ‘Indus’) was incorporated on November 30, 2006 with the object of, inter-alia, setting up, operating and maintaining wireless communication towers. The Company received the certificate of commencement of business on April 10, 2007 from the Registrar of Companies. The Company is publicly traded on National Stock Exchange of India (NSE) and BSE Limited. The Registered office of the Company is situated at Building No. 10, Tower A, 4th Floor, DLF Cyber City, Gurugram-122002, Haryana w.e.f. August 6, 2021.

The Company, together with its wholly owned subsidiary ‘Smartx Services Limited’ and controlled trust ‘Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust’ is hereinafter referred to as “the Group”.

The Scheme of amalgamation and arrangement between the Company and erstwhile Indus Towers Limited (a joint venture company) became effective on November 19, 2020. Upon implementation of the Scheme, the Joint venture company (i.e., erstwhile Indus Towers Limited) merged into the Company on a going concern basis. Further, the name of the Company was changed from Bharti Infratel Limited to Indus Towers Limited w.e.f. December 10, 2020, vide Certificate of Incorporation pursuant to change of name issued by Registrar of Companies.

Upon implementation of the Scheme and allotment of shares to indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Vodafone Group Plc., in addition to existing promoters representing Bharti Airtel Limited, the aforesaid indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Vodafone Group Plc. (Vodafone Promoter Shareholders) have also been classified as promoters of the Company. During the quarter ended June 30, 2024, Vodafone Group Plc., through its indirect wholly owned subsidiaries have sold 17.98% of its shareholding in equity share capital of the Company. Further, Bharti Airtel Limited has acquired approximately 27 million equity shares representing 1% equity share capital of the Company. Accordingly, as on June 30, 2024, Bharti Airtel Limited held 48.95% shares and Vodafone Group Plc. through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary companies held 3.06% shares of the Company. Both Bharti Airtel Limited and Vodafone Group Plc. continue to be the promoters of the Company.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements (“financial statements”) have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with Ind AS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 issued thereunder and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) as amended from time to time.

b) Basis of preparation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures that would otherwise be required in a full set of financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group’s Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant for the understanding of the Company’s financial position and performance.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual and going concern basis, except for the certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind ASs.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in millions of Indian Rupees (‘Rupees’ or ‘Rs.’) and are rounded to the nearest million (Mn) except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on July 30, 2024.

c) Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiary and its directly Controlled Trust which are as follows:

Entity	Country of Incorporation	Principal Service	Relationship	Shareholding as at June 30, 2024	Shareholding as at Mar 31, 2024
Smartx Services Limited	India	Optical Fibre Service	Subsidiary	100%	100%

Details of Controlled Trust

Name of Trust	Country of Incorporation
Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust	India

Accounting for Subsidiary:

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. Control exists when the parent has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.

Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies and accounting period in line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses and cash flows are eliminated on consolidation.

The Group consolidates its directly controlled trust on the line by line consolidation basis and according to principles of Ind AS 110, Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Merger of 'erstwhile Indus Towers Limited' with 'the Company'

Indus Towers Limited (formerly Bharti Infratel Limited) ('the Company' or 'Transferee Company') and its Joint Venture Company erstwhile Indus Towers Limited ('erstwhile Indus' or 'Transferor Company') had merged into the Company on November 19, 2020 (i.e., the effective date of merger). Upon the Scheme becoming effective the erstwhile Indus stood dissolved without being wound-up.

As per Indian Accounting Standards as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, no specific accounting guidance is given in case of formation of joint arrangement, hence, the Company had adopted 'Pooling of interest' method and accordingly, all the assets, liabilities and reserves of erstwhile Indus have been recorded at their carrying amounts and the identity of the reserves (of the transferor) shall be preserved and appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor.

