Annual Report 2023-24

STL

BUILDING THE WORLD'S
DIGITAL BACKBONE

We are building the World's Digital Backbone

Down below the rabbit hole...

If Alice's subterranean Wonderland was science-fiction, that Wonderland would be powered by STL. While STL's underground turf doesn't have smiling cats and tea parties hosted by rabbits, what we do offer is an interconnectivity of wires and network solutions below the surface that translate into connectivity and communication above the surface. Our digital solutions company provides 5G, Rural, FTTx, Enterprise and Data Centre networks, allowing individuals and organisations to communicate and collaborate efficiently and effectively. Our superior products and services have earned us the goodwill of our customers and stakeholders, and we remain at the top of our game year-on-year. We're determined to continue providing excellence, starting with our team, which ***builds the digital backbone*** to support the world of communication and connectivity.

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Forward-looking and cautionary statement

Certain words and statements in this report concerning Sterlite Technologies Limited (STL), its prospects, and other statements relating to STL's expected financial position, business strategy, the future development of STL's operations, and the general economy in India, are forward-looking statements. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of STL or industry results, to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding STL's present and future business strategies and the environment in which STL will operate in the future. The important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from such forward-looking statements include, among others, changes in government policies or regulations of India and in particular, changes relating to the administration of STL's industry and changes in general economic, business, and credit conditions in India. Additional factors that could cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from such forward-looking statements, many of which are not in STL's control, include, but are not limited to, those risk factors discussed in STL's various filings with the BSE Limited and The National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company unless it is required by law.

These filings are available at:
www.nseindia.com and **www.bseindia.com**

Chairman's Address

World's Digital Backbone - Relaying inclusion and prosperity to all

From India to the World

Dear stakeholders,
Maine hamesha kaha hai ki sapne bade dekho. Itne bade ki usme aap ke hi nahi, aapke apno aur aapke desh ke sapne shamil ho.

When I started STL in 1988, I envisioned India attaining technological prowess and transitioning from a primarily service-oriented economy to an increasingly influential force in advanced manufacturing.

In the past few years, India has transitioned to a high-tech, robust manufacturing hub. It is a feeling of immense pride to see Indian products make a mark around the world.

India leaving an imprint on the world stage is not a new thing. If you look at the technology landscape around the world, you will see the pivotal role that Indian engineers and technology leaders have played in this area. When we talk about digital public infrastructure, the India model is being studied and adopted widely for its success in crossing hard-to-surmount barriers like affordability and accessibility. This famed India Stack that adds up to ~60% of global digital transactions has created 1.4 billion digitally included citizens and increased bank penetration from 7% to 80 % in just 7 years (a feat which typically takes 47 years to achieve). Off the tech field, another heartening example of " from India to the world" is our very own Yoga, which is widely hailed as a household name in health and well-being.

These achievements reflect the true essence of India's principle for its G20 presidency: *"Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"*- a Sanskrit phrase from ancient Indian scriptures that means the whole world is one (my) family.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - Building digital networks for the world

India, digitisation, leadership on the world stage - for STL, these themes culminate into our endeavour to use the power of optical fibre to connect the world. In this case too, India is our karmabhoomi - the place where we started the research, development, and manufacturing of world-class optical solutions. Today, these optical solutions are bringing a revolution in digital connectivity across the world. Almost three decades back, we started with one plant in India, and today, we have 10 global production facilities, one of which is in the US. One of the greatest milestones in this journey has been setting up our own glass preform manufacturing - a rare feat in the global optical industry.

With our Glass to Gigabit connectivity capabilities, on the one hand, we have been supporting Indian telecom operators in carving India's digital story from 2G to 5G. On the other hand, our truly global talent has taken the same technology prowess to the world's digital stage, with the world's top service providers like British Telecom, Du Telecom, Vocus, Lumos, and Archtop placing their trust in our solutions.

Product design and innovation to bring novelty to our fibre optic designs have been a key cornerstone of our journey. I am really proud of some of the industry-leading innovations by our teams. These include enabling 4X fibre capacity with multicore Multiverse fibre, bend insensitivity with Stellar™ fibre, and miniaturisation with 180-micron fibre and 160-micron fibres. Incorporating Optical Connectivity into our portfolio in 2020, we co-design and co-create Optical Connectivity solutions for some of the top European customers and are now scaling this product line in the US. The Optical Connectivity products cut installation time, and aid the de-skilling field labour, further cost and time. We have also localised our production units in Italy and the US to boost local supply chains and create value in the regions we operate in.

Innovation with sustainability at its core

Like any other Indian company, we take pride in our roots. We are strongly driven by our purpose of Transforming Billions of Lives by Connecting the World in a responsible way. For us, energy, environment, and people aren't merely resources—they're invaluable sources of opportunity and prosperity. We're committed to not just minimising our footprint but actively seeking ways to replenish and revitalise these essential pillars. We've pledged to achieve Net Zero by 2030, and we're taking a scientific approach to get there. Last year, we committed the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) to ensure that our commitment is grounded in rigorous, evidence-based methods.

While we are innovating at speed, we know that digital networks account for a sizeable amount of global energy consumption. In addition to our sustainable manufacturing practices such as **Zero Waste to Landfill** and **Zero Liquid Discharge**, we have recently developed a range of eco-labelled products, further underscoring our commitment to build a greener internet. Our water conservation efforts have replenished over 2.69 million m^3 of water in local communities. Similarly, our afforestation drive has resulted in the planting of around 290,000 trees in Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

As we bid adieu to FY24 and enter FY25, I am privileged to be a contributor towards Building the World's Digital Backbone. I once again thank you for your continued support and encouragement in this journey.

Anil Agarwal
Non-Executive Chairman,
STL

"India has transitioned to a high-tech, robust manufacturing hub"

Letter to the Shareholders

Fibre - The timeless backbone of technology progress

Watershed moments

In 1990, something truly transformative happened in the digital world: **the first web browser** (nexus) was unveiled. This wasn't just software—it was a key that unlocked the internet for everyone, setting the stage for the boundless, interconnected world we experience today.

Each decade brings with it a wave of technological evolution that transforms our lives. After the internet browsers in the 1990s, the 2000s gave us smartphones. Then 2010s saw Apple's iPad merge the features of computers and smartphones into a single device. Microsoft launched Azure, which took cloud computing by storm. The 2010s also gave us most of the apps that run our day-to-day lives today. Think Instagram, Uber and even Pokemon Go. Cut to the 2020s. First, live streaming captivated our imagination and free time. Then Zoom connected us with our workplaces and loved ones. Soon enough, all of these got classified as the new normal and then **ChatGPT** was launched. In no time, artificial intelligence and the semiconductor gold rush that came with it became a household conversation. Now, before we could blink our eyes, we have **GPT 4o** – AI that can interact with audio, video, and text – all three in real-time. Looking ahead to the 2030s, we can already envision humanoid chatbots like Tesla Bot and Alter 3, with AI systems communicating in human-like ways.

Fibre at the roots

While we marvel at how technology has transformed our daily lives on the front end, it's crucial to recognise that this is a two-way looking glass. The backend networks—the hidden infrastructure—have evolved just as dramatically. One timeless feature of all these technology waves has been Optical fibre. From 300 million km in 2000, the optical fibre footprint today stands at ~5 billion km. To put that number in perspective - it's 33x the distance between Earth and the sun. And looking at the anticipated pace of technology evolution, this number would be even more staggering in the future.

Optical fibre has been a constant force in the world of technology. With every new technology wave, networks have become **more fibre-dense**. Initially concentrated at the heart of the core networks, fibre gradually moved to transport networks, then to access networks, edge networks, and now at a premise level. Even with such proliferation, the FTTH (fibre-to-the-home) penetration stands at less than 60% in nearly 25 countries. So, a lot of fibre still needs to be put into the ground or deployed aerially. For the next few years, a new storm is brewing in the world of fibre. As AI scales up, data centres would need to be fiberised extensively – nearly 5x of the current levels. Looking at the future, the next frontiers of fibre to the room and fibre to the devices are not far off.

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Whole-time Director

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director

From past to the future - building the world's digital backbone

Like technology evolution, our business and reason for existence are also deeply rooted in fibre. For the past three decades, we have meticulously and passionately built capability across the entire optical fibre value chain. We call it **Glass to Gigabit** Connectivity—starting from the majestic glass preform to fibre, cable, and then optical connectivity.

This unique capability helps us create value for our customers in many new ways, such as increasing network longevity, **purpose-engineering** products for specific use cases, and delivering best-in-class quality.

In FY24, as we battled an industry slowdown, we took some bold steps to bring futuristic optical fibre technology to life, laying the groundwork for future success.

Highlights of 2024

New technology for new-age fibre - Our passion for innovation has driven us to create advanced fibre solutions that will support everything from immersive entertainment to at-scale Gen AI experiences. Some of these include **Multicore fibre** with 4x capacity, Stellar™ fibre with superior bend performance, and miniaturised advanced fibres with diameters of 180 and 160-micron.

New horizons

Setting up a world-class production facility in South Carolina, US, has been one of the greatest milestones for us this year. This facility, which produces **advanced fibre** products, is catering to nearly 50 customers in North America, supporting their journeys to connect the unconnected.

Greener Internet

We are proud to be tech-forward every day, but we take more pride when we achieve our sustainability goals. This year, we became the first in the world to have third-party verified eco-labelled methodology.

Automation in deployment

We don't stop at product innovation. By infusing automation into the fiberisation process, we are unlocking value for our customers. Most recently, we partnered with our UK-based customer, Connexin, to enable faster implementation of their aggressive fiberisation plans.

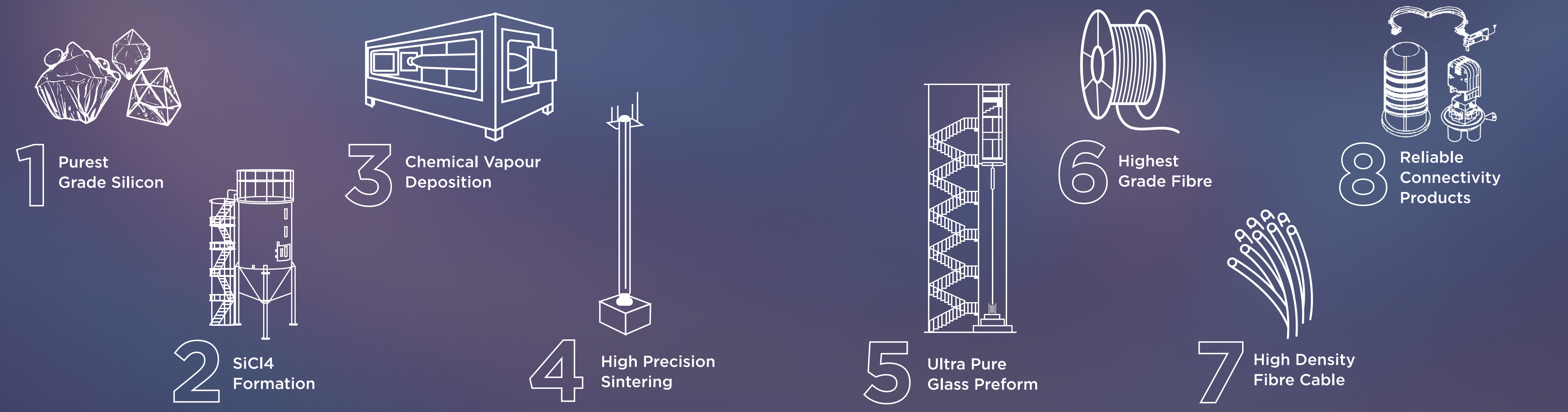
AInovv™ Advanced AI solution

On the other side of the spectrum, our newly incubated IT services arm, STL Digital, is engineering personalised **digital experiences** for over 25 global customers. In its first full year of operations, STL Digital developed and launched AInovv™, a solutioning fabric of powerful Generative AI Services, frameworks, methodologies, and solutions. This industry-leading AI solution will help enterprises accelerate Generative AI-led innovation and adoption.

While we pushed the boundaries and achieved many firsts during the year, we also worked really hard and displayed resilience against market headwinds, which played out for the better part of this year. As the green shoots emerge, we have our task cut out. As we move into FY25, we will be hyper-focused on our customers, drive **product innovation** and **sustainability** relentlessly, and keep strengthening the foundation to deliver sustained growth and shareholder value in the decades to come. I am extremely thankful for your comradeship in this journey and hope to work even more closely with you in the coming year.

Warm regards,

Glass to Gigabit Connectivity



Delivering value for our customers:

High Quality

In the case of optical solutions, quality cascades down the value chain. High quality glass determines the performance of optical fibre and high quality fibre, the quality of cables. That's how our integrated expertise guarantees better network performance.

Exceptional network longevity

Our optical products ensure a longer network lifetime of ~25 years as compared to an average of 10 years.

Significant cost savings

Our optical products embody premium quality and a longer network lifetime, ensuring significant cost savings for customers' overall network deployment.

Tailored customisation

We understand that each customer has unique network needs, which is why we work closely with our customers to build optical solutions that perfectly align with their network requirements.

Innovative problem solving

From overcoming network bottlenecks to enhancing data transmission speeds, our optical solutions address a wide range of challenges. Our engineers collaborate with customers to understand their pain points and develop innovative optical products that drive impact.

Seamless compatibility

Our optical products are designed to integrate smoothly with various network infrastructures - new and legacy, ensuring minimal disruption and maximum performance.

The art and science of connectivity starts with glass

Before you start reading this story, just grab a 'glass' of your favourite drink, because you will never look at the glass the same way you have been, after reading this story.

Wonders of glass

We are one of the six companies in the world to produce our own glass preforms. These glass preforms are **~99.99% pure.** You won't believe but this kind of purity means that if you try to peek through these glass preforms into an ocean, you would be able to see the bottom of ocean. These **semiconductor-**grade glass preforms are made of very high-purity (5N) chemicals. The best part is that they are designed and developed in India, in our glass plant in Aurangabad, Maharashtra - India's first and only advanced clean room glass manufacturing facility.

Fibre - Minitaturisation and bendability

These glass preforms give way to optical fibre. This entire process is carried out at our semiconductor-grade plants in India. Here are some breakthrough innovations:

- **4X capacity -** with Multiverse, multicore fibre
- **Bend insensitivity -** with **Stellar™** fibre, the world's first **bend-resilient fibre** with backward compatibility to legacy fibre
- **Miniaturisation - 180-micron fibre** and **160-micron,** the **world's slimmest fibre** yet, packing 3X capacity than standard 250-micron fibre

Cables - Purpose engineering

We have purpose-engineered optical fibre cables to meet network requirements of top global network creators:

- **864F Micro cables -** can **pack 1.5x more fibres** than a standard micro cable of the same diameter
- **Armoured cable -** jacketed to protect fibres from moisture and the effects of UV light and a layer of aramid yarns (Kevlar) to improve their **tensile strength**
- **Celesta Ribbon Cables -** Intermittently bonded ribbon design results in **dense fibre packing**, thus smaller cable diameter and better duct asset utilisation

Connectivity - Deskilling field labour

We have **purpose-engineered** Optical Connectivity solutions and successfully co-designed and co-created for our European customers. These products cut through installation time, de-skilling field labour, saving cost and time:

- **Opto-CRS terminals –** ruggedised enclosures for underground and aerial networks
- **Compact Optical Ribbon Closures (CORC) –** Custom designed with intermittent bonded Ribbon (IBR) cables for 25% faster installation
- **Opto-Blaze and Opto-Bolt –** Pre-terminated, plug-in-a-box solutions for modularity and reducing dependence on field labour

So next time you hold a glass, think of us and our story of developing Glass to Gigabit capability.

Global Services

Inspired by nation-building, driven by automation

Our capability is not just limited to owning the entire value chain of innovating and developing Optical solutions. We are continually striving to become tech-forward everyday. And this is visible when we blend our spirit of nation-building and digital infrastructure creation with automation. We infuse automation in the deployment process of our fibre value chain through tech-intensive methods like robotic trenching, 360° photogrammetry, and GIS database visualisation. This enables a faster implementation and enhances the longevity of network systems. With our automation-led deployment methodology, we are making significant strides in India and the UK.

India

Using our Smart Deployment Services, we have successfully deployed networks for private service providers in 20 states, spanning over 125,000 kms. Our technology-led data centre connectivity and management solution enables new-age applications with advanced Cyber security solutions for Ernet. **Our Hospital Management Information System (HMIS)** is digitising and interconnecting healthcare system for ~250 health facilities under BMC, Mumbai. These capabilities underscore our versatility and ability to excel across diverse industries, positioning us as a trusted partner for delivering critical Optical solutions.

UK

We have partnered with top service providers for fast fibre deployment by co-creating solutions and de-skilling labour on-field. In FY24, we offered **Smart Fibre Deployment Services** to Connexin to bring fast and reliable broadband connectivity around Nottinghamshire in the UK. Through a technology-led, scalable approach to deploying FTTx, intra city and inter-city optical networks, STL will connect ~12,000 rural premises in hard-to-reach areas with Connexin's full fibre-to-the-premise (FTTP) infrastructure.

STL Digital

Now, leveraging the power of Advanced AI

For the past three decades, we have been continuously innovating and striving to build the world's digital backbone with our leading-edge Optical solutions and deployment services. Now, leveraging the power of Advanced AI, Enterprise IoT, Cloud, and Metaverse, we are creating a new-age, agile way of digital transformation with **STL Digital.**

₹297 crore

Our continuous commitment to agility and superior customer experience helped us cross the ₹297 crore revenue mark in FY24.

3 key entities: India, the US, and the UK

Operating from two strategic delivery centres in Ahmedabad and Bengaluru, STL Digital has independently established three key entities in India, the US, and the UK.

10 new customers

In FY24, STL Digital added ten new customers and made some award-winning deliveries. This includes the largest RISE with SAP deployment for a natural resources company in a record time of six months. In another engagement for a life sciences major, STL Digital rolled out a global S/4 HANA solution integrated with 20+ essential software across 75 countries.

AInnov™

This year, there was a strong focus on capacity building through continuous upskilling and the creation of assets. We launched 'AInnov™', a solutioning fabric of powerful Generative AI Services, frameworks, methodologies and solutions designed for enterprises to accelerate Generative AI-led innovation and adoption.

Cyber Security Operations Centre (CSOC)

We also launched a state-of-the-art Cyber Security Operations Centre (CSOC), offering a comprehensive range of cybersecurity services to fortify and protect our customers' network infrastructure 24/7.

GCP Specialization and ISO Certifications

Additionally, we attained GCP Specialization in application development, a testament to our relentless pursuit of excellence and innovation. Our focus on quality and process-led growth is evident in our receipt of ISO 9001, ISO 27001 certifications, validating our commitment to delivering world-class customer experiences.

Transforming billions of lives by connecting the world

As we progress into the future, our exceptional talent remains at the forefront, driving our core purpose of Transforming Billions of Lives by Connecting the World.

Our purpose ignites when a child gets the chance to learn without barriers, when someone in an underserved community receives **top-notch medical care**, when a mother can provide for her family in tough times, or when loved ones **connect online**. We feel privileged to play a part in making these moments possible, especially now when **bridging the digital gap** is more crucial than ever.

We're here, ready, to connect the unconnected

- Weaving nation's digital fabric with BharatNet, connecting **~13,500 villages**
- **Connecting Europe** with more than 45 mn fibre km of optical fibre cable, Supporting **Project Gigabit** in the **UK**
- Working with ~50 service providers in the **US** to support digital connectivity, partnering for Broadband, Equity, Access, and Development (BEAD) program
- Developing **Australia's first** fully automated metro rail network, enabling high-speed and low-latency fibre infrastructure with ~1000 km of optical fibre cable for Vocus Australia
- We are a major part of **Africa's digital inclusion journey.** We are working with telecom operators and network builders in **Egypt, UAE, Iraq, Morocco, and Oman** to bring digital connectivity to communities across the **MENA region** and connected communities through **BAPS** temple in **UAE**

Sustainability

Greener internet, thriving communities

We are strongly driven by our purpose of '**Transforming Billions of Lives by Connecting the World**. This purpose serves as a north star for our Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) efforts. While delivering advanced optical and digital solutions for future-ready networks, we constantly seek ways to ***Be Good and Do Good.***

For us, energy, environment, and people are not just means to an end but treasure troves of good fortune. So, we are not only looking to reduce our footprint but also constantly looking to replenish and revitalise.

We have committed to **Net Zero Emissions by 2030,** and we are scientific about it, committing to SBTi (Science-Based Targets Initiative) last fiscal year. The path starts with our products themselves. **We are the first in the world to launch third-party accredited eco-labeled methodology in the Optical industry.**

Along this path, we ensure we are not giving it back to our environment. Yes, we are talking about waste management. All of our Indian and Italian plants got Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWL) certified and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) certified in FY24. **In FY24, we diverted ~25,000 metric tonnes of waste and recycled ~1,62,000 m^3 of water.**

What we want to give back is more resources and opportunities. Through our water conservation efforts, we have replenished more than 2.69 million m^3 of water into the communities. and our afforestation drive has led us to plant ~290,000 trees in Aurangabad.

When it comes to creating a grassroots impact on communities, we believe in the confluence of digital technologies and equitable opportunities. Our Roboedge program empowers young students across 11 schools in Maharashtra and Dadra & Nagar Haveli with advanced STEM skills, including Robotics and AI. Our Jeewan Jyoti program empowers women through skilling and entrepreneurship in 100+villages in Maharashtra.

Creating the New, Now

STLer spirit ingrained in our actions

When we are able to integrate our purpose and talent seamlessly, magic happens. At the heart of our community of STLers lies a deep-seated passion for innovation, agility, and creating value. **Creating the New, Now** is the driving force behind our actions as a team. We take pride in the way our people consistently push boundaries, come up with ingenious solutions, and challenge the status quo.

When we come to work everyday, we know one thing for sure, that today we will create something new, something purposeful. This **STLer spirit** is the source of our **energetic problem-solving, creativity, and innovation.**

Superheroes in Global Services that build and guard our networks

- **Infusing automation** in managed services - developed **open-source** frameworks for customers that offer seamless integration across various systems and devices, differentiating in managed services
- **"STL Helpdesk"** for incident management - robust ticketing services, has built-in **SLA management,** auto-escalation features, and cutting-edge analytics
- **"STL SIEM"** for **cybersecurity** - marks the entry in the incident and event management catering to the security operations centre (SOC)

Young and seasoned talent working in harmony to build STL Digital

- ~1000 STLers leveraging the potential of **Advanced AI**, Enterprise IoT, Cloud, and Metaverse to create a wave of **agile digital transformation** for more than 25 customers
- **AInnov™** - Our AI solution framework with a human feedback loop, empowering enterprises to leverage **AI for innovation** and business value realisation

Mavericks in the Optical space developing industry-leading products

First company to launch **Stellar™ -**
an A2 bend-insensitive fibre with full backward compatibility

Amongst the top 2 companies globally -
Bringing **IBR (Intermittently bonded ribbon)** cable technology

India's first multicore fibre -
Multiverse with 4x capacity

Minification of fibre -
the world's **slimmest fibre 160-micron**

Fibre optic sensing -
an AI/ML-based sensing solution for network monitoring

STLer Stories

‘People First’ philosophy championed by leaders

Imagine a workplace where leaders and managers are continuously upping their people management game with live workshops, insightful online sessions, reflective meetings, and personal learning diaries for that intimate touch. Do you know of a workplace where you feel free to express your ideas and feel safe to take risks? Yes, at STL, we have inculcated this culture of what we call **‘People First’**. We believe in having leaders who aren't just managers but **champions** of their teams. ‘People First” is a management effectiveness program, tailor-made for STLers, blending our unique culture with the *crème de la crème* of managerial practices. We handpicked a group of managers and set them on a journey of growth. Fast forward to now - over **334 managers** have been certified, morphing into change catalysts within STL. At present, more than **120 managers** have joined this elite squad. And guess what? This isn't just us talking. The **Brandon Hall Awards** saw it fit to honour our "People First" initiative with a Silver accolade. This is a validation that extraordinary things happen when you put people at the heart of what you do.

Global talent, Global outlook, Global brand

We're the driving force behind global connections. With a fire in our belly, STLers with a global outlook and local expertise are tirelessly working to bring our purpose of **Transforming Billions of Lives by Connecting the World to life.** Career journeys at STL are anything but ordinary. They are an embodiment of our values and the STLer spirit, which we call **Creating the New, Now.** One of the most compelling aspects of a career at STL is the diversity of roles, each adequately challenging yet fulfilling. Our projects span continents, offering them the opportunity to work with diverse teams and global clients.

Nripendra Nitesh

has been an STLer for the past **17 years** and has worked in various functions, including quality, product design, and now technical sales! His STLer journey started in one of our Optical Fibre Cable plants, and this strong hands-on experience, coupled with his hunger to learn, has taken him to many new frontiers since then, the latest being the technical sales role in Dubai. Nitesh is a globetrotter who has visa stamps from more than **21 countries** on his passport. And most of them were work trips!

Eklavya Sharma's

journey as an 8-year-old STLer has been full of twists and turns. He has seen the business from almost all angles. He has worked closely with STL's global teams, initially in market intelligence, then in sales enablement, later in internal communications, and now in Business development across the MEA region. We hear that he is now deputed on a special project in STL's plant in the US, and he is definitely not stopping at that!

Automation first philosophy for 'People first' outcomes

Imagine walking into a workspace where tech and automation aren't just buzzwords but the building blocks of your day-to-day life. Our secret sauce? Using AI not just as a fancy add-on, but as a fundamental force in reshaping how we manage talent and streamline processes. We're talking about a **digital-first mindset** that doesn't just encourage our team to evolve; it practically insists on it. Consider the hiring conundrum - Bias. We're tackling it head-on by leveraging AI to ensure that resumes are assessed purely on merit-matching skills and functional expertise to our needs without any unwelcome interference.

And then there's **STELLA**, not your typical chatbot but a game-changer in how we bring people on board (and see them off too). But wait, there's more. Ever thought of a mood ring for the workplace? We are taking another step forward with our **AI chatbot** designed for mood tracking and engagement in real-time, enabling our HR to act fast, maintain **high spirits**, and build a workspace where positivity is the norm. So, when we talk about automation at STL, it's not a distant dream. It's happening here and now, powered by technology and lived every day by our incredible teams.

Celebrating STLers

Embracing the power of appreciation to nurture the culture we envision

Isn't it remarkable how the simplest gestures, like a bit of recognition, can light up someone's day? Think about it – when your manager throws a compliment your way, big or small, doesn't it just make you feel like a million bucks? It's like suddenly you're seen, and valued, it even kicks your **motivation** up a notch. That's the magic we've tapped into with **STL Celebrates** - a unique way of appreciating and encouraging our colleagues. It's our firm belief that every milestone deserves its moment in the sun. After all, celebrating achievements isn't just about patting ourselves on the back; it's about fueling our drive to excel further and igniting that same fire in others to aim for the stars.

It doesn't take much effort to **appreciate your colleagues** and bring a smile to their faces with the help of our recognition platform, where you get to select from a range of badges:

Ring-a-bell,
for appreciating a colleague for a noteworthy achievement

You're a rockstar,
to appreciate someone's outstanding performance

Well Done,
for a job or assignment executed flawlessly

Thank you,
for simply thanking your colleague for his/her immense support,

Learning Buddy

You're a Rockstar

Out of the Box

Ring a Bell

Customer Success Champion

Value Champion

Awards

The Biggest Indian Technology Exporter of the Year 2023

This prestigious recognition, received at IMC 2023, underscores our relentless pursuit of excellence in **Optical technology** and leadership in the telecom industry. This award inspires us to continue driving technology innovation and setting new benchmarks in the industry, globally.

Brandon Hall Excellence Awards

Winner of the Bronze category in this prestigious award, STL's Evolve program trained 80+ **young leaders** to work on challenging projects and build next-level capabilities and skills. These Awards feature annual programs that recognise organisations successfully deploying programs, strategies, systems, and tools that have achieved measurable results.

ICC Gold Award

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) has conferred us with the prestigious 'Gold Award 2023' at the 5th ICC **Occupational Health and Safety Conference & Awards.** This is due to our unwavering efforts and exceptional dedication to the health and safety of our employees and other stakeholders.

ET HR World Award

ETHRWorld has recognised our employee experience HR team in the category of **Exceptional Employee Experience - Large Enterprises.** This accolade acknowledges organisations that have showcased exceptional dedication to elevating the employee experience, adding substantial value to their industries.

SAP APJ Partner Excellence Award

STL's newly incubated business STL Digital, received the **SAP® APJ Award for Partner Excellence 2024** for Top New Cloud Partnership. Awards were presented to the top-performing partners for their outstanding contributions to driving digital transformation for businesses using SAP solutions, helping their customers adopt **innovation**, gain results rapidly, grow sustainably, and run more simply.

2023 Cabling Innovators Award

Our world-leading and India's first Multi-core Fibre - **Multiverse** was recognised under the **Gold** category in the **2023 Cabling Innovators Award.** Multi-core Fibre (MCF) has 4x capacity as compared to a standard optical fibre. This results in a 75% reduction in the overall surface area occupied by single-core fibres. Therefore, cables with a 4-core MCF will be more compact, slimmer, and lightweight than cables with a single fibre core. **STL's Multiverse** has the potential to scale the network capacity, and exponentially boost data centre connectivity and quantum computing.

Our Optical Connectivity product, **MAX Closure** was also recognised under the Silver category. Developed especially for FTTH network deployment, the MAX closures range is a modern concept of cable termination and splicing intended to expedite installation procedures and minimise volume needs to deliver a better Total Cost of Ownership (TCO).

Board of Directors

Anil Agarwal

Non-Executive Chairman

Mr. Anil Agarwal is the Non-Executive Chairman of STL. He has been the Executive Chairman of Vedanta Resources since March 2005. He founded the Vedanta Group in 1976 and has over four decades of entrepreneurial experience. He has helped shape the strategic vision of the Company to contribute to the larger purpose of uplifting communities.

Under his visionary leadership, the Vedanta Group has over the past 25 years grown into one of the foremost diversified mining, metals, hydrocarbons, and technology groups in the world, with global industry-leading positions across Zinc, Silver, Aluminium, and growing presence across Nickel, Cobalt, alloys like Ferromanganese, and metal recycling.

Mr. Agarwal believes businesses must give back to the society and help them prosper, and hence, he has signed The Giving Pledge, a movement of global philanthropists who have committed to giving away most of their wealth towards philanthropic and charitable causes.

The Anil Agarwal Foundation, the platform through which Mr. Agarwal directs his social giving, is committed to empowering communities, transforming lives, and facilitating nation-building through sustainable and inclusive growth. The Foundation's flagship project, Nand Ghar, is committed to developing model 'Anganwadis' across India that are focussed on eradicating childhood hunger and malnutrition, providing education and healthcare to children at the grassroots level and empowering women with a range of skills development programmes. Over 6000 Nand Ghars have been set up and are supported across India today.

Pravin Agarwal

Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director

Mr. Pravin Agarwal is the Vice Chairman and Whole-time Director of STL, and the Non-Executive Chairman of Sterlite Power Transmission Limited. He has been closely involved with Sterlite Group's operations in India since its inception in 1979. He has been the driving force behind the expansion of Sterlite Group's telecom and power businesses into multiple markets and STL's continued growth momentum. He is an astute businessman and a leader with almost four decades of experience.

Ankit Agarwal

Managing Director

A believer in purpose-led organisations, Ankit has been leading STL's growth journey as it transforms billions of lives by connecting the world. Over the past 14 years at STL, first as the Head of international sales, then as the CEO of the Optical Networking business and now as the Managing Director, Ankit has been a change agent in connecting the unconnected across the globe.

He is the force behind STL's dramatic global expansion, customer-first ethos, R&D focus and strategic joint ventures & acquisitions. He has strengthened STL's presence in India, USA, UK, Italy, China, and Brazil. He holds sustainability very close to his heart and is leading the company's ambitious Net-Zero by 2030 target from the front.

Ankit is extremely passionate about improvement in health, education, and the environment through digital inclusion in India. Recognised as a **40 under 40 leader**, Ankit is a strong supporter of young and entrepreneurial talent. He is a fitness enthusiast, an athlete, and a long-distance runner and encourages his teams and young people to work towards solid all-round growth at work and in life.

Prior to STL, Ankit was building Vedanta's corporate portfolio while overseeing multiple M&As, including the $8.6 billion acquisition of Cairn India. Ankit holds a Bachelor's degree from the University of Southern California and an MBA degree from London Business School.

Sandip Das

Independent Director

Mr. Sandip Das is one of Asia's most respected telecommunications professionals and an acclaimed Chief Executive. The Global Telecom magazine listed him among the top 100 Most powerful global leaders in telecom for four years. He is an Independent Board Director for Greenlam Industries, Senior Advisor to Analysys Mason, Advisor to a high-profile UK-based Advisory company, and on the Advisory Board of reputation management firm Astrum. He is the Chairman of Caret 360 Innovation Lab. He also holds positions like Mentor to C-suite executives and is a Member of Board Matters (a National Board Directors' Council set up by Russell Reynolds), besides consulting for investment companies. He was formerly the MD, CEO & Board Director of Reliance Jio, Group CEO and Executive Director of Maxis Communications Berhad, Malaysia, and CEO & Board Director of Hutchison Essar Telecom, India (Orange, Hutch). He holds a BE degree in Mechanical Engineering from NIT Rourkela, an MBA from the Faculty of Management Studies (FMS), University of Delhi and AMP from Harvard Business School.

Kumud Srinivasan

Independent Director

Ms. Kumud Srinivasan is Vice President and General Manager of Manufacturing & Operations Automation Systems at Intel Corporation. In this capacity, she is responsible for the automation and analytics of Intel's global logic, memory factories and adjacent functions. She has spent 35+ years at Intel USA, leading multiple global functions, prominent being digital transformation and industrial automation. She is a seasoned leader, skilled at mobilising resources across organisation levels. Her management experience includes leading large teams in matrix, geo-dispersed organisations in the US, China, and India. From 2012 to 2016, she served as President for Intel India. She joined the STL Board in 2018, and her experience in key industry domains such as Internet of Things, R&D, manufacturing and semiconductors is invaluable to the Company and its global customers.

Mr. S Madhavan is a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and also has an MBA from the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, He has had a long and illustrious career in accounting and tax and retired as a senior partner in PricewaterhouseCoopers, after holding leadership positions over a 15 year career. Mr Madhavan started his career in Hindustan Unilever Ltd and spent several years there. He has also held senior committee positions in leading Chambers of Commerce such as ASSOCHAM and FICCI. He currently holds directorial positions in some of the top listed companies in India such as HCL Technologies, ICICI Bank, Eicher Motors, and Welspun Enterprises. He is a leading exponent of corporate governance through his board and committee work.

S Madhavan

Independent Director

B J Arun

Independent Director

Mr. B J Arun has founded and led multiple successful ventures in Silicon Valley. He founded California Digital, a Linux-based HPC leader, Librato, a software company, and was most recently the CEO of July Systems, a location-based mobile management platform. He was instrumental in scaling these companies and finding synergistic exits by merging them with global technology giants like SolarWinds and Cisco Systems. An industry leader, Arun was most recently the Chairman of TiE Global and continues to serve as a Trustee on their board. He served as the President of the TiE Silicon Valley Chapter and remains dedicated to fostering entrepreneurship in the technology community.

Amrita Gangotra

Independent Director

Ms. Amrita Gangotra is a commercially focused and award-winning technology leader with experience gained in India, the UK, and Europe of using technology to drive business performance and deliver value in the Telecommunications, IT services, and FMCG sectors. Ms. Gangotra embarked on an entrepreneurial career journey in 2019 as Founder and Managing Director of ITyukt Digital Solutions which provides consultancy and advisory services in 5G, IoT, AI /ML based digital transformation for Enterprise. She was also the CIO & GM-ITSM at HCL Comnet and Senior Project Manager at Nestle. She has been a member of the executive management team at Bharti Airtel and Vodafone Hungary and possesses the experience of mentoring start-ups and technology advisory for PE funds.

Ms. Amrita Gangotra has held key roles in many business-impacting transformation initiatives. She is also an independent board member of multiple listed and unlisted companies like Max healthcare Ltd., Tanla Platforms Ltd, Triveni Turbine Ltd., and India1 Payment Ltd.

Mr. Venkatesh Murthy has been associated with the Company since 2006 and currently working as Chief Operations Officer for Optic Fibre and Optic Fibre Cables Business of the Company. Mr. Murthy has over three decades of experience in handling manufacturing operations, business and projects. Mr. Murthy has played a pivotal role in building the Company's capabilities to cater to new geographies like North America, Europe, & SEA region. He has also been instrumental for the successful completion of various CapEx expansion and integration of manufacturing operations in Italy and USA. Mr. Murthy holds Bachelor of Engineering, Electronics and Communication degree from Nagpur University.

Venkatesh Murthy

Director - Operations

Executive Leadership

Ankit Agarwal

Managing Director

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Praveen Cherian

CEO-Global Services Business

A proven senior executive and a strong strategic thinker, Praveen has close to three decades of experience in handling high-growth teams and business units across multiple industries. He comes with diverse experience ranging from leading large business units to sales, service delivery, marketing & strategy, and business operations with local and international exposure.

In STL, he has been successful in expanding STL Global Service's footprint to the UK, strengthening STL's partnership in the private telco segment and establishing Managed Services as a practice spanning Security, Cloud, and Data Centers. Prior to joining STL, he headed the Infrastructure Services business for IBM across the India/ South Asia region. He has performed various other roles, including CEO of Network Solutions, Director and Head - Cloud Services Business, and Wireless e-business Practice Leader for the Asia Pacific region. He is an Engineer in Electronics and Communications with an MBA in Sales and Marketing. He has completed the Executive Leadership Programme from Cornell University and the Sales Leadership Programme at INSEAD. He has served on the Board of two IT Services companies in India.

Tushar Shroff

Group Chief Financial Officer

Tushar has nearly three decades of rich experience and is highly focused on building resilient, value-creating organisations. Tushar has deep expertise in the areas of fundraising, capital structuring, merger & acquisition, treasury management, taxation, financial accounting and planning, Investor Relations, and Business partnering. He has served as the Finance committee member of GCCI (Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry). As the Chief Financial Officer at STL, his vision is to bolster the company's strategy to deliver consistent shareholder value and profitable growth. In his leisure time, Tushar loves playing table tennis and thoroughly enjoys old bollywood music and long drives with family and friends. He holds the cause of all-round development and well-being of specially-abled children close to his heart and actively dedicates his time and energy towards this.

Raman Venkatraman

CEO-STL Digital

Raman is an industry stalwart with ~30 years of experience spanning multiple leadership roles across geographies. He also holds vast domain knowledge and expertise in managing global mega-scale service offerings. Before STL, he was associated with TCS as the Senior VP and Global Head of Hitech and Professional Services vertical and the Global Head of Alliances and Partnerships. He has built technology practices, which have since grown into large businesses for TCS globally. He holds a Master of Engineering [ME] degree in Electrical Communications Engineering from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc).

Paul Atkinson

CEO-Optical Networking Business

Paul is an industry expert with 30+ years of experience across multiple industries. Prior to joining STL, he was the Managing Director and Group CEO at IXOM. He has deep expertise in the optical space and was associated with the Prysmian Group for 20+ years as the CEO of affiliates and regions across the world. During this stint, he led multiple successful business integrations and was pivotal in delivering non-linear growth across business lines and geographies. He holds a degree from Monash University and has completed an Executive Leadership program from Melbourne Business School.

Anjali Byce

Group Chief Human Resources Officer and ESG Head

As STL grows exponentially, Anjali and her team are helping build an agile and culturally strong organisation by running impactful programmes on talent, culture, values, and diversity. She has extensive experience in building culture, driving change, creating high-performance teams, learning and development, and industrial relations. Her experience in HR spans manufacturing, insurance and R&D companies, as well as start-up, acquisition and turn-around companies. She has worked with the likes of Tata Motors, Allianz Bajaj Life Insurance Co, Cummins, Thermax and SKF. Anjali was named CHRO of the Year 2020 by BW-Business World, and one of the 100 Most Talented Global HR Leaders by CHRO Asia, Most Influential HR Leader in India, and Women Super Achiever by World HRD Congress. She was named as the Top 20 Women HR leaders shaping the future of tech by People Matters during IWD23.

Anjali holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honors) degree in Psychology from Lady Shri Ram College (Delhi), a master's degree in Applied Psychology from Delhi University (with a thesis on Psychological Contracting), PGDHRD from Symbiosis Centre for HRD, Pune, and an Advanced Certificate in Marketing from Chartered Institute of Marketing (UK).

Dr Badri Gomatam

Group Chief Technology Officer

With close to thirty years of experience in the wired and wireless communications industry, Badri guides the Company's technology vision. He joined STL in 2011 and has since led the Company's transition to an end-to-end solutions enterprise. His deep expertise in semiconductors, photonics, enterprise, access, and long-haul networks helped shape this evolution. Under his leadership, the Company today has over 686 patents. He holds an MS and PhD from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and a BE from the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra.

Khushboo Chawla

Global Head of Marketing & Communications

A strong believer in the power of purpose-driven brands, Khushboo is a young leader at the helm of STL's marketing efforts. With their imaginative approach, Khushboo and her team are shaping STL's global growth journey through compelling storytelling, innovative digital strategies, and targeted account-based marketing initiatives.

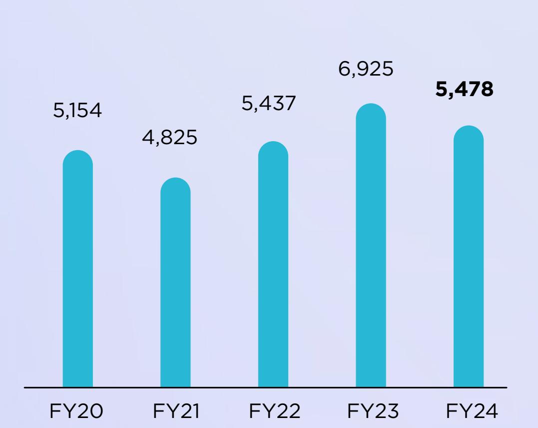
As a passionate storyteller, Khushboo has played a pivotal role in crafting STL's prominent global image. She champions the ethos of collaboration and outcome-oriented marketing, striving to create enduring value for the company. With nearly two decades of diverse marketing expertise spanning the B2B and consumer realms, Khushboo thrives at the intersection of data-driven insights, customer-centricity, and experiential marketing. Her prior experience includes a series of immersive marketing and business stints in the telecom and tech space with companies such as Vodafone, Telenor, and Idea. Handling diverse marketing roles driving Revenue, P&L, Communication, Business Marketing, Research, and Brand is something that has shaped her acumen and passion for understanding consumers and driving meaningful marketing-led outcomes.