4. Material accounting policy information and significant judgements, estimates and assumptions.

4.1. Material accounting policy information

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment including Capital work in progress held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated at cost, except assets acquired under Schemes of Arrangement, which are stated at fair values as per the Schemes, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The initial cost at cash price equivalent of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition and location. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the Property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. The Group incurs expenditure on certain enabling assets (electrification infrastructure) which are necessary to provide services to its customers and such expenditure is capitalized as property, plant and equipment.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as separate component of assets with specific useful lives and provides depreciation over their useful life. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer note 4.2 (e) regarding significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and provisions for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment starts when asset is available for use. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Particulars	Useful lives
Office Equipment	2 years / 5 years
Computer	3 years
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
Plant and Machinery	3 to 20 Years
Leasehold Improvement	Period of Lease or useful life whichever is less

The existing useful lives and residual value of tangible assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and the Group believes that this is the best estimate on the basis of technical evaluation and actual usage period.

The existing residual values of tangible assets are different from 5% as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and the Group believes that this is the best estimate on the basis of actual realization.

The assets' residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end or whenever there are indicators for impairment and adjusted prospectively.

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment (including assets acquired under Schemes of Arrangement) except with an adjustment in decommissioning cost recognised as at April 1, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the cost of the property, plant and equipment.

b) Intangible Assets

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

At initial recognition, the separately acquired intangible assets are recognised at cost. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Software is capitalized at the amounts paid to acquire the respective license for use and is amortised over the period of license, generally not exceeding three years. Acquired telecom license is initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is recognised over the unexpired period of license.

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

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as a component of depreciation and amortisation expense.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited to the extent the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is carried at the revalued amount, in which case the reverse is treated as a revaluation increase.

d) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include the current portion of long-term liabilities. The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

e) Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset

Group as a Lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use asset (ROU) representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term and a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Group may adopt the incremental borrowing rate for the entire portfolio of leases as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Group recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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

The Group has elected to recognize the asset retirement obligation liability as part of the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment in accordance with Ind AS 16.

Group as a Lessor

At the inception date, leases are classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Groups net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

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

f) Share-based payments

The Group issues equity-settled and cash-settled share-based options to certain employees. These are measured at fair value on the date of grant.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based options is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest.

The fair value determined on the grant date of the cash settled share based options is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest. At the end of each reporting period, until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is recognized, with any changes in fair value pertaining to the vested period recognized immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

At the vesting date, the Group's estimate of the shares expected to vest is revised to equal the number of equity shares that ultimately vest.

Fair value is measured using Black-Scholes framework by an independent valuer and is recognized as an expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity/ liability as appropriate, over the period in which the options vest using the graded vesting method. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioral considerations. The expected volatility and forfeiture assumptions are based on historical information.

Where the terms of share-based payments are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it is vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options if any is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

g) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Groups cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

h) Treasury shares

The Group has formed Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust (formerly Bharti Infratel Employees Welfare Trust), for administration of ESOP Schemes of the Group. The Trust bought shares of the Group from the market, for giving shares to employees. The Group treats Trust as its extension and shares held by Trust are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments ("treasury shares") which are reacquired through Indus Towers Employees Welfare Trust (formerly Bharti Infratel Employees Welfare Trust) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in the general reserve and gain or loss, if sold, is recognised in treasury shares balances. Share options exercised during the reporting period are satisfied with treasury shares.

i) 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

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognized 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. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent Measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

This category applies to the Group's trade receivables, unbilled revenue, security deposits.

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

a) The 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 on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

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

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI).

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income. The Group does not have any debt instrument which is required to be classified in this category.

Debt instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. This category applies to the Group investment in government securities, mutual funds, taxable bonds and non-convertible debentures. In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group does not have any debt instrument which is required to be classified in this category.

Derivative instrument

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date when the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Any changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when their fair value is negative.

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Equity investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

All equity investments within the scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For equity instruments not held for trading are measured at FVOCI in other comprehensive income.

De-recognition

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial instruments the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt instruments and are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g. Trade receivables, unbilled revenue etc.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

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

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables, security deposits, lease liabilities etc.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

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.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109, Financial instruments are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group does not have any financial liability which is required to be classified in this category.

Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

This category includes security deposit received, trade payables etc. After initial recognition, such liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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

Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The Group has not reclassified any financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

j) Revenue Recognition

The Group earns revenue primarily from rental services by leasing of passive infrastructure and energy revenue by the provision of energy for operation of sites.

Revenue is recognized when the Group satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services to the customers. Services are considered performed when the customer obtains control, whereby the customer gets the ability to direct the use of such services and substantially obtains all benefits from the services. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price adjusted with variable consideration, if any allocated to that performance obligation. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from the customers.

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

Service revenue

Service revenue includes rental revenue for use of sites, recoveries of rates and taxes (e.g. municipal taxes relating to the sites) and energy revenue for the provision of energy for operation of sites. Rental revenue is recognized as and when services are rendered on a monthly basis as per the contractual terms prescribed under master service agreement entered with customer. The Group has ascertained that the lease payments received are straight lined over the period of the contract.

Exit Charges on site exit and equipment de-loading is recognised when uncertainty relating to such exit and de-loading is resolved and it is probable that a significant reversal relating to recoverability of these charges will not occur.

When the Company receives upfront reimbursement from its customer towards recovery of capital expenditure, the upfront consideration received is deferred and ecognized as revenue over the period of the contract.

Energy revenue is recognized over the period on a monthly basis upon satisfaction of performance obligation as per contracts with the customers. The transaction price is the consideration received from customers based on prices agreed as per the contract with the customers. The determination of standalone selling prices is not required as the transaction prices are stated in the contract based on the identified performance obligation.

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

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

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

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

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

The Group provides volume discount to its customers based on slab defined in the revenue contracts. Contract also contains clause on Service Level Penalty/ rewards in case the Group is not able to maintain uptime level mentioned in the agreement. These discount/penalties are called variable consideration.

There is no additional impact of variable consideration as per Ind AS 115 since maximum discount is already being given to customer and the same is deducted from revenue.

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

Determination of standalone selling price does not involve significant judgement for the Group. The Group exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Group considers the indicators on how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered in making the evaluation. Contract fulfillment costs are generally expensed as incurred. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

k) Finance income

Finance income comprises of interest income on funds invested, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and that are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and interest income on delayed payment from operators.

Interest income for changes in the fair value of financial assets is recognised as it accrues in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, using the effective interest rate (EIR) which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest on delayed payment from operators is recognized as income when uncertainty relating to amount receivable is resolved and it is probable that a significant reversal relating to this amount will not occur.

l) Other Income

Other income includes interest income, interest on income tax refund, gain on sale of property, plant and equipment etc. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of property, plant and equipment is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

m) Finance Cost

Finance costs comprise Borrowing cost, interest expense on lease obligations, accretion of interest on site restoration obligation and security deposits received.

n) Income Taxes

The income tax expense comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognised accordingly.

The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates, laws and regulations, which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the Group's income tax obligation for the period are recognised in the balance sheet as current income tax assets / liabilities. Any interest, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are not included in Income tax charge or (credit), but are rather recognised within finance costs. The management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the balance sheet where the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The unrecognised deferred tax assets / carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date for recoverability and adjusted appropriately. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the balance sheet, if and only when, (a) the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and (b) when it relates to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

Further, the Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. The Company considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If the Company concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it determines the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If the Company concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the Company reflects the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates. The Company reflects the effect of uncertain tax positions in the overall measurement of tax expense and are based on the most likely amount or the expected value arrived at by the Company which provides a better prediction of the resolution of uncertainty.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. Uncertain tax positions are monitored and updated as and when new information becomes available, typically upon examination or action by the taxing authorities or through statute expiration and judicial precedent.

o) Dividend Payments

Final dividend is recognized, when it is approved by the shareholders and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. However, Interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company’s Board of Directors.

p) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised in the period during which the services have been rendered. All employee benefits expected to be settled wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. When an employee has rendered service to the Group during an accounting period, the Group recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service as an expense unless another Ind AS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset. Benefits such as salaries, wages and short-term compensated absences and bonus etc. are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid after deducting any amount already paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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

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

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Under the defined benefit retirement plan, the Group provides retirement obligation in the form of Gratuity. Under the plan, a lump sum payment is made to eligible employees (including contractual employees as per their terms of contract) at retirement or termination of employment based on respective employee salary and years of experience with the Group.