Financial Highlights

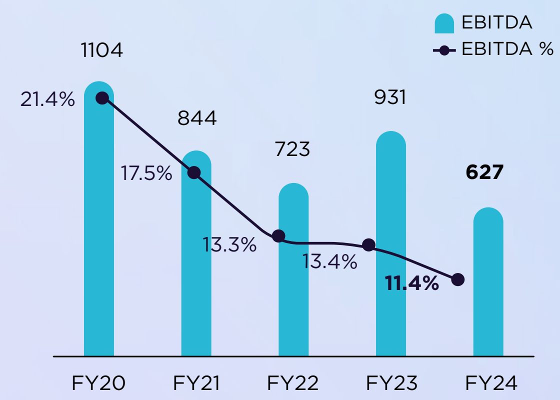
On the path to realising profit with positive market momentum

Amid a challenging year in which high interest rates and uncertain economic conditions prevailed, most of our customers in the US and Europe witnessed unusually high inventory levels and cut capital expenditures, resulting in a decline in our revenues. We focused on cost reduction and production efficiency initiatives throughout the year, yielding positive cash generation from operations with a net debt reduction of ₹323 crore during FY24. The industry continues to show signs of recovery with significant long-term growth paving a way for us to continue to grow and achieve global leadership.

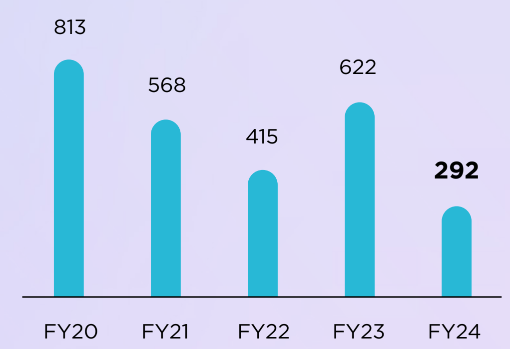
Revenue In ₹ crores



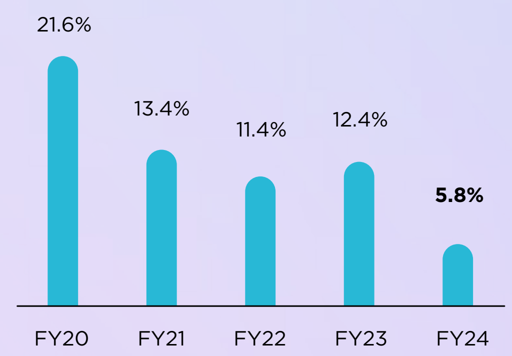
EBITDA In ₹ crores



EBIT In ₹ crores



ROCE in %



	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21	FY20
Revenue (₹ crore)	5,478	6,925	5,437	4,825	5,154
Growth (%)	-20.9	27.4	12.7	-6.4	1.3
EBITDA (₹ crore)	627	931	723	844	1,104
EBIT (₹ crore)	292	622	415	568	813
PBDT (₹ crore)	258	620	486	651	883
PBT (₹ crore)	-73	315	199	380	542
PAT from continued operations (₹ crore)	-64	231	147	269	433
PAT from discontinued operations (₹ crore)	7	-104	-102	-4	-8
PAT after minority share (₹ crore)	-51	141	60	275	434
Average Capital Employed (₹ crore)	5,024	5,030	3,635	4,244	3,770
Diluted EPS	-1.3	3.5	1.5	6.9	10.6
Revenue ($ million)	662	837	657	578	623
EBITDA ($ million)	76	113	87	102	133
EBIT ($ million)	35	7.5	5	6.8	9.8
PBDT ($ million)	31	75	59	79	107
PBT ($ million)	-9	38	24	46	6.5
PAT from continued operations ($ million)	-8	28	18	32	5.2
PAT from discontinued operations ($ million)	1	-13	-12	-0	-1
PAT after minority share ($ million)	-6	17	7	33	52

Conversion rate 1 USD = ₹82.77

Ratios (%)

	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21	FY20
Return on capital employed (%)	5.8	12.4	11.4	13.4	21.6
EBITDA Margin (%)	11.4	13.4	13.3	17.7	21.4
EBIT Margin (%)	5.3	9.0	7.6	11.8	19.0
PBDT Margin (%)	4.7	9.0	8.9	13.5	17.1
PAT Margin (%)	-1.2	3.3	2.7	5.7	9.2
Effective Tax Rate (%)	12.6	26.9	29.1	30.5	20.5

*All numbers are for continuing operations

Financial Discussion and Analysis

Particulars	FY24	FY23	y-o-y
Revenue (₹ crore)	5,478	6,925	-20.9%
EBITDA (₹ crore)	627	931	-32.7%
PAT from continued operations (₹ crore)	-64	231	-127.7%
EBITDA Margin (%)	11.4%	13.4%	
EPS (Diluted) (₹)	-1.27	3.50	-136.1%

Revenue

Our revenue from operations decreased by 20.9% from ₹6,925 crore in FY23 to ₹5,478 crore in FY24, primarily due to external market factors resulting in a decrease in demand from our Optical Networking Business (ONB) customers in the United States and European regions. Below is segment-wise revenue:

Revenue (₹crore)	FY24	FY23	y-o-y
Optical networking business	3,830	5,439	-29.6%
Global service business	1,456	1,511	-3.6%
Digital and technology solutions	298	70	326.5%
Inter segment elimination	-106	-95	-12.0%
Total	**5,478**	**6,925**	**-20.9%**

Our ONB business reported revenue of ₹3,830 crore, a 29.6% decline from FY23 due to increased inventory levels of our customers in the United States and European regions, leading to a reduced demand. Our Global Services Business (GSB) reported revenue of ₹1,456 crore, in line with the company's strategy to focus on selected profitable projects. In the second year of its operation, our Digital and technology solution business (Digital) reported a strong growth of 326.5% in revenue to ₹298 crore in FY24 on the back of a strong order book.

Profitability

The Company reported Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) of ₹627 crore in FY24, a decline of 32.7% driven by the ONB business slowdown. Below is the segment-wise EBITDA:

EBITDA (₹ crore)	FY24	FY23	y-o-y
Optical networking business	621	1,045	-40.6%
Global service business	110	47	133.7%
Digital and technology solutions	-83	-124	33.3%
Net unallocated income/(expense)	-21	-37	41.3%
Total	**627**	**931**	**-32.7%**

ONB business reported EBITDA of ₹621 crore, with a decline of 40.6% over the previous year due to reduced revenues. GSB business EBITDA registered a strong growth of 133.7% due to a focus on executing profitable projects. Our STL Digital segment reduced the EBITDA loss by 33.3% from ₹124 crore in FY23 to ₹83 crore in FY24 and is on track to achieving profitability.

Depreciation

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by 8.6% from ₹309 crore in FY23 to ₹335 crore in FY24, primarily due to the commissioning and capitalisation of assets in our optical fibre cable manufacturing facility located in the United States.

Finance costs

Finance costs increased from ₹311 crore in FY23 to ₹369 crore in FY24, mainly due to an increase in interest rates.

Tax expenses

We reported a tax credit of ₹9 crore in FY24, implying a tax rate of 12.6% compared to a tax expense of ₹84 crore in FY22 with a tax rate of 26.9%. The lower tax rate is on account of not creating deferred tax assets on some of our loss-making overseas entities.

Dividend

Due to net loss for the year, the Board of Directors has not recommended a dividend in FY24. This is subject to the approval of shareholders.

Return on capital employed (ROCE) and capital structure

The ROCE in the current financial reduced to 5.8% compared to 12.4% previous year mainly due to reduced operating income in FY24.

The total equity of the company as on March 31, 2024 stood at ₹2,023 crores as against ₹2,095 crore as on March 31, 2023.

The Net Debt to Equity ratio of the company improved to 1.39 at end of FY24, compared to 1.49 at the end of FY23.

Balance sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net fixed assets (₹ crore) *	2,929	2,987
Net Debt (₹ crore)	2,804	3,127
Net debt to equity ratio (Net debt/Equity)	1.39	1.49
Net Debt / EBITDA Ratio	4.47	3.36
ROCE (%)	**5.8%**	**12.4%**

** Net fixed assets is the total of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, intangible assets, capital advances and investments – non-current less payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment – current, payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment – non-current and right of use asset*

Borrowing, cash and bank balance

The Company's gross debt decreased from ₹3,667 crore as on March 31, 2023, to ₹3225 crore as on March 31, 2024. The total cash and bank balance, coupled with current investments at the end of FY24, was ₹438 crore as against ₹547 crore at the end of FY23. The net debt decreased from ₹3,127 crore as on March 31, 2023 to ₹2,804 crore as on March 31, 2024 due to positive cash generation from operations.

Net fixed assets

Net fixed assets remained at ₹2,923 crore as of March 31, 2024, compared to ₹2,977 crore as of March 31, 2023. During the year, the Company commissioned and capitalised new assets in our optical fibre cable manufacturing facility located in the United States.

Working capital

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Inventories (₹ crore)	822	832
Trade Receivables (₹ crore)	1,598	1,822
Contract Asset (₹ crore)	1,240	1,416
Current Investment (₹ crore)	35	40
Cash & bank balances (₹ crore)	403	507
Others including loans & advances (₹ crore)	545	589
(A) Total Current assets (₹ crore)	**4,643**	**5,206**
(B) Total Current liabilities (₹ crore)*	2,850	2,823
Working Capital (A-B) (₹ crore)	**1,793**	**2,383**
Debtors turnover ratio	3.43	3.80
Inventory turnover ratio	6.66	8.32

** Current liabilities excludes current borrowings and lease liability*

Net working capital has decreased on account of reduction in trade receivables and contract assets

Management Discussion and Analysis

Optical Fibre: At the core of Digital Future

November 30, 2022: OpenAI released an early demo of ChatGPT.

The world has not looked back since. The past couple of years have seen tectonic shifts in our march towards digitalisation, and its ripple effects are seen across sectors, from telecom, education, healthcare, manufacturing, logistics, e-commerce, etc. In recent years, we have seen the rise of **AI/ML, IoT, VR, AR,** and **cloud computing**. This has marked a new age of digital transformation characterised by unprecedented opportunities for innovation, efficiency gains, and societal advancement.

What we referred as exponential in 2020 is normal today

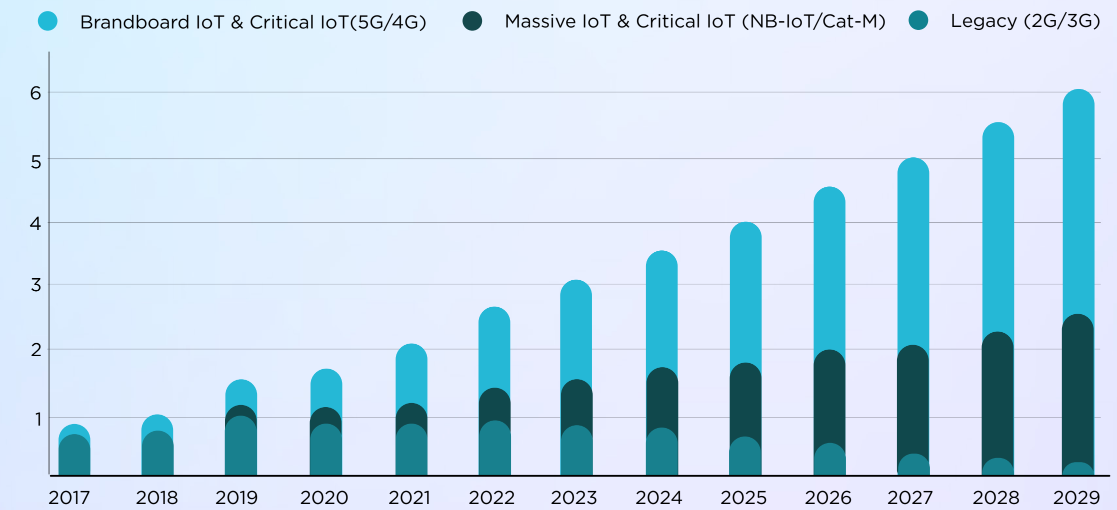
Today, we see the full extent of the possibilities of **digital transformation** for the world in real-time. Here are some interesting technological developments that are making rapid advances and exerting considerable influence in our lives.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning aren't just buzzwords anymore

The successful launch and quick adoption of ChatGPT and its counterparts like DALL-E, BARD, Gemini, etc., are a testament to how buzzwords like AI and ML are actively influencing today's advancements. McKinsey's research indicates that GenAI applications could add up to $4.4 trillion to the global economy—annually. Indeed, it would not be an exaggeration to state that, within the next few years, any entity within the technology, media, and telecommunications sectors that is not integrated with AI will be rendered obsolete or ineffective.

IoT gathering pace

The recent years have led to a notable surge in the adoption of IoT-based solutions across various sectors, including home automation, supply chain management, smart cities, Industry 4.0, and consumer electronics such as smart wearables. According to the Ericsson Mobility Report (November 2023), broadband IoT (4G/5G) is expected to connect the largest share of cellular IoT devices through 2029.



Source: Ericsson Mobility Report (November 2023)

Virtual Reality is a real part of everyday life

In 2023, **virtual reality (VR)** continued its trajectory towards mainstream adoption, fuelled by significant advancements in hardware, software, and content. Statista reveals that the global VR Hardware market is forecasted to achieve a revenue of $11.4 billion by 2024 end, and grow at a CAGR of 9.97% from 2024 to 2028, resulting in a projected market volume of $16.7 billion by 2028.

Cloudification and edge computing are witnessing an explosive surge

With technology adoption and new use cases emerging rapidly, demand for network and **computing infrastructure** with ample capacity, low latency, agility, and resilience is intensifying. Initially focused on consumer applications, cloudification now extends to underlying networks, exemplified **by cloud-native 5G** platforms. Described as the banner year for the cloud market, multiple research reports say that the **global cloud computing** market is estimated to be at $2,495.2 billion by 2032, growing at a CAGR of 17.8% from 2024 to 2032.

Network leisure activities such as online gaming and video consumption continue to grow rapidly

The **global online gaming** industry has seen a significant surge in popularity, especially in countries such as South Korea, China, and the United States. Reports indicate that by 2027, the worldwide user count is expected to reach 1.2 billion, with anticipated revenues of $28 billion in 2024, growing at a CAGR of 5.2% from 2024 to 2027, with volumes estimated at $33 billion by 2027. We have seen how videos become the preferred mode of accessing information. Projections indicate that by 2025, videos will constitute 82% of all **consumer internet traffic**. This shift in consumer behaviour has driven new levels of **automation**, optimisation, and personalisation.

So much data; what lies beneath it? These technologies need to ride on the most competent networks

With our hunger for the digital possibilities offered by AI, IoT, and smart devices, the spotlight is now on the underlying **network infrastructure.** Earlier, the networks were operating in the background, but now, each fibre cut in our adjoining areas rings loudly for us. Now, we know that what we want from technology cannot be achieved without changing the game for networks. The name of the game is **fiberisation,** and we need more and more of it.

Earlier, fibre was limited to the data centres **powering the network.** Slowly, it made its way to the national long-distance networks and then moved further into the metro and our transport networks. Now, the talk of fibre reaching homes and enterprises is also commonplace, although much remains to be achieved in this regard. So, after our homes and premises, what is the next frontier for fibre? Well, **fibre to the room** and devices is not very far off.

In the more immediate timeframe, fibre will penetrate deep into wireless, data centres, and private networks and reach the vast majority of the world's population through digital connectivity programs.

We are building the World's Digital Backbone

Our task is cut out for us. The alignment of global needs with STL's vision in **Optical Networking,** Global Services and STL Digital offers a promising opportunity. Collectively, we must connect the unconnected across the world, fiberise and **modernise networks** and deploy them fast. 5G, FTTx, and beyond, optical, and digital solutions will continue driving digitalisation into the future.

With in-house expertise in **glass science,** material science, precision manufacturing, a big-picture understanding of network architectures and deployment, and a vision to become one of the top three optical solutions companies globally, we have developed **Glass to Gigabit** capability.

This depicts how, over the years, we have brought complete control and predictability across the **digital connectivity value chain—** from manufacturing our own glass preform to producing Optical Fibre to Optical Fibre cable and now Optical Connectivity products.

Our manufacturing facilities employ India's top talent, 300+ researchers and engineers who, with continuous innovation, **conceptualise** and develop **Optical** products for our key global customers, including data centre operators and telecom service providers in the US, UK, Europe, India and MEA.

Reflecting on FY24

Last year was challenging for the Optical Industry as we navigated inventory digestion, CAPEX revisions, and slowed deployments by industry players due to high inflation, interest rates, and labour constraints. Despite a turbulent market, we recorded a strong revenue of ₹5,478 crore in FY24.

In line with our previous commitment to strengthen our balance sheet, we continued our concerted efforts on cash generation and net debt reduction. In FY24, we divested our holdings in MB Manshaan for ~€6 million and operationally reduced our Net Debt by ₹323 crore. We explored options for a fund-raise over the last year and successfully completed a QIP of ₹1000 crore in April 2024 with several top-tier funds investing in us!

In our **Optical Networking Business (ONB),** we have broken ground with marquee clients like Archtop, Windstream, and Lumos, amongst others. In FY24, we also largely completed our CAPEX cycle with the operationalisation of our greenfield optical fibre cable **manufacturing facility in Lugoff,** South Carolina, a fully BABA-compliant state-of-the-art facility to serve our US customers from their home ground.

We maintained ~ an 8% market share in the global ex-China optical fibre cable market amidst a challenging environment in which previous inventory accumulated with customers and distributors impacted fresh production and sales. We made major strides on the **Optical Connectivity** by securing large orders in the North American region.

Within the organisation, we used this year to optimise our **cost structure** to become more efficient and deliver better returns from future operations. We continue to look at new markets, new product development and co-create these products with our key customers to increase our Optical Connectivity business and its attach rate.

All these steps position us well to move forward in our journey to become one of the top 3 Optical Networking companies globally.

In our **Global Services Business** (GSB), we focused efforts on improving opportunity qualification, execution, and project mix. These efforts started showing results during FY24. We closely worked with leading Indian telecom players to deploy fibre-dense networks for 5G in India. By the year's end, we were able to break even our UK operations.

We are on course to demerge GSB. This demerger will unlock value and unconstrained growth for the businesses.

With a vision to be one of the top IT services companies, we launched **STL Digital,** focusing on engineering **digital experiences** for customers across verticals including telecom, technology, manufacturing and healthcare. Over the last year, we scaled up the business and created a strong global customer base.

Strategic priorities for FY25

We continue to drive our 3 businesses with an eye on profitable, long-term, sustainable growth. As we enter FY25, our strategy will be to:

Grow Optical Networking Business

We shall continue to grow the optical business by increasing Optical Fibre cable market share and connectivity attach rate, driving cost leadership.

Consolidate Global Services Business

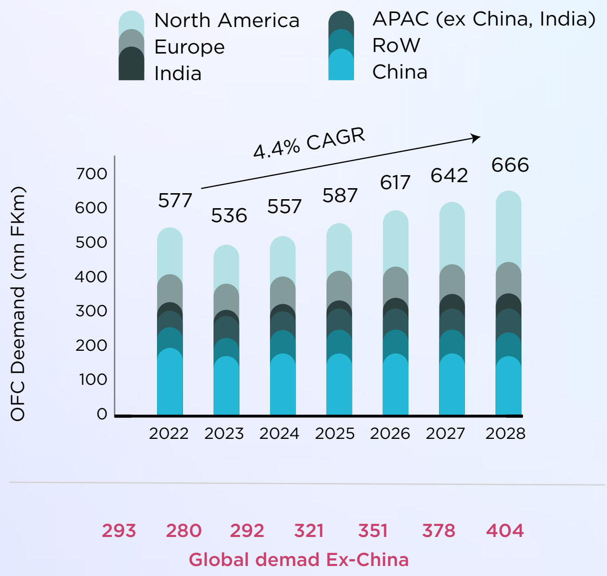
Our objective will be to consolidate the Global Services business in our preferred customer segments. We will continue to prioritise on building capability for value-added services, focus on project mix to improve profitability & work towards the successful demerger of this business.

Build Digital Businesss

We shall continue to build and scale digital business through focused investments on new technologies and domain capabilities, especially in the areas of cloud, data security, and product engineering while keeping the emphasis intact on profitability.

Each of these three businesses, with its own focused strategy and leadership, will form the basis of STL's growth in the coming years.

Eyeing long-term sustained growth in the Optical Networking business



Source: CRU TCMO Feb 2024

Network creators completely understand that networks of the future will have to be developed with a vision to support use cases like **AI/ML, IoT, 5G**, etc. They need to be reliable, efficient and agile. This has led to a significant increase in investment in **fibre-dense wireless and broadband networks**. With an ambition to become the **top 3 global optical** company, we have also been **innovating and investing** in the development of Optical solutions that can provide a backbone for future digital networks.

According to CRU, Global OFC demand is forecasted to increase at a CAGR of 4.4% between 2023 and 2028. This global growth projection bakes in flattish China OFC demand, suggesting much healthier Global OFC demand growth ex-China.