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

The obligation towards the said benefit is recognised in the consolidated balance sheet on the basis of the present value of the defined benefit obligation as the Group does not have any plan asset.

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

The Group provides other benefits in the form of compensated absences and long term service awards. The employees of the Group are entitled to compensated absences based on the unavailed leave balance. The Group records liability based on actuarial valuation computed under projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Under the long term service award plan, a lump sum payment is made to an employee on completion of specified years of service. The Group records the liability based on actuarial valuation computed under projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of these plans is included within employee benefit expense.

The amount charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of these plans is included within operating costs.

q) Provision

(i) General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, net of any reimbursement.

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(ii) Contingent assets/liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in notes to accounts 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 Group 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.

(iii) Asset Retirement Obligations

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

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

r) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to the ordinary equity shareholders of the. Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period excluding shares purchased by the Group and held as treasury shares.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period excluding shares purchased by the Group and held as treasury shares adjusted for the effect of the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

s) Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1: Quoted 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)

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value measurements. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

t) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

u) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items include items of income or expense that are considered to be part of Group's ordinary activities which are non-recurring. However, these items are of such significance and nature that separate disclosure enables the user of the financial statements to understand the impact in a more meaningful manner, facilitate comparison with comparative periods and assess underlying trends in the financial performance of the Group. Non-GAAP measure of financial performance.

v) Non-GAAP measure of financial performance

Profit before depreciation and amortization, finance cost, finance income, charity and donation, exceptional items, share of profit of joint venture and tax is an important measure of financial performance relevant to the users of financial statements and stakeholders of the Group. Hence, the Group presents the same as an additional line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss considering such presentation is relevant for understanding of the Group's financial position and performance.

Section 11

GLOSSARY

11.1 Company Related Terms

22 Circles	Represents the 22 telecommunications circles of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Kolkata, Maharashtra & Goa, Mumbai, Punjab, Tamil Nadu (including Chennai), West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, North East states, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (East) and Uttar Pradesh (West).
Adjusted EBITDA	It is defined as EBITDA as mentioned above, adjusted for Repayment of Lease liabilities.
Adjusted Fund from Operations (AFFO)	It is defined as Adjusted EBITDA less Maintenance and General Corporate Capex for the period.
Asset Turnover	Asset Turnover is defined as total revenues (revenues (annualized for 12 months), divided by average cumulative investments. Average cumulative investments are calculated by considering average of opening and closing assets of the relevant period.
Average Co-locations	Average co-locations are derived by computing the average of the Opening and Closing co-locations at the end of relevant period.
Average Sharing Factor	Average Sharing factor is calculated as the average of the opening and closing number of co-locations divided by average of the opening and closing number of towers for the relevant period.
Average Towers	Average towers are derived by computing the average of the opening and closing towers at the end of relevant period.
Bn	Billion
Book Value Per Equity Share	Total shareholder's equity as at the end of the relevant period divided by outstanding equity shares as at the end of the relevant period.
Capex	It includes investment in gross property plant & equipment, intangibles and capital work in progress for the relevant period.
Capital Employed	Capital Employed is defined as sum of equity attributable to equity shareholders and net debt / (net cash) with lease liabilities.
Circle(s)	22 service areas that the Indian telecommunications market has been segregated into.
Closing Sharing Factor	Closing Sharing factor is calculated as the closing number of co-locations divided by closing number of towers as at the end of relevant period.
Co-locations	Co-location is the total number of sharing operators at a tower, and where there is a single operator at a tower; 'co-location' refers to that single operator. Co-locations as referred to are revenue-generating co-locations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
Cumulative Investments	Cumulative Investments comprises of gross property plant & equipment, intangibles net of retirements/ disposals and capital work in progress.
Earnings Per Share (EPS)-Basic	It is computed by dividing net profit or loss attributable for the period to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.
Earnings Per Share (EPS)- Diluted	Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.
EBIT	Earnings before finance cost (net), taxation excluding other income for the relevant period.
EBIT (Including Other Income)	Earnings before finance cost (net), taxation including other income for the relevant period.
EBITDA	Earnings before finance cost (net), taxation, depreciation and amortization excluding other income for the relevant period. It is defined as operating income and does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance cost (net), tax expense and charity & donation.