During the past couple of years, both public and private players have made investments and deployed fibre networks across the world. Let us explore the pivotal roles that optical fibre will play in these sweeping global trends:

Optical Fibre : The backbone of AI data centres

Now it is palpably clear that AI will deeply touch every aspect of our lives. But all of this action starts at the data centres where **GPU-based AI servers** are setting new benchmarks for **fibre densification** in the data centres. Data centre interconnects will need nearly 5-7X more fibre to process the workloads generated by the usage of large language models, which are at the heart of **artifical intelligence.** While we marvel at the numerous AI applications that we access through text and voice prompts, they will continue to be powered by the dense and intricate optical fibre interconnects in the data centre. The scale of **AI-led data centre fibre densification** is massive.

According to CBRE, Data Centre space in the US grew by 26% last year, with a record amount under construction. Hyper scalers like AWS, Meta, Alphabet, and Microsoft have reiterated their commitment to DC space as evidenced by their CAPEX plans.

Meanwhile, investments are surging in India and the MEA region too. India's DC industry is experiencing continuous growth due to rapid digitalisation, improved tech infrastructure, and the adoption of advanced technologies such as 5G, AI, blockchain, and cloud computing. India's DC capacity doubled from 2020 to 2023, reaching ~880 MW by the first half of CY23 and projected at ~1,048 MW by year-end.

Optical fibre: The enabler of the true 5G experience

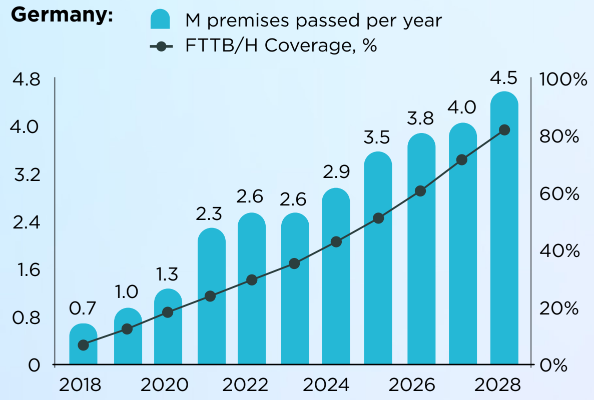
Tower fiberisation is crucial to encapsulate the benefits of 5G fully. Currently, established 5G markets such as the United States and China have achieved tower penetration of 80-90%, while India has set a noble target of 70% as it matures as a 5G leader.

According to Ericsson Mobility Report, 5G mobile subscriptions are to exceed 5.3 billion in 2029 from ~1.9 billion at the end of 2023. Around the world, about 280 service providers have now launched commercial 5G services, and more than 40 have deployed or launched 5G standalone (SA). As 5G deployments continue to expand, **tower fiberisation** will become the cornerstone of delivering an optimal **5G experience.**

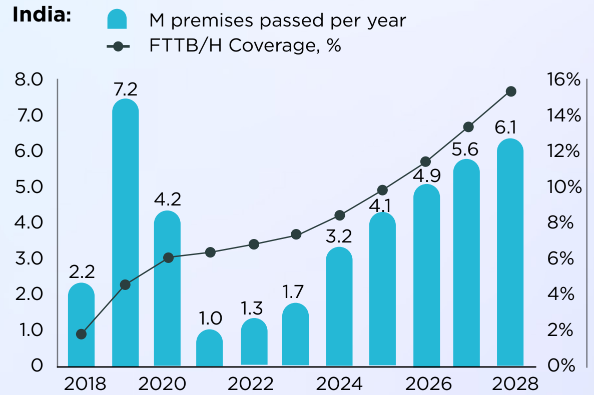
Optical fibre - the bedrock for FTTH

In 2023, despite a year marked by high inflation and interest rates, the number of U.S. homes with FTTH access grew by 13% to 78 million, with ~69 million unique homes passed, clearly exhibiting strong fibre demand. With public and private investments flowing in, market analysts project 78% more homes passed in the next 5 years compared to the previous half-decade.

Europe FTTH holds huge promise, led by Germany and the UK, with fiberisation finding its way into government policies and private discourse. **Project Gigabit** in the UK, Tres Hau Debit in France, and BVMI in Germany have poured in billions of dollars to enable FTTH connections.



Source: CRU TCMO Feb 2024



Source: CRU TCMO Feb 2024

India FTTH presents huge demand potential:
The most populous country today, India has a huge scope for growth in fibre per capita and no. of homes passed backed by incremental growth due to 5G.

Optical fibre - the blue-eyed boy for public & private investments

Looking ahead, substantial private and public investments are anticipated in the fiberisation of 5G towers, small cells, and FTTH to enhance fibre penetration globally. Governments are committed to **connecting unconnected citizens** through fibre-based broadband via national initiatives such as:

US:

- Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) at $20 billion
- Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) at $42.5 billion
- Several other programs including the Mid mile program, totalling up to $97 billion in govt funds

Europe:

- UK – Project Gigabit at £5 billion
- Germany – BMVD's Gigabitstrategie with €12 billion
- France – Tres Haut Debit with ~€14 billion
- Italy – Italia 1 Giga with ~€49 billion
- Austria – Symmetric Gigabit with €2 billion

India:

- **BharatNet phase** 3 with ₹65,000 crore

Over the past couple of years, fibre assets have grown to become some of the most popular among private equity and institutional investors seeking stable, long-term cash flows. This is exemplified by:

- BlackRock's fibre JV with AT&T – Gigapower
- Northleaf Capital's pledged $500 million investment in Tilman Fiberco
- KKR, Zayo, Apollo Global, Searchlight Capital Partners, and Macquarie Infrastructure Partners have all aggressively invested in this space

Optical Networking Business

Well positioned to win on the back of our capability

With a stellar pedigree spanning over three decades, we aim to be one of the Top three Optical players in the world.

In 2024, we have undertaken specific decisions to enable this vision.

Gaining market share in our focus markets

Our strategic focus remains on fostering long-term partnerships with US, Europe, and India customers, particularly for their 5G and **FTTH deployments**. Last year, these efforts resulted in a global market share of ~8% (excluding China). In Europe and the UK, we strengthened existing relationships and established partnerships with new clients, In India, we collaborated with leading telecom companies for nationwide fibre deployments, securing substantial contracts.

Increasing optical connectivity attach rate

Following the acquisition of Optotec Italy in FY21, we entered the passive **Optical Connectivity** market and reported consistent growth thereafter. Our growth is quantified by the attach rate, representing the percentage of Optical Connectivity product revenues bundled with optical fibre cable revenues. As of the conclusion of FY24, our attach rate has reached 13%. This lays a strong foundation for us to offer integrated optical solutions to our customers globally.

Disproportionately focusing on developing “Industry First” solutions –

As partners and problem solvers for our key customers, we focus on R&D and product innovation as a way of working. Last year, we made some breakthrough innovations in the Optical space:

Minification of fibre

We introduced slim fibre 180-micron and then the world's thinnest fibre 160-micron, allowing for increased fibre strand capacity and improved density within fibre cables.

De-skilling field labour

Our purpose-engineered **Optical Connectivity solutions** like Opto-blaze and Opto-bolt cut through installation time, de-skilling field labour, saving cost and time.

4X capacity

India's first Multicore fibre with 4X transmission capacity per fibre, within the same diameter.

Sustainable manufacturing

We became the ‘first in the world’ to launch a range of externally certified **Eco-labelled methodology** products.

As we move forward, we will continue to increase utilisation and sweat assets in the short term and grow Optical Connectivity in the medium term. With these priorities clearly outlined for the Optical Networking business, we are confident of gaining further momentum and getting closer to attaining **global leadership** in this business.

Global Services Business

Capitalising on network creation and transformation cycle

With network deployment advancing at a breakneck speed, building and managing networks and IT infrastructure will be the cornerstone of digital transformation.

On one hand, fiberisation of towers and small cells is crucial for the true 5G experience. On the other hand, connecting underserved areas with fibre-based broadband has become a clear mandate for almost all the countries in the world. These factors make fibre deployment the single largest priority for digitisation. By fiscal 2025, the **National Broadband Mission** targets to fiberise 70% of India's base transceiver station (BTS), ideal for the efficient 5G services. However, with fiberisation at ~38% in India as of October 2023, a huge amount of fibre deployment is required nationally to meet this target. The government envisages fiberisation to be increased up to 5 million km by FY25 while targeting 1.5 million tower fiberisation.

In 2023, the Cabinet approved an outlay of ₹1,39,000 crore for BharatNet, the government of India's project for **last-mile connectivity** across 6.4 lakh villages in the country. This outlay is significantly bigger than phase-1 and 2 combined funds of ₹42,070 crore. The BharatNet program and recent tender for ₹65,000 crore for BharatNet Phase 3 is expected to substantially increase the size of **India's fibre roll-out** services market. In addition to fibre roll-out prospects, we are actively pursuing system integration opportunities arising from diverse government departments, public sector enterprises, and defence sectors.

We can clearly see that the fiberisation space is not constrained by intent or capital; it is now hinged on fast and high-quality deployments. In a highly fragmented fibre roll-out services market, the presence of pan-India players like us with significant technological capabilities and project management experience can add great value for telecom operators.

In the UK market, we continue our partnership with tier-1 telcos and alt-nets to deploy fibre to the premises networks.

Global Services Demerger: To unlock the future growth potential of this business, STL's Board of Directors approved the demerger of the Global Services business into a separate legal entity on a going concern basis. The successful completion of this demerger will create an industry-leading business that will drive large-scale network and IT infrastructure projects with sharp customer focus and agility. The shareholding of STL and the new entity will mirror each other, and the new entity will be publicly listed.

STL Digital

Well-poised to scale the business and progress towards breaking even

The constantly evolving global IT sector plays a crucial role in our interconnected world. Organisations across sectors are leveraging technology to enhance their operations, **customer experiences,** and business models. Product engineering, advanced AI and analytics, increasing focus on digital services across sectors, accelerated IT adoption in emerging economies (to enhance productivity, foster innovation and drive economic growth), surge in Edge and Quantum Computing, and increasing focus on sustainability are the key trends driving the need for IT services globally.

In FY23, the export earnings of Indian IT service providers increased 11% Y-o-Y to ~$111 billion, driven by companies focusing on front-to-back digitisation. Moreover, enterprises use **data analytics, AI and ML for mass personalisation** to differentiate themselves. This has led to the migration of consumers towards digital platforms, providing further support for the industry's expansion.

CRISIL MI&A expects IT services export revenue to log a CAGR of 6% to 7% between FY23 and FY28, led by cloud services, robotic process automation (RPA), and AI, along with offer differentiation. This is expected to provide an opportunity for Indian IT players to collaborate with product-based companies.

We are excited to share that over the last 12-15 months, we have built a **strong core leadership** team of 50+ people and a delivery team of 900+ consultants. We have opened a delivery centre in Bengaluru, multiple offices in India, the US, and the UK, and two customer experience labs. We have acquired **25 global customers** and delivered revenue of ₹298 crore in FY24, with an open order book of more than ₹650 crore at the end of Q4 FY24.

Beginning of STL 2.0

FY24 had its challenges, but we were resilient in actioning our priorities on **Customer, Cost,** and **Cash,** thereby delivering a robust revenue of ₹5,478 crore amid strong headwinds. We also reported a diversified open order book of ₹10,290 crore spread across all three business segments. This is a reflection of our focused efforts on R&D and innovation over the years.

In FY25, we shall continue our pursuit of successful business opportunities based on the tenets of deep customer engagement, **product innovation**, and sustainability. We are committed to increasing our market share in the US, Europe, and India, with an eye on healthy revenue and EBITDA growth while driving **strong profitability** ratios.

As we start the new fiscal year, the hallmarks of our growth strategy will be based on prioritising **customer-centricity, technological innovation,** and **sustainability.** With exceptional leadership and a global pool of talent, we are steadfastly advancing towards our goal of being among the **top three optical players** globally. We are putting our efforts into achieving our goals, all the while living our *Purpose of Transforming Billions of Lives by Connecting the World.*

Risk Management

Driving customer value with technology-focused solutions

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) is a critical function that helps the Company protect and enhance value for its customers, investors, employees, partners and other stakeholders. STL proactively identifies and monitors significant risks through an ERM process. The purpose of this process is to reduce the likelihood and impact of risks, and to improve decision-making in order to help STL achieve its strategic, financial, compliance, and operational objectives.

ERM governance framework

Risk Management Activities

Governance Framework

Risk-management organisation structure

STL has a multi-layered risk-management framework aimed at effectively mitigating various risks to which its businesses are exposed.

The key roles and responsibilities as defined in the ERM policy are:

Board of Directors (Risk Management Committee of the Board):	Ensuring the efficacy of the risk-management framework in achieving business objectives, safeguarding assets and enhancing shareholder value
Risk Management Committee (Executive Committee):	Overseeing risks and their management and reporting to the Board on the status of risk-management initiatives and their effectiveness
Chief Risk Officer:	Developing and ensuring implementation of Risk Management Policy
Risk champions:	Ensuring that risks are considered in all decision-making processes and adhering to mitigation plans developed for each risk thereby

Risk management process

The risk management process includes risk identification, assessment, response, monitoring, and reporting activities.

Risk identification

This involves identifying internal or external events, that could potentially affect strategy and achievement of objectives. The risks identified are further categorised into:

Geo-political and Macroeconomic Risk

Strategics Risks

- Industry
- Consumer and Competition
- Product Portfolio and Innovation

Operational Risks

- Talent Management
- Service Delivery
- Supply Chain
- Cyber Security

Financial and Reporting Risks

- Financial Reporting
- Liquidity
- Commodity
- Interest Rate
- Foreign Currency
- Counter Party

Compliance Risks

- Code of Business Conduct
- Bribery and Corruption
- Environment, Tax (GST, Income tax)

Geo-political and macroeconomic risks

STL operates in a global environment and can be affected by the general economic environment, political uncertainties, local business risks as well as laws, rules and regulations, trade regulations (Anti-Dumping duties) in individual countries, thereby affecting the demand and or competitiveness of our offerings. Further, volatility in commodity prices, high levels of inflation and tightening of monetary policies across key customer markets, coupled with an increase in interest rate, may have direct and indirect impact on STL's operations. The Company, at all times, closely monitors the development of world events and takes proactive actions to minimise potential negative impacts.

Strategic risks

Strategic risks are those risks which are inherent to the industry in which the Company operates. Strategic risks are analysed and mitigated through strategic actions on markets and customer offerings, investment in R&D and product innovation, among others. STL periodically assesses strategic risks to the successful execution of its strategy, its impact on financial performance, the effectiveness of organisation structure and processes, and retention and development of high-performing talent and leadership. Some of the risks under this category include:

Industry risk:

The Company may not be able to implement its strategy successfully and deliver growth due to the changes in the industry in which it operates. STL's business depends on capital expenditures (CapEx) spends by the telecommunication sector which includes investment in backhaul, rollout of a new generation of mobile network and investment in fibre infrastructure and deployment. The Company continues to invest in its product portfolio and capabilities to increase its total addressable market. Further, STL is expanding its technology-led, end-to-end solutions and key account management capabilities to focus on key customers across four of its principal customer segments of telecom operators, citizen networks, large enterprises and cloud companies.

Customer and competition risks:

The market is competitive with few barriers to capacity expansion by existing and new players. Globally, most of the contracts are finalised through the competitive bidding process, therefore, product pricing becomes an important factor. STL is expanding its capacity and focusing on increasing its market share through access to new markets, new product development and enhancing its client footprint. The Company closely monitors technological advances and competitive market changes to adapt its strategies to be able to benefit from these opportunities and safeguard against potential threats.

Product portfolio and innovation risks:

There is a risk that STL might be unable to develop new products and solutions which can proactively meet customer's unmet needs. In the fast-changing world, the launch of new and technically improved variants of products or solutions by STL's competitors could put the Company's prospects at risk. To minimise the impact of these risks and pursue new opportunities, the Company continues to invest deeply in new technologies and capabilities through partnership ecosystem and investments. In addition, it is continuously investing in its existing product portfolio and large innovation projects. Key innovation projects are closely monitored, with a well-established gate and project management approach.

Operational risks

Operations risks are the risks which can negatively impact the operations of the Company. These risks are related to people, policies, procedures and IT systems impacting the product and service delivery to its customers. One of the focus areas is to transform its business through processes, platforms and analytics. The Company has a strong mechanism in place to review the operations, including business processes and procedures to minimise the risk relating to product and service delivery to customers. Some of the potential risks in this category are:

Talent management risk:

STL's ability to successfully implement its strategy and deliver value and growth is highly dependent on its organisational structure and its ability to attract, develop, engage and retain best professional talent with a focus on diversity. Further, the inflation-related increase in hiring and retaining key talents, may potentially result in higher personnel cost. We prioritise nurturing talent over simply hiring it, with our Employee Value Proposition (EVP) based on three core pillars: "Unlocking Potential," "Building a Global Brand," and "Everyone wins". These pillars drive our commitment to employee growth, organisational reputation, and shared success. To ensure the effectiveness of our EVP, we conduct routine feedback surveys, track performance metrics, and benchmark against industry standards. With a diversity ratio of around 18% and over 11% of women in senior roles, we aim for gender diversity and inclusivity. Initiatives such as hiring women engineers/ trainees and colleagues with disabilities, along with flexible policies like sabbaticals and gender-neutral leave, demonstrate our commitment to diversity, equality, and inclusion. Our focus on skills, career growth, talent mobility, leadership development, and diversity drives our success in the global economy.

Service delivery risk:

STL is undertaking various large-scale, end-to-end projects. The Company has implemented strong project management frameworks supported by digital tools and applications. Despite this, there is a risk associated with the completion of its projects within contractually agreed timelines and the ability to secure Right of Way (ROW) permission in a timely manner, which can result into delays in the completion of projects and corresponding penalties and in remote scenarios, contract termination. Such outcomes may result in lower revenues, margins and adverse brand image.

Supply chain risk:

Given the global scope and scale of STL's operations, maintaining a seamless supply chain is crucial, as disruptions in manufacturing, delivery, logistics, or supply chain processes can adversely affect revenue and reputation. Additionally, significant customer order timing and placement fluctuations can impact planning and fulfilment. A risk is also associated with relying on a single or limited source for certain input materials. The company has implemented digital tools for scenario-based planning and forecasting to address these challenges. Procurement intelligence and benchmarking practices are employed to optimise prices and engage with suitable vendors. Furthermore, to guard against disruptions and volatility in global supply chains, STL is focusing on developing its vendor ecosystem, diversifying sourcing geographies, and emphasising local sourcing whenever possible.

Cyber security risk:

Cyber security is a major risk due to the increasing sophistication of cyber threats. Incidents can involve data theft, ransomware (resulting in monetary or reputational losses), business interruptions from malware, phishing attacks, data privacy breaches, and IT system availability issues. The rapid adoption of digital technologies and interactions among stakeholders heightens the need for secure and reliable IT systems and infrastructure. STL has adopted an in-depth defense strategy to manage and mitigate these risks, including a multi-year program focused on enhancing cyber security resilience and capability. This program addresses cyber security by identifying, assessing, responding to, and recovering from risks, considering people, tools, technology, and processes. The company continues to evaluate these risks and is investing in evolving its security architecture to strengthen its cyber security capabilities further.

Financial and reporting risks

Financial risks encompass exposure to currency fluctuations, interest rates, credit, liquidity, tax issues, and the ability to manage financial costs and optimise investment returns. Additionally, there is a risk of errors in the company's financial reporting, such as incorrect application of accounting principles, which could misrepresent the company's financial position.

Financial reporting risk:

Ineffective internal control over financial reporting may result in an unclear view of the financial position and business performance. The Company maintains a robust Internal Financial Control (IFC) in order to ensure that reporting is complete, transparent and free from material weaknesses. The system for internal control is based on an integrated framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), which outlines the components, principles and factors necessary for an organisation to effectively manage its risks through the implementation of internal control framework.

Control Environment

Code of Business Conduct, Defined role of BoD and management

Risk Assessment

Strategic, Operations, Financial and Compliance Risks

Control Activities

Process controls, IT general controls, MIS reviews

Information & Communication

Policies and Procedure, SOPs, IT tools

Monitoring

Exco review, internal audits

In addition, the Company has also implemented 'The Three Lines of Defence model', which defines duties and responsibilities in addressing risks.

First Line of Defence

- Management Controls
- Internal Control Measures

Second Line of Defence

- Financial Control
- Risk Management
- Inspection
- Security
- Quality
- Compliance

Third Line of Defence

- Internal Audit

Regular internal audits, conducted by independent external audits, ensure that controls are designed and operating effectively. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors periodically reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and suggests improvements to strengthen them further.

Liquidity risks:

The Company needs funds for both short-term operational needs and long-term investment projects, particularly growth initiatives. To minimise risk, the Company aims to generate sufficient cash flows from its ongoing operations. Along with available cash, cash equivalents, liquid investments, and sufficient committed fund facilities, this approach ensures liquidity in both the short and long term. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining a balanced mix of long-term and short-term debts.

Commodity risks:

The Company is exposed to the risk of price fluctuation in raw materials and energy resources. The Company has strong policies and systems in place to minimise the price risk of its raw materials to a large extent. The Company is vertically integrated globally, ensuring limited exposure and impact due to any movement in a single raw material

Interest risks:

The Company is exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations in both domestic and foreign-currency borrowings. It uses a judicious mix of Indian and foreign currency, borrowing within the stipulated parameters to mitigate the interest-rate risk. This also helps to have a lower, blended interest rate. The interest rate for Indian currency (Rupee) borrowing is largely linked to Marginal Cost of Funds-based Lending Rate (MCLR) and for foreign currency borrowings, the rate is linked to the prevailing US Dollar The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

Foreign currency risks:

The Company's policy is to hedge all long-term foreign exchange risks and short-term exposures within defined parameters. Long-term foreign exchange liabilities are fully hedged and held to maturity. The Company faces two major types of foreign currency risks: operational risks (such as purchasing or selling in foreign currency) and borrowing in foreign currency. The Company has an established and effective policy to manage both types of risks, which is regularly reviewed in response to significant economic and global developments.