EBITDA (Including Other Income)	Earnings before finance cost (net), taxation, depreciation and amortization and charity and donation including other income for the relevant period.
Enterprise Value (EV)	Calculated as sum of Market Capitalization plus Net Debt / (Net Cash) with lease liabilities as at the end of the relevant period.
EV / EBITDA (times)	It is computed by dividing Enterprise Value as at the end of the relevant period ('EV') by EBITDA for the preceding (last) 12 months from the end of the relevant period.
Exceptional Items	Exceptional items include income or expense that are considered to be part of ordinary activities, however are of such significance and nature that separate disclosure enables the user of the financial statements to understand the impact in a more meaningful manner. Exceptional items are identified by virtue of their size, nature or incidence.
Future Minimum Lease Payment Receivable	The Company has entered into long term non-cancellable agreements to provide infrastructure services to telecom operators. Future Minimum Lease Payment Receivable represents minimum amounts receivable in future under the above long term non-cancellable agreements.
Finance Cost (Net)	Calculated as Finance Cost less Finance Income
Free Cash Flow	Calculated as Cash Flow from operations less tax payments, less net tangible capital expenditure, less net intangible capital expenditure, plus net proceeds from asset sales, less repayment of lease liabilities (incl interest) and less net interest.
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principle
IGAAP	Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principle
IND AS	Indian Accounting Standards
Intangibles	Identifiable Non-monetary assets without having physical substance and generally comprises of acquisition cost of software
Interest Coverage Ratio (LTM)	It is computed by dividing EBITDA for the preceding (last) 12 months from the end of relevant period by finance cost (net) for the preceding (last) 12 months.
IRU	Indefeasible right to use
LTM	Last Twelve months
Lean	Lean products are primarily deployed for network densification – by plugging coverage gaps, providing localized coverage in low population areas, and augmenting the existing coverage and capacity in a specific area. They operate on limited spectrum bands and provide a limited coverage. They have fixed height and capacity for power and antenna loading.
Market Capitalization	Number of current issued and outstanding shares multiplied by closing market price (NSE) as at end of the period.
Mn	Million
MSA	Master Service Agreement
Maintenance & General Corporate Capex	Represents the capital expenditure undertaken by the company for general maintenance, upkeep and replacement of equipments installed at the Towers which is undertaken on the end of their useful life as well as General Corporate related capital expenditure such as on office/ facilities and information technology.
Macro	Macro products are primarily deployed to provide coverage and capacity. They operate on all available spectrum bands and can have a coverage up to a few kilometres. These are fully configurable sites with augmentable capacity for power and antenna loading to meet customer upgrade and network change requirement.
NA	Not ascertainable
Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities	It is not an IND AS measure and is defined as the sum of long-term, short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term borrowings, current and non-current lease liabilities minus cash and cash equivalents, current and non-current investments, and other bank balances as at the end of the relevant period.
Net Debt / (Net Cash) without Lease Liabilities	It is not an IND AS measure and is defined as the sum of long-term, short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term borrowings, minus cash and cash equivalents, current and non-current investments, and other bank balances as at the end of the relevant period.