Counterparty risks:

The Company is exposed to counterparty risks on its receivables and investments. It has clearly defined policies to mitigate these risks. Limits are defined for exposure to individual customers and the exposure is strictly monitored on an ongoing basis. Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Company's businesses, trade receivables are spread over several customers with no significant concentration of the credit risk. Cash and liquid investments are held primarily in debt mutual funds and banks with high credit ratings, approved by CRISIL. Emphasis is given to the security of investments.

Compliance risks

Compliance risks arise from violations or non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations, the code of business conduct and ethics, as well as breaches of contractual obligations, all of which can significantly impact the Company's financial, organisational, and reputational standing. Adhering to laws and regulations is a fundamental aspect of STL's code of business conduct.

The Company has a strong compliance management framework, which also includes mandatory e-learnings on the code of conduct, prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace (POSH), among others. Risks related to various compliances are identified, assigned to owners and monitored on a periodic basis. Further, a strong whistle-blower mechanism facilitates reporting on instances of non-compliance (the whistleblower policy is available on STL's website). In addition, external independent and internal auditors review the compliance management framework, including its operating effectiveness, and submit their findings to the Audit Committee.

Risk assessment

This includes assessing risks based on their likelihood of occurrence and potential impact. Risks are assessed on an inherent (gross risk without considering controls) and residual basis (for example, net risk). Residual risks are considered to prioritise monitoring and response.

Risk response / Risk mitigation

This involves identifying and evaluating possible responses to risks, which include evaluating options in relation to risk appetite (accept, mitigate, or transfer the risks), cost vs. benefit of potential risk responses, and the degrees to which a response will reduce the impact and/or likelihood. Once mitigation plans are finalised, owners are identified and assigned tasks to implement the plans.

Risk monitoring and reporting

The Risk Committee reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk response plans and reports to the Board. The Committee also monitors and reports the factors affecting identified risks, such as changes in business processes, operating and regulatory environments, and future trends. These reviews aim to improve the organisation's risk management culture continuously.

Environment, Social & Governance

Environment

Pioneering sustainable growth: A multi-faceted approach at STL

We are committed to driving long-term, positive change through a comprehensive approach to sustainability. This commitment goes beyond simply minimising environmental impact; it creates tangible financial benefits and fosters a thriving future for all stakeholders.

Our goals for 2030:

100%
Sustainable sourcing

Net-Zero
emissions

100%
manufacturing locations to be certified under Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWL)

100%
product families to be covered under Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Water positivity
across all manufacturing locations

Achievements for the FY24:

- Developed and implemented externally certified ecolabel methodology for a family of optical fibre cables
- 8,428 Tonnes of CO_2 (tCO_2) emissions have been avoided through energy efficiency measures
- 1,61,459 cubic metre (m^3) water recycled in manufacturing processes
- 24,642 Tonnes (T) of waste diverted from landfills
- 17,286 Tonnes (T) of by-products reused as input materials for production by other industries

Our focus:

We are driven by a steadfast commitment to fostering enduring change that delivers sustainable outcomes. This dedication not only minimises our environmental footprint but also generates tangible financial benefits. Our strategic focus encompasses:

Environmental stewardship

We champion **environmentally conscious practices** and offer a range of eco-friendly products, underscoring our commitment to responsible resource management and a **greener** future. Our strategy includes optimising resource utilisation and implementing responsible waste management practices to minimise emissions across our operations.

Diversity, inclusion, and social responsibility

We prioritise promoting diversity, equality, and inclusion within our workforce and communities. Our commitment extends to continuous learning and development initiatives, ensuring our employees and stakeholders thrive in an inclusive environment that values their contributions.

Ethical standards and transparency

For us, integrity is paramount. We uphold the highest ethical standards and transparency across all our endeavours, fostering trust and accountability among our stakeholders.

Strategic approach

Our strategy revolves around developing holistic solutions aimed at reducing our environmental impact while driving **sustainable economic returns** over the long term. Key components of our approach include eco-friendly product innovation and sustainable value chain collaboration to achieve our goals of **Net-Zero emissions,** water positivity, and Zero Waste to Landfill.

Understanding risks, seizing opportunities, and key focus:

We are on a pioneering path to achieve Net-Zero emissions by 2030. Fueled by innovation, our team and leadership work together to not only understand environmental and climate risks but proactively turn them into opportunities. This comprehensive approach includes meticulous risk assessments that consider everything from natural disasters to water shortages, with mitigation strategies like **water-saving** technologies. We also seize opportunities for sustainable growth, like partnering with renewable energy providers, while remaining agile to adapt to emerging trends. By focusing on key operational areas like energy efficiency, we have increased our renewable energy consumption by three times.

Pursuing Net-Zero emissions by 2030:

We have solidified this by committing to Science-Based Targets Initiative. We are actively working not only within our operations but across our entire value chain. Our collaboration, efficient infrastructure, and renewables elevate sustainability in our systems. From implementing best practices for monitoring and maintenance to deploying **energy-efficiency** measures, we are continuously improving and making significant strides towards a sustainable future.

Striving for water positivity:

We have made significant progress in our journey towards water positivity. Guided by responsible stewardship, we have adopted leading industry practices in our operations, thus minimising environmental impact. Our rainwater harvesting initiative has been particularly successful, harvesting about **4,675 cubic metres** in FY24. In addition, we have **recycled over 1,61,459 cubic metres of water**, showcasing our commitment to sustainable water management. This dedication extends beyond India, and by 2030, we aim to achieve water positivity across all manufacturing locations globally.

Championing circularity:

We are leading the charge in creating a circular economy by reducing the generated waste. Our proactive initiatives and unwavering commitment have resulted in significant achievements, solidifying us as pioneers in waste management. Our Indian and Italian manufacturing units boast an impressive waste diversion rate. Through a culture of continuous innovation and waste reuse prioritisation, we have diverted over **24,642 tonnes** of waste from landfills in FY24. For instance, we have successfully repurposed byproducts to input materials for other industries, transforming waste from a cost burden into a revenue stream.

Prioritising sustainable sourcing:

Since FY22, our sustainable sourcing policy has solidified our commitment to responsible procurement. We prioritise sourcing all raw materials from conflict-free regions and avoid high-risk materials. Our comprehensive evaluation process considers a range of ESG parameters, such as ensuring fair wages for workers. Furthermore, we empower local partners through training programs and support for **skilled labour, fostering economic growth** and development within communities. Our commitment to sustainable sourcing is a continuous journey. We aim to further reduce our reliance on -local materials through ongoing collaboration with suppliers and stakeholders.

Crafting a sustainable product portfolio:

For us, sustainability permeates every aspect of our product development process. Our commitment extends beyond operational excellence, focusing on fostering innovation that prioritises resource conservation and superior product quality. Our approach is rooted in continuous reevaluation of the manufacturing process. **Life Cycle Assessments (LCA)** are integral to our strategy. To date, we have completed LCA reports for nine products. By 2030, we aim to achieve 100% LCA coverage for our entire product families.

Environment, Social & Governance

Social

Our goals for 2025:

5 Million (mn)
lives to be transformed

5 Million (mn)
plantations

5 Million (mn)
cubic metre of water to be replenished

Empowering people, transforming communities:

Our social strategy revolves around creating a meaningful impact for every member of the STL family, including our employees, as well as marginalised and **underserved communities.** Our policies are meticulously designed to align to the SDGs and other national and global frameworks. We champion diversity and inclusion within our workforce while empowering women in surrounding communities. Through partnerships, we focus on women empowerment, education, healthcare, and environmental initiatives to create lasting positive change, ensuring our growth is shared with the communities we serve.

Promoting gender equality in rural Maharashtra:

We are deeply committed to promoting gender equality and empowering women in rural Maharashtra. We believe empowered women are catalysts for positive change within their families and communities. Through our impactful **Jeewan Jyoti** Women Empowerment Program, we have transformed the lives of over **5,100+ women across 100 villages** in Velhe, Bhor, and Haveli blocks. The Program offers a holistic approach, equipping women with the tools they need to succeed. The program provides market-relevant skill certification courses, along with leadership training and management skills development. Recognising the challenges faced by women, especially young mothers, the program provides essential support services such as creche facilities, allowing women to attend training programs, and providing free transportation facilities due to the unavailability of public transport. Inclusive women's services create a ripple effect of empowerment, building stronger families, communities, and a more just future.

1,100+
lives benefited in FY24

₹13+ Lakh
of revenue generated in FY24

Recognising organisation values and mitigating risks:

Employees are the cornerstone of our success, and ensuring their engagement is paramount. We **champion diversity** and **inclusion** through unconscious bias training and employee resource groups. This focus on a thriving workforce extends beyond our company walls. Collaborating with local communities and authorities is crucial, and by fostering development partnerships, we build goodwill, cultivate a skilled talent pool, and mitigate operational risks. Our CSR focuses on rural communities, promoting **environmental protection, health, education, and women's empowerment**. This investment aims to build healthy, educated communities and drive sustainable growth.

Ensuring last-mile access to quality hybrid healthcare:

Our innovative **hybrid healthcare** program overcomes challenging terrain in Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, and rural Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar to deliver quality healthcare to the marginalised community, which empowers, and fosters healthier communities while ensuring last-mile access to essential healthcare to the individuals. This model integrates traditional in-person medical services with modern **teleconsultation services**, allowing patients in remote areas to receive consultations remotely, reducing travel time and cost. By introducing teleconsultation services, we've seen an increase in telemedicine adoption in these areas, bridging the gap between rural communities and healthcare experts. Furthermore, we organise specialised healthcare camps focusing on critical areas like women's health and sanitation.

These camps not only raise awareness and promote good health practices but also provide access to essential services, including free medication and diagnostic tests. STL's healthcare program offers a wide range of services, from heart disease care to eye exams, to improve health outcomes in our communities.

1,00,000+
lives impacted through hybrid healthcare program in FY24

30,000+
teleconsultations done in FY24

Empowering education through technology:

Digital Equaliser and Inclusive Learning ed-tech program has been instrumental in empowering children from rural and marginalised communities with access to quality education, particularly focusing on **STEM learning** opportunities. Recognising the importance of educator empowerment, our program also includes training sessions for teachers. Furthermore, teacher training on digital learning techniques and the provision of STEM learning and digital content in vernacular mediums ensure equitable learning opportunities for children from diverse communities.

89,000+
lives benefited through the Digital Equaliser program in FY24

200+
villages are covered in FY24

300+
educational institutes covered in FY24

This year, STL's commitment to social impact took a leap forward with the launch of the **RoboEdge Program.** This innovative initiative harnesses the transformative power of digital literacy and future-ready skills in artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics, empowering students in rural Maharashtra and Dadra & Nagar Haveli with the skills they need to thrive in the digital age. **RoboEdge** goes beyond traditional education. Our interactive curriculum and hands-on experiences spark a passion for innovation and problem-solving, fostering a mindset critical for success in the ever-evolving technological landscape. Here students not only learn about science and technology but actively use it to build their aspirations. By equipping them with the tools to code their dreams into reality, we are paving the path for a brighter future, not just for the students enrolled in the program, but for a more sustainable and inclusive world for all.

11
schools are getting covered in FY24

3,500+
students will be taught future skills in FY24

1,150+
students have already benefited in FY24

Fostering climate resilience in communities:

At the heart of our mission is a dual commitment to operating sustainably and enhancing **environmental conservation** efforts through our CSR initiatives. Our focus areas encompass afforestation, biodiversity restoration, and water conservation, particularly in water-stressed regions like Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar. Building water-resilient communities is a priority.
We collaborate with diverse partners, including state governments, local authorities, and the WRG. These collaborative endeavours aim to ensure access to promote climate-resilient agriculture through methods like micro-irrigation, raise awareness on water conservation practices, and enhance groundwater levels through surface and groundwater recharge initiatives, along with rainwater harvesting on an institutional level. A key pillar of our environmental efforts is afforestation in community barren lands.
This initiative not only helps in increasing the green cover but **promotes biodiversity** by creating habitats for native species and equipping communities with the natural resources needed to adapt to climate change.

77,000+
lives benefited in FY24

1.50 Million (mn)
cubic metre of water replenished across 36 villages in FY24

Empowering STLers to make a difference:

We believe in providing our employees with the opportunity to live their purpose through volunteering initiatives. Whether it is through our global volunteering platform accessible anytime, anywhere, or in-person participation in our CSR programs and special events like World Health Day Cyclothon, Global Handwash day awareness drive, International Girls Child Day session, we encourage our employees to give back to their communities. By providing avenues for volunteering and giving back, we empower our employees to make a positive impact in the world, embodying our commitment to social responsibility and collective well-being.

930+
volunteers in FY24

1,900+
volunteering hours in FY24

18,500+
lives benefited in FY24

Championing human rights and fair labour practices:

Our guiding principles are anchored in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and adherence to Social Security Measures as Per Applicable Laws (ESIC & EPF), among other national and global frameworks.
STL protects **human rights throughout its value chain, upholding core principles like equality and non-discrimination.**

Ensuring a secure and healthy workplace:

We understand that employee productivity hinges on a workplace that is clean, safe, secure, and conducive to good health. That is why we uphold rigorous standards, including a certified ISO-14001 Environment Management System ensuring environmentally sustainable practices, alongside best-in-class practices and systems to guarantee our employees' ability to work in a safe and healthy environment. We prioritise both physical and mental well-being, offering support to ensure employees can work safely and healthily.

Empowering growth through learning and development:

Our learning and development initiatives are strategically aligned to support STLers in achieving their personal and professional goals while simultaneously enhancing the overall performance of the company. We firmly believe that investing in learning and development is essential to staying competitive in an ever-evolving market landscape. By **prioritising continuous learning**, we enable our employees to excel in their roles and drive innovation within the organisation.

99%
employees covered through various L&D efforts in FY24

42,335
training hours clocked through L&D efforts by employee in FY24

Environment, Social & Governance

Governance

At the heart of our operations lies a commitment to transparency and ethical conduct in every aspect of our business. From our reporting methods to our implementation and redressal mechanisms, we uphold the highest standards of **integrity.** These efforts are geared towards fostering trust among our stakeholders, a trust that we have earned through a steadfast commitment to transparency, regulatory compliance, and adherence to a robust Code of Business Conduct and Ethics policy.

Our **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics policy** serves as a guiding beacon, shaping our company's procedures, operations, and culture. It ensures that every decision and action is aligned with our core values and principles, reinforcing our reputation as a trustworthy and responsible organisation. By prioritising transparency and moral conduct, we lay a solid foundation for **sustainable growth** and enduring relationships with our stakeholders.

Best-in-class practices facilitated through policies and certifications

- The STL Code of Business Conduct and Ethics outlines responsibilities and policies, including compliance with the law, safety standards, conflict of interest, and ethical accounting practices
- We have a **Whistleblower Policy** in place to receive and handle complaints, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity for reporters
- STL strictly adheres to the **Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy (POSH)** to ensure a safe workplace environment. All reported incidents are handled confidentially and promptly investigated
- All STL manufacturing facilities - ONB (Optical Network Business) have received ISO-45001 certification, demonstrating our commitment to ensuring occupational health and safety standards are met across our operations
- Our ISO-9001/TL-9000 certification ensures best-in-class quality management across all STL manufacturing facilities
- Our manufacturing facilities across India are certified with the ISO-22301 Business Continuity Management System, ensuring uninterrupted operations and enhanced resilience
- Our three Quality Testing Laboratories are **NABL (ISO/IEC-17025) certified/accredited,** ensuring the highest testing accuracy, reliability, and impartiality standards. Additionally, two of our laboratories are designated by TEC as Conformity Assessment Bodies (CAB), providing assurance of compliance with mandatory testing and certification requirements for telecom equipment
- STL adheres to International Labour Organization (ILO) principles across all its locations, ensuring fair labour practices and standards are upheld
- We have also received **SA-8000 certification,** demonstrating our commitment to social accountability and ethical business practices, ensuring fair and safe working conditions for our employees, and promoting responsible and sustainable business operations

Ethics and anti-corruption governance structure

We prioritise ethics, transparency, and accountability across our value chain, with board committees ensuring responsible governance. Beyond our own operations, our good governance framework extends to our entire value chain, ensuring responsible practices by subsidiaries, partners, and vendors. These guidelines ensure alignment with Human Rights, Fair Labor practices, STL's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics policy, and our Whistleblower Policy, among others. Annual compliance training reinforces these principles, helping employees stay abreast of changing regulations, their responsibilities, and the grievance redressal systems in place.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To The Members,

The Directors are pleased to present the Annual Report for the FY24 together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY/HIGHLIGHTS

The financial results of the Company are elaborated in the report on Management Discussion and Analysis. Given below are the financial highlights.

Particulars (₹ Crores)	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Revenue from operations	3,952	5,356	5,478	6,925
Earnings before exceptional items, interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	302	916	627	931
Less: finance cost	294	280	369	311
Less: depreciation and amortisation expense	197	203	335	309
Net profit / (loss) from continuing operations and before share of profit of investments accounted using equity method	(189)	433	(77)	311
Total tax expenses	(46)	98	(9)	84
Net profit/(loss) for the year after tax	(143)	335	(68)	227
Share of profit/(loss) of joint venture	-	-	4	4
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from continuing operations	(143)	335	(64)	231
Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinued operations	16	(260)	7	(104)
Profit for the year	(127)	75	(57)	127
Share of profit/(loss) of minority interest	-	-	(6)	(14)
Net profit attributable to owners of the company	(127)	75	(51)	141
Balance carried forward from previous year	1,646	1,587	1,777	1,679
Amount available for appropriation	1,519	1,663	1,726	1,820
APPROPRIATIONS				
Equity dividend and tax thereon	(40)	(20)	(40)	(20)
Others	2	3	29	(23)
Balance carried forward to the next year	1,481	1,646	1,715	1,777

PERFORMANCE

Standalone

FY24 closed with Revenues of ₹ 3,952 crores, EBITDA of ₹ 302 crores, Net Loss of ₹ 127 crores and EBITDA margins of 8%.

Consolidated

FY24 closed with Revenues of ₹ 5,478 crores, EBITDA of ₹ 627 crores, Net Loss attributable to owners of the Company ₹ 51 crores and EBITDA margins of 11%.

OPERATIONS

With in-house expertise in glass science, material science, precision manufacturing, big picture understanding of network architectures, deep understanding of networking deployment and operations, Sterlite Technologies Limited ('STL' or 'the Company') brings complete control and predictability across the digital connectivity value chain from manufacturing its own glass preform to producing fibre in semiconductor grade clean rooms, a pioneer in the cable space - making advanced configurations like 6912 fibre cable to faster deployment with STL's optical connectivity portfolio.

Our expert offerings in Optical Connectivity, Global Services, and Digital and Technology solutions have won us the trust of leading names in telecom, cloud, citizen networks and large businesses. The Company, driven by its purpose of *'Transforming Billions of Lives by Connecting the World'*, designs and manufactures in 4 continents with customers in more than 100 countries.

In the US, STL's fiber optic and connectivity solutions are helping the country build ubiquitous broadband networks. An agile and reliable partner and 'problem-solver' to leading service providers, STL has strengthened its presence with an advanced manufacturing facility in South Carolina. This world-class facility is compliant with ISO 9001, 14001 and 45001 for quality, environment, health and safety. Championing sustainable manufacturing, the Company has committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2030. STL also works closely with industry bodies like Fiber Broadband Association (FBA), Informa, Cabling Installation and Maintenance and its optical products are Telecordia-certified and meet the installation standards as per GR-20.

STL has been front and centre of UK's digital transformation journey for more than 10 years. The Company's optical cable and interconnect offerings and network deployment expertise have pushed it to the centre of 'Project Gigabit' in the UK. An agile and reliable partner and 'problem-solver' to leading service providers, STL has strengthened its capabilities by setting up an Optical and Services Centre of Excellence. We are serving the optical and network build needs of our UK-based customers with design innovation and shorter lead times through our optical cable and interconnect manufacturing set ups in Italy.

In Europe, STL is driving design innovation in the optical network space to support national connectivity programs and help build ubiquitous broadband, FTTx, and 5G networks. Through its advanced Optical Fibre cable (OFC) and Optical Interconnect facilities in Italy, STL has helped in meeting the fibre demand and expedited fibre rollouts across the European region.

The Company's optical solutions are helping accelerate 5G connectivity and smart living in the Middle East, and are driving digital inclusion in Africa. STL has a centre of excellence in Dubai that integrates R&D and product development for the region. STL's business goals are driven by customer-centricity, R&D and sustainability.

STL started its journey in Australia in 2020 when it became the trusted optical partner for the second-largest telecom operator in Australia. Since then, it has been an integral part of the region's digital transformation journey. Over the span of 4 years, the Company has strengthened its position as a 'problem solver' and a reliable optical solutions provider with design excellence.

Our recent ₹ 1,000 Cr fundraise with top global investors via a Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) shows strong investor confidence in our growth trajectory. We utilised this lean industry period to strengthen our capability across the board, including cost structure, balance sheet, global operations, and product portfolio. We also completed our capex investment cycle and started operations in our Palmetto Plant in South Carolina, US. FY24 also saw the Company taking significant strides toward cash generation and debt reduction.

STL achieved great milestones towards its goal of Net-Zero by 2030, launching the world's first third-party accredited Eco-labelled range of Optical products and collaborated with Hygenco for supplying Green Hydrogen.

Highlights of the Company's operations and state of affairs for the FY24 are included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report which forms part of this Annual Report.

BUSINESS RESTRUCTURING

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 17, 2023 approved Scheme of Arrangement whereby the Global Services Business will be demerged into STL Networks Limited ("Resulting Company"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, on a going concern basis, under the provisions of Section 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has received No Objection Certificates from BSE Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). After receiving required approvals including those of shareholders and creditors of the Company, Resulting Company will be listed on the BSE and NSE.

DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Board of Directors of your Company ("Board"), considering the losses in FY24 and keeping in view the Company's Dividend Distribution Policy, has decided that it would be prudent not to recommend any dividend for the year under review.

The Dividend Distribution Policy of the Company, in terms of Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 ('SEBI Listing Regulations'), is available on the website of the Company at https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

SHARE CAPITAL

The paid-up equity share capital as on March 31, 2024 was ₹ 79.82 crores. There was no public issue, rights issue, bonus issue or preferential issue etc. during the year. During the year under review, the Company has not issued any equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 17, 2023, approved a proposal of fund raising through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) among other modes pursuant to Section 62 of Companies Act, 2013. The same was also approved by the members by way of Special Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on August 11, 2023.

Pursuant to the approvals of the Board and Members respectively, the Company raised ₹ 1000 Crs. through a Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) route. The entire process saw healthy participation by highly reputed global and Indian investors, which is a testament to their confidence in STL.

Authorisation and Allotment Committee of the Board at its meeting held on April 12, 2024, approved allotment of 88,456,435 Equity Shares each at a price of ₹ 113.05 per Equity Share (including a premium of ₹ 111.05 per Equity Share) through Qualified Institutional Placement. Pursuant to the allotment of Equity Shares in the Issue, the paid-up equity share capital of the Company stands increased to ₹ 975,145,220, comprising 487,572,610 Equity Shares. Final trading approval was received from both the Stock Exchanges viz., BSE and NSE on April 16, 2024.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A Report on Corporate Governance, in terms of Regulation 34 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, along with a Certificate from Practising Company Secretary, certifying compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance enumerated in the Listing Regulations, is presented in a separate section forming part of this Annual Report.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the year under review, giving detailed analysis of Company's operations, as stipulated under Regulation 34 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, is presented in a separate section forming part of this Annual Report.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT (BSRR)

In compliance with the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has included a separate section on Business Responsibility and Sustainability as a part of this Annual Report.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There were no adverse material changes or commitments occurred between the end of financial year and date of this report, which may affect the financial position of the Company or may require disclosure.

BOARD MEETINGS

A calendar of Meetings is prepared and circulated in advance to the Directors. During FY24, five meetings of the Board of Directors were held on May 17, 2023; July 27, 2023; October 26, 2023; January 25, 2024 and March 27, 2024. The maximum time-gap between any two consecutive meetings did not exceed one hundred and twenty days.

COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee of the Board comprises of Mr. S Madhavan – Chairman, Ms. Kumud Srinivasan – Member, Mr. Sandip Das – Member and Mr. Pravin Agarwal – Member. All recommendations given by Audit Committee during FY24 were accepted by the Board.

Further, as on March 31, 2024 the Company had Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Risk Management Committee, Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and other committees.

A detailed note on the Composition of Board and its committee is given in the corporate governance report, which forms a part of this Annual Report.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

The Board of directors of the Company has an optimum combination of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors including woman Independent Director.

Appointment/re-appointment

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 17, 2023, approved the re-appointment of Ms. Kumud Srinivasan (DIN: 06487248) as an Independent Director of the Company for a second term of two consecutive years with effect from May 22, 2023 to May 21, 2025 and the same was approved by the members at their Annual General Meeting held on August 11, 2023. Further, pursuant to the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board approved by way of resolution by circulation the appointment of Mr. Venkatesh Murthy (DIN: 08567907), as an Additional Director - Operations for a period of 5 years effective from August 11, 2023 to August 10, 2028 and the same was approved by the members through postal ballot on September 28, 2023.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 08, 2024, appointed Ms.

Amrita Gangotra (DIN: 08333492) as an Additional Director of the Company effective from May 08, 2024 who holds office upto the forthcoming Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Company and it is proposed to appoint her as an Independent Director of the Company for a term of 5 years subject to the approval of shareholders at the forthcoming AGM.

Details of the aforesaid proposals for appointment are provided in the Annexure to the Notice of the AGM.

Pursuant to Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), Mr. Pravin Agarwal (DIN: 00022096), Whole-Time Director will retire by rotation at the ensuing AGM and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. The Board recommends his re-appointment.

Declaration by independent directors

The Company has received necessary declarations from all the Independent Directors confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under section 149(7) of the Act and Regulation 16 and 25 of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The Independent Directors of the Company have also registered themselves in the databank with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs and confirmed compliance of relevant provisions of Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointments and Qualifications of Directors) Rules, 2014. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company including the Independent Director proposed to be appointed possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise and they hold highest standards of integrity.

Managerial Remuneration

The managerial remuneration paid by the Company in FY24 exceeds the limits prescribed under Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Approval of the Members of the Company is being sought by way of a special resolution for the aforesaid payment of managerial remuneration. The required details and disclosures as required under Schedule V to the Act are given in the Explanatory Statement forming part of Notice of the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

KMP

In terms of provisions of Section 203 of the Act, and the Rules made thereunder, following are the KMP of the Company:

1. Mr. Ankit Agarwal – Managing Director
2. Mr. Tushar Shroff – Chief Financial Officer
3. Mr. Amit Deshpande – General Counsel & Company Secretary

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE BOARD, ITS COMMITTEES AND INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company is committed to assessing its own performance as a Board in order to identify its strengths and areas in which it may improve its functioning. To that end, the NRC has established processes for performance evaluation of Independent Directors, the Board and Committees of the Board. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, performance of its Committees as well as the Directors individually. Details of the evaluation mechanism are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

The Board has, on the recommendation of the NRC framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management and their remuneration ('NRC Policy'). The NRC Policy of the Company includes criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and policy relating to the remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees. The NRC Policy is framed with the object of attracting, retaining and motivating talent which is required to run the Company successfully. The Policy can also be accessed on Company's website at the link: https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(c) and Section 134(5) of the Act, Directors, to the best of their knowledge and belief, state that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2024, the applicable accounting standards read with requirements set out under Schedule III to the Act, have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;

b) the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and of the loss of the Company for the year April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024;

c) the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) the Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a 'going concern' basis;

e) the Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and

f) the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

Directors confirm that the Secretarial Standard - 1 on the Meetings of Board of Directors and Secretarial Standard – 2 on General Meetings, issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, have been duly complied with.

CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All contracts and arrangements with related parties, entered by the Company during FY24, were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis, except for those which were specifically approved by the Board (for transactions not in ordinary course).

There were no material contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into during the year ended March 31, 2024.

Details regarding the policy, approval and review of Related Party Transactions are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES

In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Act, a statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the subsidiary companies in the Form AOC-1 is provided as part of the consolidated financial statements. Hence, a separate report on the performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries and joint venture companies is not repeated here for the sake of brevity. This also includes highlights of the performance of Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited, Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A. Sterlite Technologies Inc., USA and Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited which are material subsidiaries of the Company.

Sterlite Technologies Limited and STL UK Holdco Limited (wholly owned subsidiary) acquired 80% stake in Clearcomm Group Limited ("Clearcomm") in FY 22. The acquisition of the remaining 20% stake in Clearcomm was completed effective February 15, 2024 and the Company now holds 100% shares of Clearcomm through its wholly owned subsidiary in the UK.

Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A., Italy (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Sterlite Technologies Limited (STL), entered into definitive agreement on November 28, 2023 to sell its 40% of outstanding shares held in Metallurgica Bresciana Maanshan Special Cable Ltd., China, subject to regulatory approvals.

During FY 24, the following have ceased to be subsidiaries (direct/indirect) of the Company:

- Vulcan Data Centre Solutions Limited, UK (direct subsidiary of Sterlite Global (Mauritius) Ventures Limited) has been struck off effective January 16, 2024
- STL Edge Networks Inc. (direct subsidiary of Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited) has been dissolved effective November 27, 2023
- STL Networks Services, Inc. (direct subsidiary of Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited) dissolved effective October 09, 2023
- Sterlite Telesystems Limited, India, (direct subsidiary of Speedon Network Limited) has been struck off effective September 20, 2023

The Company has complied with Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019, as amended, for the downstream investments made during the year.

Policy on material subsidiaries, as approved by the Board of Directors, can be accessed on the Company's website at https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

The Audited Financial Statements of the Subsidiary Companies have not been included in the Annual Report. The financial statements of the Subsidiary Companies and the related information will be made available, upon request, to the members seeking such information at any point of time. These financial statements will also be available on the Website of the Company https://www.stl.tech/downloads.html

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pursuant to various circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and SEBI, the Company shall not be dispatching physical copies of the Annual Report and shall be sent only by email to the members. However, copies of the Annual Report will be provided to the members upon request.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, duly audited by Statutory Auditors, also forms part of this Annual Report.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP (Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016) ('PWC') were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company at the Annual General Meeting held on August 26, 2022 for a second term of five consecutive years from the conclusion of 23rd Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 28th Annual General Meeting to be held in the calendar year 2027.

STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks made by the Statutory Auditors, in their report for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

Pursuant to Section 204 of the Act, Mr. Jayavant B Bhave, Practising Company Secretary, was appointed to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company, for the financial year ended March 31, 2024. The Report of the Secretarial Auditor is annexed as Annexure I to this Report. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

COST AUDITOR

The Company is required to make and maintain cost records for certain products as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, the Company has been making and maintaining the records as required.

Pursuant to Section 148 of the Act, read with The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, the cost audit records maintained by the Company are required to be audited. Mr Kiran Naik, Cost Accountant, was appointed as the Cost Auditor to audit the cost accounts of the Company for the said products for FY24. Cost Audit Report for FY24 will be filed with the Registrar of Companies within the prescribed timelines.

The Board of Directors has approved appointment of Mr. Kiran Naik as Cost auditor for FY 25 at a remuneration of ₹1,20,000. Mr. Kiran Naik, being eligible has consented to act as a Cost auditor. As required by the provisions of the Act, a resolution seeking Members' approval for the remuneration payable to Mr Kiran Naik, Cost Auditor for FY25 is included in the Notice convening the ensuing AGM.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. During the year, such controls were tested and the Company has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting as of March 31, 2024 and are operating effectively.

The Board of Directors has devised systems, policies and procedures / frameworks, which are currently operational within the Company for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, which includes adherence to Company's policies, safeguarding assets of the Company, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial information. In line with the best practices, the Audit Committee and the Board reviews these internal controls to ensure they remain effective and are designed to achieve their intended purpose. Where weaknesses, if any, are identified as a result of the reviews, corrective and preventive actions are then put in place to strengthen controls.

The systems/frameworks include proper delegation of authority, operating philosophies, policies and procedures, effective IT systems aligned to business requirements, an internal audit framework, an ethics framework, a risk management framework and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk.

The Company has documented Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for key functions such as for procurement, project / expansion management, capital expenditure, human resources, sales and marketing, finance, treasury, compliance management, safety, health, and environment (SHE), and manufacturing. The Company's internal audit activity is managed through the Management Assurance Services ('MAS') function. It is an important element of the overall process by which the Audit Committee and the Board obtains assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.

The scope of work, including annual internal audit plan, authority and resources of Management Assurance Services (MAS), are regularly reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee. Annual internal audit plan is aligned with ERM to ensure that all critical risks are covered in the audit plan. Besides, its work is supported by the services of leading international audit firms. The annual internal audit includes monthly physical verification of inventory and review of accounts/MIS and a quarterly review of critical business processes. To enhance internal controls, the internal audit follows a stringent grading mechanism, monitoring and reporting of the implementation of internal auditors' recommendations of internal audit. The internal auditors make periodic presentations on audit observations, including the status of follow-up to the Audit Committee.

DETAILS REGARDING FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS UNDER SECTION 143(12)

During the year under review, neither the Statutory Auditors nor the Secretarial Auditor has reported to the Audit Committee, under Section 143(12) of the the Act, any instances of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees, the details of which would need to be mentioned in the Boards' report.

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

The Company has in place a robust automated Compliance Framework based on the global inventory of all applicable laws and compliance obligations, which are regularly monitored and updated basis the changing requirements of the law. It is a well-defined system for storing, monitoring and ensuring compliances under various legislations. Non-compliances, if any, are reported and corrective actions are taken within a reasonable time. A certificate of compliance of all applicable laws and regulations, along with exceptions report and mitigation plan, if any, is placed before the Audit Committee and Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

BUSINESS RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has formally implemented an Enterprise Risk Management framework and has a policy to identify and assess the risk events monitor and report on action taken to mitigate identified risks. A detailed exercise is carried out periodically to identify, evaluate, manage and monitor both business and non-business risk. The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors periodically review the risk and suggest steps to be taken to control and mitigate the same through a properly defined framework. Details of Risk Management are presented in a separate section forming part of this Annual Report.

This framework, inter alia, includes the identification of internal and external risks faced by the Company, including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability, information, cyber security, strategic or any other risk as may be determined by the Risk Management Committee and the measures for risk mitigation, reporting of critical risks within the Company and Business Continuity Plan.

The Risk Management Committee of the Board comprises of Ms. Kumud Srinivasan as the Chairperson and Mr Sandip Das, Mr Ankit Agarwal and Mr. Tushar Shroff as Members.

WHISTLE BLOWER MECHANISM

The Company has established a vigil mechanism and formulated the Whistle Blower Policy (WB) to deal with instances of fraud and mismanagement, if any. The details of the WB Policy are explained in the Corporate Governance Report and also posted on the website of the Company.

DISCLOSURE REGARDING PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The Company is committed to maintaining a productive environment for all its employees at various levels in the organisation, free of sexual harassment and discrimination on the basis of gender. The Company has framed a policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 ("POSH Act"). The Company has also set up "Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee, which is in compliance with the requirement of the POSH Act, to redress the Complaints received regarding sexual harassment which has formalised a free and fair enquiry process with clear timeline. During the financial year, the Company did not receive any complaint under the POSH Act.

The Company is already in compliance with the directions issued by the Honorable Supreme Court of India in May 2023 for the proper implementation of POSH Act.

EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTION SCHEME

The Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes are in line with Company's philosophy of sharing benefits of growth with the growth drivers and are in compliance with the applicable SEBI Listing Regulations. The Company allotted 5,35,742 shares during the year to various employees who exercised their options. The Certificate from the Secretarial Auditor confirming that the Scheme has been implemented in accordance with the SEBI Regulations and the resolution passed by the shareholders would be placed at the AGM for inspection by Member.

Disclosures with respect to Stock Options, as required under Regulation 14 of the applicable SEBI Regulations, are available in the Annexure II to this Report, Notes to the Financial Statements and can also be accessed on the Company's website at https://www.stl.tech/downloads.html

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 are provided as Annexure III to this Report.

A statement containing particulars of employees as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is provided as a separate annexure forming part of this Report. However, the Annual Report is being sent to the members, excluding the aforesaid annexure. The said information is available for electronic inspection during working hours and any member interested in obtaining such information may write to the Company Secretary or Registrar and Transfer Agent and the same will be furnished on request.

ANNUAL RETURN

In terms of Section 92(3) of the Act, the annual return of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 shall be available on the Company's website https://www.stl.tech/investors.html

NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

The Company has outstanding Secured, Rated, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹ 390 crores. The Company has maintained asset cover sufficient to discharge the principal amount along with outstanding Interest at all times for its NCDs. NCDs are listed on the debt segment of BSE, as per the SEBI Guidelines and SEBI Listing Regulations.

The details of debenture trustee are as below–

Axis Trustee Services Limited

The Ruby, 2nd Floor, SW
29 Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar West
Mumbai- 400 028
Contact No.: +91- 022-6230 0438

CREDIT RATING

The Company's financial discipline is reflected in the strong credit rating ascribed by ICRA/CRISIL:

Debt instrument	ICRA		CRISIL	
	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook
Non-Convertible Debentures	NA	NA	AA	Watch Negative
Commercial Papers	A1+	NA	A1+	Watch Developing
Line of credit	AA	Negative	AA	Watch Negative

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Act are given in the notes to the Financial Statements.

PARTICULARS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The particulars of conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo as prescribed under Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with Rule 8 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, are given as Annexure IV to this Report.

INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124 of the Act, relevant amounts which remained unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years have been transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund established by Central Government. Details of unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with the Company as on March 31, 2024 have been uploaded on the Company's website at https://www.stl.tech/latest disclosure.html.

TRANSFER OF 'UNDERLYING SHARES' TO IEPF

In terms of Section 124(6) of the Act, read with IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, the Company has transferred the equity shares in respect of which dividends have remained unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years to the IEPF Account established by the Central Government. Details of shares transferred have been uploaded on the website of the Company at https://www.stl.tech/latest disclosure.html.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Board has constituted Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ('CSR Committee') which comprises Mr. B J Arun , Chairman, Mr. Sandip Das, Mr. Pravin Agarwal and Mr. Ankit Agarwal, Members. The Board has also approved a CSR policy on recommendations of CSR Committee, which is available on the website of the Company at https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

As part of its initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility, the Company has undertaken projects in the areas of Education, Health, Women Empowerment and Community Development during FY24.

During the year, the Company has spent ₹ 5.94 crores on CSR activities. The Annual Report on CSR activities, in accordance with Section 135 of the Act, read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure V to this Report.

GENERAL

Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

a) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public or otherwise in terms of Section 73 of the Act read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014 and as such, no amount on account of principal or interest on deposits from public was outstanding as on the date of the Balance Sheet.

b) The Whole-time Directors of the Company do not receive any remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries.

c) No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators, Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

d) No application has been made under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) ("the IBC, 2016"), hence, the requirement to disclose the details of application made or any proceeding pending under the IBC, 2016 during the year along with their status as at the end of the financial year is not applicable.

e) The requirement to disclose the details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of onetime settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof, is not applicable.

f) There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Directors would like to express their appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from the financial institutions, banks, Government authorities, customers, vendors and members during the year under review. Directors take on record their deep sense of appreciation to the contributions made by the employees through their hard work, dedication, competence, support and co-operation towards the progress of our Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pravin Agarwal Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director	**Ankit Agarwal** Managing Director

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

Annexure I

FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members
STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9,
STS 12/1, Pune – 411001

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(CIN: L31300PN2000PLC202408) (Hereinafter called 'the Company')

Secretarial Audit was conducted for the financial year 2023-24, in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances of the Company and for expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarifications given to me and representations made by the Management, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31,2024 ("Audit Period"), complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and legal compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the audit period according to the provisions of the following list of laws and regulations:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') to the extent applicable:

a. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015;

b. SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

c. SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

d. SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

e. SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations 2021;

f. SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;

g. SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act and dealing with the client;

h. SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;

i. SEBI (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;

j. SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018

and circulars/ guidelines issued thereunder;

(vi) Other Applicable Laws: As informed by the management, no other laws are applicable specifically to the Company.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Director and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the committee and board meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda are sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meetings.

All the decisions of the board were passed with unanimous consent of all the directors present in the meeting and are recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the audit period: -

1. On May 17, 2023, the board of directors approved demerger of Global Services Business into STL Networks Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, by way of scheme of arrangement subject to the approval National Company Law Tribunal.

2. On August 11, 2023, Mr. Venkatesh Murthy was appointed as an Additional Director and who was then elevated to the post of Whole time Director of the company for a period of 5 years by passing a special resolution through Postal Ballot on September 28, 2023.

3. On August 11, 2023, the members at the 24th Annual General Meeting (AGM) approved the following Special Resolutions:

    a. Re-appointment of Ms. Kumud Srinivasan as an Independent Director for a second term of 2 consecutive years from May 22, 2023 upto May 21, 2025.

    b. Alteration of the Articles of Association to include the enabling provision of appointment of a person nominated by the Debenture Trustee as a Director in the event of default of payment of interest and/ or repayment of principal amount or such other default in respect of Non-Convertible Debentures.

    c. Raising of funds through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP)/External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) with rights of conversion into Shares/Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs)/ American Depository Receipts (ADRs)/ Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)/ Optionally or Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCPs/ CCPs) etc. pursuant to Section 62 of Companies Act, 2013.

    Further, after the end of Financial Year 2023-24, on April 12, 2024 the company allotted 8,84,56,435 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each at an issue price of ₹ 113.05/- per share (including a premium of ₹ 111.05 per share) aggregating to ₹ 1,000 Crs. to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB) pursuant to the shareholders approval sought at the AGM.

For J. B. Bhave & Co.
Company Secretaries

Jayavant B. Bhave
Proprietor
FCS: 4266 CP: 3068
UIN: S1999MH025400

PR No.: 1238/2021
UDIN: F004266F000325400

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

ANNEXURE TO THE SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT OF STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED (2023-24) AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

My Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

In accordance with the ICSI Auditing Standards (CSAS1 to CSAS4) I wish to state as under-

- Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. My responsibility as the Auditor is to express the opinion on the compliance with the applicable laws and maintenance of Records based on Secretarial Audit conducted by me.