Net Debt / (Net Cash) with Lease Liabilities to EBITDA	It is computed by dividing net debt / (net cash) with lease liabilities as at the end of the relevant period by EBITDA for preceding (last) 12 months from the end of the relevant period.
Net Debt / (Net Cash) to Funded Equity Ratio	It is computed by dividing net debt / (net cash) with lease liabilities as at the end of the relevant period by Equity attributable to equity shareholders as at the end of the relevant period.
Operating Free Cash flow	It is defined as Adjusted EBITDA less Capex for the period.
PE Ratio	Price to Earnings ratio is calculated as closing market price (NSE) as at the end of relevant period, divided by diluted annual earnings per share. Annual Diluted Earnings per share is calculated by adding the preceding last four quarters diluted Earnings per share.
Return On Capital Employed (ROCE) Pre Tax (LTM)	It is computed by dividing sum of EBIT for the preceding (last) 12 months from the end of the relevant period by average (of opening and closing) capital employed during the relevant periods.
Return On Equity (ROE) Pre Tax (LTM)	It is computed by dividing sum of Profit before tax for the preceding (last) 12 months from the end of the relevant period by average (of opening and closing) equity shareholders' funds during the relevant periods.
Return On Equity (ROE) Post Tax-(LTM)	It is computed by dividing sum of Profit after tax for the preceding (last) 12 months from the end of the relevant period by average (of opening and closing) equity shareholders' funds during the relevant periods.
Revenue per Employee per month	It is computed by dividing the Total Revenues (net of inter-segment eliminations) by the average number of on – roll employees in the business unit and number of months in the relevant period.
Revenue Equalization	It represents the effect of fixed escalations (as per the terms of service agreements with customers) recognized on straight line basis over the fixed, non-cancellable term of the agreement, as applicable.
Right of use Asset	An asset that represents a lessee's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. This is calculated on the inception of the lease term basis the present value of lease payments over the lease term.
ROC	Registrar of Companies
SHA	Shareholders Agreement
Sharing Operator	A party granted access to a tower and who has installed active infrastructure at the tower
Sharing Revenue	It represents total revenue excluding energy reimbursements accrued during the relevant period.
Sharing revenue per Sharing Operator per month	Is calculated on the basis of sharing revenues accrued during the relevant period divided by the average number of co-locations for the period (including such co-locations for which exit notices have been received, but actual exits have not yet happened as at period end), determined on the basis of opening and closing number of co-locations for the relevant period.
Sharing revenue per Tower per month	Is calculated on the basis of sharing revenues accrued during the relevant period divided by the average number of towers for the period, determined on the basis of opening and closing number of towers for the relevant period.
Smartx	Smartx Services Ltd
Towers	Infrastructure located at a site which is permitted by applicable law to be shared, including, but not limited to, the tower, shelter, diesel generator sets and other alternate energy sources, battery banks, air conditioners and electrical works. Towers as referred to are revenue generating towers.
Tower and Related Infrastructure	Infrastructure Located at site which is permitted by applicable law to be shared, including, but not limited to, the tower, shelter, diesel generator sets and other alternate energy sources, battery banks, air conditioners and electrical works.

11.2 Regulatory Terms

DoT	Department of Telecommunications
IP-1	Infrastructure Provider Category 1
NSE	National Stock Exchange
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
CCI	Competition Commission of India
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

11.3 Others (Industry) Terms

BTS	Base Transceiver Station
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
DG	Diesel Generator
EMF	Electro Magnetic Field
FCU	Free Cooling Units
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GBT	Ground Based Towers
HSBTS	Hot Swappable Battery Transfer Switch
IBS	In-building Solutions
IPMS	Integrated Power Management Systems
OFC	Optical Fiber Cable
PAN	Presence Across Nation
PPC	Plug and Play Cabinet
RET	Renewable Energy Technology
RTT	Roof Top Towers
ROU	Right of Use
DIPA	Digital Infrastructure Providers Association
TSP	Telecom Service Provider
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity

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