- The Secretarial Audit needs to be conducted in accordance with applicable Auditing Standards. These Standards require that the Auditor should comply with statutory and regulatory requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about compliance with applicable laws and maintenance of Records.

- I am also responsible to perform procedures to identify, assess and respond to the risks of material misstatement or non-compliance arising from the Company's failure appropriately to account for or disclose an event or transaction. However, due to the inherent limitations of an audit including internal, financial and operating controls, there is an unavoidable risk that some Misstatements or material non-compliances may not be detected, even though the audit was properly planned and performed in accordance with the Standards.

Accordingly, I wish to state as under-

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.

4. Wherever required, I have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards are the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

For **J. B. Bhave & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Jayavant B. Bhave
Proprietor
FCS: 4266 CP: 3068

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited
E-2, MIDC, Waluj, Aurangabad - 431133,
Maharashtra, India

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited** (hereinafter called "the Company").

Secretarial Audit was conducted for the period from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024, in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances of the Company and expressing my opinion thereon. I have been engaged as Secretarial Auditor of the Company to conduct the Audit of the Company to examine the compliance of Companies Act, 2013, and the other laws listed below.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other record maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarifications given to me and representations made by the Management, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 ("Audit Period"), complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper board-processes and legal compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other record maintained by the Company for the Audit Period according to the provisions of the following list of laws and regulations:

i. The Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the Rules made thereunder;

ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made thereunder;

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period]**

iv. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; **[Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period.]**

v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') to the extent applicable to the Company:

   a. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

   b. SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

   c. SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

   d. SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

   e. SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

   f. SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

   g. SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

   h. SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

   i. SEBI (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

i. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

ii. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 **[Not Applicable during the Audit Period, since the Company is unlisted.]**

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, and Non-Executive Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the board meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. All the decisions of the Board were passed with unanimous consent of all the directors and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the Audit Period:

1. In the Annual General Meeting held on 29th September, 2023, the members accorded their approval for the following:

   a. Increasing the Authorised Equity Share Capital from ₹ 10,00,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Crore only) to ₹ 16,00,00,000/- (Rupees Sixteen Crore only) by creation of 1,60,00,000 (One Crore Sixty Lakh) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each. Consequently, the Company has altered the Capital Clause of the Memorandum of Association to that effect.

   b. Appointment of Ms. Anjali Byce and Mr. Sumit Mukherjee as Non- Executive Directors.

2. In the Extra- Ordinary General Meeting held on 2nd November, 2023, the members accorded their approval for the issue of 1,50,00,000 (One Crore Fifty Lakh) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each as fully paid-up bonus shares in the proportion of 300 (Three Hundred) Equity Shares for every 1 (One) existing Equity Share held, i.e. in the ratio 300:1. The Board of Directors have allotted the bonus shares in the said ratio on 6th November, 2023.

   The Paid-Up Share Capital of the Company pursuant to the bonus issue is ₹ 15,05,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Crore Five Lakh only).

3. The Board of Directors have appointed the following to hold office with effect from 30th March, 2024:

   i. Mr. Ankit Agarwal as an Additional Director (Non-Executive);

   ii. Mr. Venkatesh Murthy as an Executive Director - Chief Executive Officer;

   iii. Ms. Mrunal Asawadekar as Company Secretary and;

   iv. Mr. Ajay Jhanjhari as Chief Financial Officer.

   v. This Report should be read along with my letter of even date annexed as Annexure and forms part of this Report for all purposes.

For **J. B. Bhave & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Jayavant B. Bhave
Proprietor
FCS: 4266 CP: 3068
UIN: S1999MH025400
PR. No.: 1238/2021
UDIN: F004266F000320670

Date: May 6, 2024
Place: Pune

ANNEXURE TO THE SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited (FY 2023-24)

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

My Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

In accordance with the ICSI Auditing Standards (CSAS 1 to CSAS 4) -

- Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. My responsibility as the Auditor is to express the opinion on the compliance with the applicable laws and maintenance of record based on Secretarial Audit conducted by me.
- The Secretarial Audit needs to be conducted in accordance with applicable Auditing Standards. These Standards require that the Auditor should comply with statutory and regulatory requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about compliance with applicable laws and maintenance of record.
- I am also responsible to perform procedures to identify, assess and respond to the risks of material misstatement or non-compliance arising from the Company's failure appropriately to account for or disclose an event or transaction. However, due to the inherent limitations of an audit including internal, financial and operating controls, there is an unavoidable risk that some Misstatements or material non-compliances may not be detected, even though the audit was properly planned and performed in accordance with the Standards.

Accordingly, I wish to state as under-

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company.

   My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in the secretarial records. I believe that the process and practices that I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. My responsibility is limited to only express my opinion on the basis of evidences collected, information received and record maintained by the Company or given by the Management. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial record and books of accounts maintained by the Company.
4. Wherever required, I have obtained the Management Representation about compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.
5. The Compliance of the provisions of the corporate laws, other applicable laws, rules, regulations and standards is the responsibility of the management. My examination was limited to verification of procedure on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **J. B. Bhave & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Jayavant B. Bhave
Proprietor
FCS: 4266 CP: 3068
PR. No.: 1238/2021

Date: May 6, 2024
Place: Pune

Annexure II

Details of Stock Options as on March 31, 2024

Statement as on March 31, 2024 for Employee Stock Option Scheme, 2010 as required under Regulation 14 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014.

Sr. No	Particulars	ESOP 2010 Scheme
1.	Date of Shareholders' approval	July 14, 2010
2.	Total Number of options approved	Upto 5% of the paid-up capital of the Company
3.	Vesting Requirements	1. The company achieving targets as per prescribed performance criteria 2. continuous employment with the company
4.	Source of shares	Primary
5.	Exercise price	Options vest at a nominal value of equity shares i.e. ₹ 2 per option
6.	Maximum term of options granted	Granted options would vest over a period of five years from the date of grant. Vested options are to be exercised within five year from the date of vesting
7.	Variation of terms of option	None
8.	Option movement during the year:	
	Number of options outstanding at the beginning of the year	30,43,831
	Number of options granted during the year	13,41,143
	Number of options forfeited/ lapsed/cancelled during the year	16,58,407
	Number of options vested during the year	21,42,771
	Number of options exercised during the year	5,35,742
	Number of shares arising as a result of exercise of options	5,35,742
	Money realized by exercise of options (₹), if scheme is implemented directly by the Company	₹ 10,71,484
	Number of options outstanding at the end of the year	21,90,825
	Number of options exercisable at the end of the year	5,59,246
9.	Employee-wise details of options granted during FY24 to	
I.	Number of options granted to Senior Managerial Personnel	2,60,184
II.	Any other employee who receives a grant in any one year of option amounting to 5% or more of option granted during that year	Raman Venkatraman, CEO-Digital business
III.	Identified employees who were granted options during any one year, equal to or exceeding 1% of issued capital (excluding outstanding warrants and conversions) of the Company at the time of grant	None
10.	Diluted earnings per share pursuant to issue of ordinary shares on exercise of Options calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33	(3.17)
11.	Method of Calculation of Employee Compensation Cost	The Company has used fair market value method for calculation of compensation cost, using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model and Monte Carlo simulation model. Use of model is based on the related vesting conditions.

Sr. No	Particulars	ESOP 2010 Scheme
12.	Weighted average exercise price and weighted average fair values of Options granted for options whose exercise price either equals or exceeds or is less than the market price of the stock. Weighted Average exercise price (per option) Weighted Average Fair value (per option)	₹2 Grant I - ₹25.87 Grant II – ₹29.77 Grant III – ₹28.22 Grant IV – ₹48.66 Grant V- ₹ 79.99 Grant VI- ₹ 84.62 & ₹ 87.30 Grant VII – ₹103.94 Grant VIII- ₹ 162.87 & ₹ 92.90 Grant IX – ₹ 265.58 Grant X- ₹ 377.59 Grant XI – ₹ 291.97 & ₹134. 31 Grant XII- ₹ 286.53 Grant XIII- ₹ 136.86 & ₹ 44.32 & ₹ 22.30 Grant XIV – ₹ 126.69 & ₹ 63.00 Grant XV- ₹ 180.75 Grant XVI – ₹ 276.80 Grant XVII – ₹ 279.50 Grant XIX- ₹ 253.80 Grant XX – ₹ 139.40 Grant XXI – ₹ 139.80 Grant XXII – ₹ 175.00 Grant XXIII - ₹ 144.7

13. Description of method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair values of options:

a) Assumptions under Black Scholes Option Pricing :

Details	Grants															
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1. Risk Free Interest rate (%)	8.33	8.04	8.66	7.84	7.22	6.50	6.12	6.20	6.27	6.54	7.03	6.88	6.19	3.92	3.99	7.03
2. Expected Life (yrs)	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.54	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.54	1.5	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.5
3. Expected Volatility (%)	48.31	53.93	44.41	51.55	55.34	50.28	47.02	37.00	42.75	43.28	44.79	44.64	47.87	54.60	57.90	38.20
4. Expected Dividend Yield (%)	0.73	0.79	0.79	0.59	0.72	1.14	0.47	2.20	1.90	1.30	1.04	0.69	1.07	2.5	2.5	0.59
5. Weighted Average Fair value (₹)	25.87	29.77	28.22	48.66	79.99	84.62	103.94	162.87	265.58	377.59	291.97	286.53	136.86	126.69	180.75	144.7

Details		Grants						
		XVI	XVII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII
1.	Risk Free Interest rate (%)	4.35	4.35	4.67	7.09	7.09	7.00	7.03
2.	Expected Life (yrs)	2.5	2.10	2.10	2.54	2.14	2.10	2.52
3.	Expected Volatility (%)	55.50	55.80	49.50	49.10	43.10	44.70	38.20
4.	Expected Dividend Yield (%)	2.36	2.36	2.50	0.78	0.78	2.50	0.59
5.	Weighted Average Fair value (₹)	276.80	279.50	253.80	139.40	139.80	175.00	144.7

Assumptions used are as follows:

- Fair value of the options calculated by using Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- Stock price: The closing price on NSE as on the date of grant has been considered for valuing the options granted.
- Expected Volatility: The daily volatility of the stock prices on NSE till the date of grant corresponding with the expected life of the options has been considered to calculate the fair value of the options.

- Risk free interest rate: The risk free interest rate on the date of grant considered for the calculation is the interest rate applicable for a maturity equal to the expected life of the options based on the zero coupon yield curve for Government Securities.

- Time of Maturity/ Expected Life: Time of Maturity/ Expected Life of option is the period for which the Company expects the option to be live. The minimum life of a stock option is the minimum period before which the options cannot be exercised and the maximum life is the period after which the options cannot be exercised.

- Expected dividend yield: Expected dividend yield has been calculated on the dividend prior to the date of the grant.

b) **Assumptions under Monte Carlo Simulation model**

Vesting of options is dependent on the shareholder return during the performance period as compared to comparator group identified by Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Monte Carlo model requires the following variables of the company and comparator group companies.

- Historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the country where stock of comparator group is listed
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of correlation coefficients for each pair of company

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	Grant VIII	Grant XI	Grant XIII	Grant XIV	Grant XVI	Grant XX	Grant XXI
Price of underlying stock	₹ 172.30	₹ 301.75	₹ 145.35	₹ 135.40	₹ 295.80	₹ 143.85	₹ 148.60
Expected volatility	37.00%	44.79%	47.87%	54.60%	55.80%	49.10%	38.20%
Risk Free rate	6.40%	7.03%	6.19%	3.92%	4.35%	7.09%	7.03%
Exercise Price (per Option)	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.00
Dividend Yield	2.20%	1.04%	1.07%	2.50%	2.36%	0.78%	0.59%
Fair Value of the option	₹ 92.90	₹ 134.31	₹ 44.32	₹ 63.00 & ₹ 22.30	₹ 145.09 & ₹ 137.99	₹ 36.93 & ₹ 133.40	₹ 144.7

Annexure III

Statement of Disclosure of Remuneration

Information as required under the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

A. Remuneration disclosures for Directors and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) for the financial year ended March 31, 2024

₹ In Crores

Sr. No.	Name of Director/KMP and Designation	Remuneration of Director/ KMP for FY24	% increase in Remuneration in the FY24	Ratio of remuneration of each Director/KMP to median remuneration of employees
I.	**Whole-Time Directors/Key Managerial Personnel**			
1.	Mr. Pravin Agarwal Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director	8.37	2.4%	66
2.	Mr. Ankit Agarwal (KMP) Managing Director	4.18	6.1%	33
3.	Venkatesh Murthy Whole-time Director	0.84	NA	12
II.	**Non-Executive Directors**			
4.	Mr. Subramanian Madhavan, Independent Director	0.36	9.09%	2.83
5.	Mr. Sandip Das, Independent Director	0.36	9.09%	2.83
6.	Mr. Bangalore Jayaram Arun, Independent Director	0.36	9.09%	2.83
7.	Ms. Kumud Srinivasan, Independent Director	0.36	9.09%	2.83
III.	**Key Managerial Personnel**			
8.	Mr. Tushar Shroff (KMP)* Chief Financial Officer	3.01	-	24
9.	Mr. Amit Deshpande (KMP) Company Secretary	0.88	-1.1%	7

Notes:

1. Remuneration to Non-Executive Independent Directors for the above purposes does not include sitting fees paid to them for attending Board/Committee meetings.
2. Tushar Shroff joined in the middle of the year in December 2022 and therefore for the last FY the remuneration paid out was prorated and hance updating % increase in his case is not applicable.
3. As the liability for leave encashment and Gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the said amounts are not included above in the remuneration of Directors and KMPs. The remuneration of KMPs also includes perquisites value of Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) exercised, if any.
4. Remuneration of Mr. Venkatesh Murthy is considered for period August 2023 to March 2024 since he was appointed as a director effective August 11, 2023.

B. The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year is **23.30%**

C. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the company as of March 31, 2024, is **2,178**

D. Average percentile increase made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year viz. FY 24 was **7.65%**

E. It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration paid is as per the as per the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other Employees.

Annexure IV

Particulars of Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo required under the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for the year ended March 31, 2024.

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

1. The steps taken or impact on the conservation of energy.

In FY24, various initiatives are taken up across our plants which has contributed to decrease in energy consumption and hence the carbon footprint.

OFC Rakholi Plant:

a. Cooling tower running optimization through centralized system and along with fan control through temp sensor to reduce the power consumption of running cooling tower 236000 units yearly saving and 86 lac liters of water saving through evaporation losses

b. Motion sensor & LDR sensor's installation on All Office AC & Street lights.

c. Advance ultrasonic Water level sensors installed on few water tanks to eliminate wastage of water.

d. Latest IGBT technology with high efficiency of 95% UPS with N+1 paralleling system scheme will save approx. 10% energy saving compared to old technology UPS

e. PHE system implementation for buffering and sheathing machines to improve efficiency and reduced the working of chillers. 7.8 lac units yearly saving from both section of FG and buffering

f. Optimization of circulation pumps by modification in the water pipeline units-81360 units yearly saving

g. Electrical actuator valve for reduction of compressed air with automation when machine is not planned

h. Installation of portable air compressor in new sheathing area to save load on main compressor & to save around 2.7lac units.

i. To prevent the overshoot of the contract demand and penalty charges from the govt have automated the trigger alarm and through mail for immediate shutting down the non-critical load.

j. Automation of the HT/LT voltage alarm if fluctuating out of range with email notification.

k. STP recycled water to utilize for cleaning, gardening and for civil project activities major for curing purposes. Saving 50KLD per day of recycled water.

l. Roof top green solar installation with new roof sheet along with the skylight at day time to reduce the plant lighting load - 400 nos lights of total 40kw yearly saving 100K units with 6.5 lac ₹

m. Aluminum air pipelines implemented have low friction during flow of air thereby resulting in high efficiency of compressor and low air losses

n. Dry type resin cast transformer with high efficiency and maintenance free

As its oil free leading step towards zero waste to landfill

o. Process tanks at centralized utility building with insulation cladding and inside FRP coating are been used for energy loss reduction.

p. Replacing old plant lights with more efficient LED light for power saving as well to get better visibility.

q. New Fire pump room- jockey pump counter reading tracking with remote start and stop of all the pumps along with the water level indication of water tanks implementation.

r. Implementation of Rainwater harvesting in the new shed with a harvesting potential with a provision to use water back into process

s. Liquid nitrogen supply from Air Liquid BOO (built on and operate)

Annual Power Saving in Units:- 1068705.4

Carbon Emission Saving in MT per Year:- 973

OFC Waluj Plant:

a. Cooling Tower motor controlling by VFD to improve its efficiency & saving of around 1000 Units/month.

b. Air leakages arrested & closed at compressed air pipe lines to reduce load on Air Compressors.

c. Diesel pump replaced from electrical pump to pneumatic pump to improve safety

d. Solenoid valve installation in Stranding lines for air pipe in yarn dust remover with line start interlock to reduce load on Air compressor.

e. PLC program updated at all Stranding lines to reduce power consumption when line is idle to save around 300 units per day per line.

f. Existing old DG set(make – 2010) is replaced by new one(make – 2021) to save diesel consumption of around 50 liters/hour.

g. Additional water level alarm system installed in Buffering & Sheathing tanks to avoid overflow in both tanks & precise usage of water.

OF Shendra Plant:

a. Introduced NALCO system for chemical dosing in cooling tower. Annual Energy Saving 45000 Units.

b. Interconnection of the phase-3 chilled water line with phase-2 chilled water line. Annual Energy Saving 210000 Units.

c. AHU Duct Leakage Arresting. Annual Energy Saving 13794 Units.

d. Installed VFD for Secondary pump. Annual Energy Saving 20000 Units.

e. Optimization of Chiller & AHU consumption by changing set point. Annual Energy Saving 64320 Units.

OF Waluj and Glass Shendra Plants:

a. Installation of VFD in water transfer pump. Annual Energy Saving is 45000 units.

b. Installation of motion sensors to the lighting where minimal man movement. Annual Energy saving 14400 units.

c. Arresting the air leakages from the ducting by installation of additional nut-bolt. & applying the silicone sealant and fill up the gaps to prevent small leakages. Annual Saving 215000 units.

d. Installation of timers for saving 6850 units

e. Installation of auto changeover controller for IT server room air condition. Annual Energy Saving 15700 units.

2. **The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy.**

OFC Rakholi Plant:

a. Installation of 1380 kwp for solar on roof top and 180 kwp in carport all in opex model

b. Exploring the source of power injection through open excess.

OF Shendra Plant:

a. Street lights operation automation.

b. Optimized operations of AHU units.

c. Emergency lights installed at identified points throughout the plant.

d. Old CFL lights being converted to LED lights in phase 1 & 2 area of draw tower.

e. Installed motion sensors in E-3 Substation & washrooms to contribute towards saving power.

OFC Waluj Plant:

a. Roof top solar plant installation at plant shed of capacity 820KW AC to generate minimum Guaranteed 14 Lac unis for first year with reduction of carbon footprints in term of 1200 Ton CO_2 emission & saving of around 400 kL Fuel for same power generation.

Glass Shendra Plant:

a. Installed motion sensors in offices, service floor, battery room, UPS room, canteen, EHS & washrooms to contribute towards saving power.

b. Timer installation for staircase lightings.

c. Installation of VFDs in UGT contributes energy saving.

d. Optimized operations of AHU units.

e. Leakages arrest in the main plenum, flange joint, tapings, and filter housing from AHU ducting by installation of additional nut bolt & applying silicone.

3. The capital investment on energy conservation equipment

OF Shendra Plant:

a. Capital investment on NALCO system for chemical dosing in cooling tower have less than half yearly payback period.

b. Investment cost on modification of chilled water line has less than half yearly payback period.

c. Investment cost on VFD Installation has less than one and half yearly payback period.

OF Waluj Plant:

a. A Chimney of 30 meter height is installed at DG to fulfil the compliance.

b. Package AC installed at UPS room to maintain room temperature below 25 degree & to improve UPS efficiency

Glass Shendra Plant:

a. Cost investment on motion sensors & timers have less than a year payback period.

B. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

1. The efforts made towards technology absorption

OFC Rakholi Plant:

a. Solar high efficient module with mono perc technology generating 545 watt implementation

b. Rectifier technology replace by fast switching IGBT technology in UPS along with parallel operation scheme.

c. Conventional GI Pipeline replaced with Aluminum air compressor pipeline.

d. Conventional air wipers of Sheathing machine's replaced with highly efficient ring blade knife air wipers

e. Installation of AHF panel for harmonics reduction & power factor improvement

f. Dry transformer installed instead of the conventional oil type transformer

g. PHE implementation in the closed loop chilled water circuit benefiting precise temperature control, scalability, and energy efficiency.

h. Liquid nitrogen supply from Air Liquid BOO (built on and operate)

OF Shendra Plant:

a. Load monitoring system has been upgraded for effective load mapping.

b. Replacement of batteries of a schneider ups to improve availability/ reliability of panel & power supply to phase 1 of plant

c. Carried out all Transformers Routine Testing & oil filtration activity. Increased the reliability of power supply

d. Carried out LT & HT breaker servicing and testing activity. Increased the reliability of power supply to the critical process of plant

e. Carried out energy audits to identify energy-saving opportunities all the points fount in this have been closed.

OF Waluj Plant:

a. VFD controlled motor for cooling tower instead of starter controlled.

b. Pneumatic pump for diesel filling at DG instead of electrical pump.

c. PLC programming up-gradation for reduction in power consumption

Glass Shendra Plant:

a. Installation of new APFC panel for LT Transformers for harmonics reduction & power factor improvement

b. Switch yard rusted nut bolts replacement. Transformer yard all isolators, hardware, CT/PT clamp & nut bolts tightness to avoid unpredicted shutdown

c. Grid power transformers routine testing, OLTC overhauling & oil filtration activity. Increased the reliability of power supply

d. Carried out LT transformer breaker and relay testing activity. Increased the reliability of power supply to the critical process of plant

e. Installation of timers provides reduced person activity physically

f. Installation of DAS Scrubber for increase efficiency, system improvement & reliability.

g. Installation of STI machines for capacity enhancement, efficiency improvement.

2. **The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution**

OFC Rakholi Plant:

a. Cost reduction by installation of portable equipment for individual lines to reduce load on main equipment like Chiller & Compressor.

b. UPS energy saving upgradation runs it on 20% higher efficiency

OF Shendra Plant:

a. By Installing the NALCO system for the Cooling tower, the efficiency of the chiller has increased and the power consumption has reduced.

b. Replacement of CFL lights of phase-2 with LED lights has resulted in improvement in energy saving as well as illumination.

OF Waluj Plant:

a. VFD controlled motor for cooling tower instead of starter controlled.

b. Pneumatic pump for diesel filling at DG instead of electrical pump.

c. The Roof top solar plant installed on OPEX model, by which we are saving around 50% than the electricity purchased from MSEDCL.

Glass Shendra Plant:

a. Optimized motor speed due to VFD installation reduces wear & tear effect of pumps. Increased life & efficiency of pumps

b. Replacement of focus lights with LED lights provides energy saving & also illumination.

c. Timers fixed in the electrical building staircase, Production building staircase to avoid unnecessary wastage of power during daytime

d. Temperature controller with an alarm system Installed in IT server room.

3. **In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)** – Not Applicable

4. **The expenditure incurred on Research and Development:** ₹ 31 crores

C. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Discussion on activities relating to development of exports is covered in the Management Discussion & Analysis Report.

Foreign Exchange Actual Inflow: ₹ 3,699.02 crores

Foreign Exchange Actual Outflow: ₹ 308.06 crores

D. ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Company's initiatives to minimize environmental footprint of products, manufacturing and supply chain are guided by its environmental policy. The Environment Management System of the company is ISO 14001 certified. The company has dedicated departments to manage different environmental aspects which are responsible for managing and monitoring the performance. The performance is evaluated periodically and future actions are planned.

Annexure V

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S REPORT

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company**

We strive to transform everyday living, for under developed communities in and around our operations as well as aspirational districts. Access, innovation and resilience therefore form fundamental elements of how we design and implement our CSR programs. It allows us to create shared value by enabling a progressive, equal and inclusive future for all.

Our CSR focus areas - Education, Women Empowerment, Health and Environment are uniquely connected allowing us to contribute to several other development issues, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact Network. In addition to this, collective action along with the Government of Maharashtra, NGOs, technical institutes and other social players allows us to drive all-inclusive transformation, enabling communities to progress as we do.

CSR Policy placed on the website of the Company at https://www.stl.tech/pdf/corporate-social-responsibility-policy-2021.pdf summarizes our company's CSR strategy, implementation protocol and types of programs undertaken in addition to several other governance aspects.

2. **Composition of Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee: (as on March 31, 2024)**

S. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	No. of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	No. of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
i.	Bangalore Jayaram Arun, Chairman	Non-Executive & Independent Director	2	2
ii.	Sandip Das	Non-Executive & Independent Director	2	1
iii.	Pravin Agarwal	Vice Chairman &Whole-time Director	2	2
iv.	Ankit Agarwal	Managing Director	2	2

3. **Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board is disclosed on the website of the company**

STL's website has all details pertaining to the company's work on CSR, its policy and CSR Committee composition.

CSR Policy - https://www.stl.tech/pdf/corporate-social-responsibility-policy-2021.pdf

CSR Committee composition – https://stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies/

CSR programs approved by the Board and their details - https://www.stl.tech/esg/social-impact/

https://stl.tech/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Sustainability-Report_2.pdf

4. **Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable**

Not applicable for FY24

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
Not Applicable			

6. **Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) –** ₹ 284.50 crores

7. (a) **Two percent of Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) –** ₹ 5.69 crores

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects/ programmes or activities for the financial year – Nil

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any - Nil

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b- 7c) – ₹ 5.69 crores

8. (a). CSR amount spent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹ Lakhs)	Amount Unspent				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
594	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
S. No.	Name of the Project	Project ID (if avail-able)	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII	Local Area (Yes/ No)	Location of the Project	Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in ₹ lakhs)	Amount spent in the Current Finan-cial Year (in ₹ lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹ lakhs)	Mode of Implementation Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
											Name	CSR Registration number
1	Jeewan Jyoti Women Empowerment Program	NA	Women Empowerment	Yes	Pune, Akola	Ongoing	152	178	NA	No	Rangsutra Institute of Livelihood Research and Training	CSR00001688 CSR00001484
2	Digital Equalizer & Improved Learning Programme	NA	Education	Yes	Aurangabad, Silvassa, Nandurbar	Ongoing	114	114	NA	No	American India Foundation	CSR00001977
3	Holistic Water Program	NA	Environment	Yes	Aurangabad	Ongoing	57	57	NA	No	Village Social Transformation Foundation	CSR00003542
4	RoboEdge Program	NA	Education	Yes	Aurangabad, Silvassa	Ongoing	122	122	NA	No	Educate To Elevate Trust	CSR00063769
5	Employee Volunteering	NA	Women Empowerment, Health, Education, Environment	Yes	Pune, Virtual	Ongoing	16	15	NA	No	Sterlite Tech Foundation	CSR00010514
6	Liver transplant support	NA	Healthcare	Yes	Pune	Ongoing	80	80	NA	No	The Pravin Agarwal Foundation	CSR00014975
7	Administration Expenses	NA	-	-	-	Ongoing	28	28	NA	Yes	-	-
TOTAL							**569**	**594**				

Note:- CSR activities have been carried out either through Sterlite Tech Foundation (Public Charitable Trust with 3 years track record) or directly by the Company through administrative support of several Implementing Agencies as mentioned above and other Non-Governmental Organisations or Charitable Institutions.

(c) **Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:**

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	
S. No.	Name of the Project	Project ID(if available)	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII	Local Area (Yes/ No)	Location of the Project		Amount Spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation Through Implementing Agency	
					State	District			Name	CIN
Not Applicable										

(d) **Amount spent on Administrative Overheads –** ₹ 28 lakhs

(e) **Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable –** Not applicable for FY24

(f) **Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) –** ₹ 5.94 Crores

(g) **Excess amount for set off, if any**

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	5.69 crores
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	5.94 crores
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	0.25 crores
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	0
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	0

9. (a) **Details of unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:**

1	2	3	4			5
Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years
			Name of the Fund	Amount (in ₹).	Date of Transfer	
Not Applicable						

(b) **Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
S. No.	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount Spent in the reporting Financial Year(in ₹)	Cumulative Amount Spent at the end of financial year	Status of the project -Completed /Ongoing.
Not applicable								

10. **In case of creation or acquisition of asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year.**

(Asset wise details)

(a) **Date of creation/ acquisition of the asset(s) -** None

(b) **Amount of CSR spent for creation /acquisition of asset -** NIL

(c) **Details of the entity/ public authority under whose name such asset is registered, address etc. –** Not Applicable

(d) **Provide details of the property or asset(s) created/ acquired (including complete address and location of the property) –** Not Applicable

11. **Specify the reason(s) if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5) -** Not Applicable

Mr. Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director

B J Arun
Chairman, Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

PHILOSOPHY OF THE COMPANY ON CODE OF GOVERNANCE

Effective corporate governance practices constitute the strong foundation on which successful commercial enterprises are built to last. Corporate Governance represents the value, ethical and moral framework under which business decisions are taken. The investors want to be sure that not only is their capital handled effectively and adds to the creation of wealth, but the business decisions are also taken in a manner which is not illegal or involves moral hazard.

Our Company perceives good corporate governance practices as key to sustainable corporate growth and long-term shareholder value creation. The primary objective is to develop and adhere to a corporate culture of harmonious and transparent functioning, increasing employee and client satisfaction and enhancing shareholders' wealth by developing capabilities and identifying opportunities that best serve the goal of value creation.

The Company is in compliance with the requirements stipulated under Regulations 17 to 27 read with Schedule V and sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), as applicable, with regard to corporate governance.

The Company has a three-tier governance structure:

Strategic supervision	The Board of Directors occupies the topmost tier in the governance structure. It plays a role of strategic supervision that is devoid of involvement in the task of strategic management of the Company. The Board lays down strategic goals and exercises control to ensure that the Company is progressing to fulfill stakeholders' aspirations.
Strategic management	The Executive Committee is composed of the senior management of the Company and operates upon the directions of the Board.
Executive management	The function of Management Committee is to execute and realise the goals that are laid down by the Board and the Executive Committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition of Board

The Company's Board comprises directors from diverse backgrounds and substantial experience, who are able to provide appropriate guidance to the executive management as required. As on March 31, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company ("the Board") comprises of Eight Directors of which three are Whole-time Directors and five are Non-Executive Directors including one Independent woman director. Mr. Anil Agarwal is a Non-Executive Chairman and Mr. Pravin Agarwal is the Vice Chairman of the Board. The Board has no institutional nominee Director. The Board composition is in compliance with the requirements of Regulation 17 of SEBI Listing Regulations requiring not less than half the Board to be Independent. Subsequent to year end, the Board at its meeting held on May 08, 2024, has approved the appointment of Ms. Amrita Gangotra as a Non-Executive Independent Director for a term of five consecutive years effective May 08, 2024. The said appointment is subject to the approval of Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). Details of the said appointment forms part of AGM Notice. The profiles of Directors are available at https://www.stl.tech/board-of-directors/

All Directors have made necessary disclosures regarding Directorships and Committee positions held by them in other companies. None of the Directors holds directorships in more than ten public companies. None of them is a Member of more than ten Committees and Chairman of more than five Committees across all companies in which he / she is a Director. None of the Company's Independent Directors serves as an Independent Director in more than seven listed companies. For the purpose of determination of limit of the Board Committees, chairpersonship and membership of the Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee has been considered as per Regulation 26(1)(b) of SEBI Listing Regulations. All Non-Independent Directors on the Board are liable to retire by rotation. The appointment of the Whole-time Directors, including their tenure and remuneration are also approved by the Board.

Mr. Pravin Agarwal, Mr. Ankit Agarwal and Mr. Venkatesh Murthy, Whole-time Directors of the Company, are not appointed as Independent Directors of any Listed Company.

Independent Directors are non-executive directors as defined under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") along with rules framed thereunder. In terms of Regulation 25(8) of SEBI Listing Regulations, they have confirmed that they are not aware of any circumstance or situation which exists or may be reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact their ability to discharge their duties. Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board of Directors has confirmed that they meet the criteria of independence as mentioned under Section 149(6) of the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and that they are independent of the management.

The Company does not have any pecuniary relationship with any of the non-executive directors. Further, during the year, the Company has not provided any loans or advances to firms / companies in which directors are interested.

Pursuant to Regulation 27(2) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company also submits a quarterly compliance report on Corporate Governance to the Stock Exchanges, including details on all material transactions with related parties, within 21 days from the close of every quarter. The Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer have certified to the Board on, inter alia, the accuracy of the financial statements and adequacy of internal controls for financial reporting, in accordance with Regulation 17(8) read together with Part B of Schedule II to the SEBI Listing Regulations, pertaining to CEO and CFO certification for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

Terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the Independent Directors have included their names in the data bank of Independent Directors maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs and have also passed an online proficiency self assessment test conducted by the Institute.

AVERAGE TENURE OF DIRECTORS

Sr. No.	Category of Director	Average Tenure (in Years)
1	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director	18
2	Executive Directors	7.33
3	The Board	7.25
4	Independent Directors	4.50

CHART OR A MATRIX SETTING OUT THE LIST OF CORE SKILLS/EXPERTISE/ COMPETENCIES

The skills and attributes of the Board can be broadly categorised as follows:

- Governance skills (skills directly relevant to performing the Board's key functions);
- Industry skills (skills relevant to the industry);
- Personal attributes or qualities that are considered desirable to be an effective Director.

The brief profiles of Directors forming part of this Annual Report gives an insight into the education, expertise, skills and experience of Company's Directors, thus bringing in diversity to the Board's perspectives. The Board has identified the matrix below, which is used as a guide for its effective functioning.

Skill sets and description	Anil Agarwal	Pravin Agarwal	Ankit Agarwal	Kumud Srinivasan	Sandip Das	Subramanian Madhavan	Bangalore Jayaram Arun	Venkatesh Murthy
Leadership Understanding of organisational systems and processes, complex business and regulatory environment, strategic planning and risk management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Strategic planning and oversight Ability to think expansively, evaluate alternatives and make choices	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Operational oversight Understanding of business model and experience of having managed organisations with large consumer / customer interface in diverse business environments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Financial skills Experience in handling financial management along with an understanding of accounting and financial statements.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Risk management and internal control Understanding various risks and risk management capabilities within the organisation, including crisis preparedness and recovery plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Skill sets and description	Anil Agarwal	Pravin Agarwal	Ankit Agarwal	Kumud Srinivasan	Sandip Das	Subramanian Madhavan	Bangalore Jayaram Arun	Venkatesh Murthy
Experience and knowledge of the industry Domain Knowledge in Business and understanding of business environment, optimising the development in the industry for improving Company's business.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Geographic, gender and cultural diversity Representation of gender, geographic, cultural and other perspective	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Technology skills Knowledge and understanding of how technology can be leveraged to produce competitively superior results and stay ahead	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stakeholder engagement Experience of dealing with government officials, regulators, customers, boards, partners and suppliers, employees; and broader community for corporate social responsibility agenda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Board Meetings

During FY24, five meetings of the Board of Directors were held, viz., on May 17, 2023; July 27, 2023; October 26, 2023; January 25, 2024 and March 27, 2024. The maximum time-gap between any two consecutive meetings did not exceed one hundred and twenty days. Video/Tele-conferencing facilities were made available to facilitate Directors to participate in the meetings. As required by Part A of Schedule II to the SEBI Listing Regulations, all the necessary information was placed before the Board from time to time. The Board also reviewed the declaration made by the Managing Director regarding compliance with all applicable laws on a quarterly basis as also steps taken to remediate instances of non-compliances, if any.

As per the relaxation given by MCA, all the Board and committees meetings of the Company during the year under review were held in hybrid mode (Physical meeting plus meeting held through video conferencing).

The composition of the Board, their attendance in meetings, other Directorships and Committee Chairpersonships and Memberships and their shareholding in the Company as on March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Name of the Director, DIN and Category	Board Meetings attended in FY24 (out of the 5 held)	Attendance at the Last AGM held on August 11, 2023	Directorships in other Companies[1]	Committee Positions		Directorship in other listed entities (Category of Directorship)	Number of shares held in the Company as on March 31, 2024
				Membership[2]	Chairpersonship[2]		
Anil Agarwal, DIN 00010883 Chairman# (Promoter Non-Executive)	01	No	02	Nil	Nil	• Vedanta Limited (Non-Executive Chairman)	Nil
Sandip Das DIN 00116303 (Independent Non-Executive)	04	Yes	01	01	Nil	• Greenlam Industries Limited (Non-Executive Independent Director)	Nil
Kumud Srinivasan DIN 06487248 (Independent Non-Executive)	05	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Name of the Director, DIN and Category	Board Meetings attended in FY24 (out of the 5 held)	Attendance at the Last AGM held on August 11, 2023	Directorships in other Companies[1]	Committee Positions		Directorship in other listed entities (Category of Directorship)	Number of shares held in the Company as on March 31, 2024
				Membership[2]	Chairpersonship[2]		
Pravin Agarwal DIN 00022096 Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director# (Promoter Group, Executive)	05	Yes	02	02	Nil	• Sterlite Power Transmission Limited* (Non-Executive Chairman)	50,000
Subramanian Madhavan DIN 06451889 (Independent Non-Executive)	05	Yes	04	06	02	• ICICI Bank Limited • Eicher Motors Limited • HCL Technologies Limited • Procter & Gamble Health Limited (Non-Executive Independent Director in all companies)	3,000
Bangalore Jayaram Arun DIN 02497125 (Independent Non-Executive)	05	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ankit Agarwal# DIN 03344202 Managing Director (Promoter Group, Executive)	05	Yes	05	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,38,676
Venkatesh Murthy** DIN 08567907 (Executive Director)	0	NA**	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	58,461

*Debt listed company.

**Venkatesh Murthy was appointed as a Whole-Time Director effective August 11, 2023.

Anil Agarwal and Pravin Agarwal and Brothers. Ankit Agarwal is son of Pravin Agarwal. None of the other Directors are related to each other.

1. All public limited companies are included and all other companies viz., private, foreign, Section 8 companies are excluded. Directorship in Sterlite Technologies Limited has been excluded.
2. Membership / Chairpersonship in Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee are included. Committee positions held in Sterlite Technologies Limited have been excluded.

Information provided to the Board

As required by Part A of Schedule II to the SEBI Listing Regulations, all the necessary information is placed before the Board from time to time. Information is provided to the Board members on regular basis for their review, inputs and approvals. The quarterly Board Meeting presentations (made by the Managing Director to the Board) provide adequate information to Directors on strategy, future roadmap, technology, functional updates, financial results and their analysis, governance matters and legal updates. The Statutory Agenda for Board and Committee meetings is sent well in advance as per the statutory timelines. All material information is incorporated in the agenda for facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting.

Further, Business CEOs, Function Heads and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) have interactions with all Directors at the Board Meetings; Members of Senior Management also attend the Board Meetings periodically to provide detailed insight to the Board Members.

Separate Meeting of Independent Directors

As stipulated by the Code of Independent Directors under the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations, two separate meetings of the Independent Directors of the Company were held on May 16, 2023 and January 24, 2024 respectively to review the performance of Non-Independent Directors (including the Chairman) and the Board as whole. The Independent Directors also reviewed the quality, content and timeliness of the flow of information between the Management and the Board and it's Committees which is necessary to effectively and reasonably perform and discharge their duties.

Induction and Familiarization of Board Members

Upon appointment, the concerned Director is issued a Letter of Appointment setting out in detail, the terms of appointment, duties, responsibilities and expected time commitments. Each newly appointed Independent Director is taken through a formal induction program including the presentation from the Managing Director on the Company's manufacturing, marketing, finance and other important functions. The Company Secretary briefs the Directors about their legal and regulatory responsibilities as a Director. The induction for Independent Directors includes interactive sessions with Executive Committee Members, Business and Functional Heads, visit to the manufacturing site and more. On matters of specialised nature, the Company engages outside experts/consultants for presentation and discussion with the Board members. The familiarization programme of directors can be viewed on the Company's website in "Investors" section at the link https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

ORDERLY SUCCESSION TO BOARD AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to regulation 17(4) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the framework of succession planning for the Board and senior management is placed before the Board for its review. During the year under review, the Board of the Company satisfied itself that plans are in place for orderly succession of such appointments. The Company strives to maintain an appropriate balance of skills and experience within the organization and the Board in an endeavour to introduce new perspectives while maintaining experience and continuity. In addition, promoting senior management within the organization fuels the ambitions of the talent force to earn future leadership roles.

Particulars of Senior Management

Name	Designation
Praveen Cherian	Chief Executive Officer – Global Services Business
Raman Venkatraman	Chief Executive Officer – Digital Business
Paul Atkinson	Chief Executive Officer – Optical Networking Business
Anjali Byce	Chief Human Resource Officer
Vijay Agashe	Head - Strategy
Dr. Badri Gomatam	Group Chief Technology Officer
Khushboo Chawla	Head - Marketing and Communications
Tushar Shroff	Chief Financial Officer
Amit Deshpande	General Counsel & Company Secretary

Changes in Senior Management during FY24

Name	Designation	Effective date
Appointment(s)		
Khushboo Chawla	Head - Marketing and Communications	November 01, 2023
Resignation(s)		
Manish Sinha	Chief Marketing Officer	January 31, 2024

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS LIABILITY INSURANCE (D&O POLICY)

The Company has in place a D&O policy. It covers directors (including independent directors) of the Company. The Board is of the opinion that the quantum and risks presently covered are adequate.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

I. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee of the Board is governed by a Charter drawn in accordance with the requirements of the Act and Regulation 18 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 177 of the Act, besides other terms as may be referred to by the Board of Directors. The primary objective of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is to discharge responsibilities relating to accounting and reporting of financial practices adopted by the Company and its subsidiaries, surveillance of internal financial control systems as well as accounting and audit activities.

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee includes:

1. Reviewing the Company's financial reporting processes and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible.

2. Reviewing with the management, the quarterly and annual financial statements and the Auditors' report before submission to the Board for approval, focusing primarily on:

    i. Matters required to be included in the Directors' Responsibility Statement being part of the Annual Board Report;

    ii. Compliance with accounting standards and changes in accounting policies and practices and the reasons for the same;

    iii. Major accounting entries involving estimates based on exercise of judgment by Management;

    iv. Audit qualifications and significant adjustments in the financial statements, arising out of the audit;

    v. Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements.

    vi. Disclosure of any related party transactions;

    vii. Modified Opinion(s) in the Statutory Auditors Report, if any; as well as reviewing the Auditors Report for the Key Audit Matters, if any; Contingent liabilities;

    viii. Status of litigations by or against the Company; and

    ix. Claims against the Company and their effect on the accounts.

3. Reviewing the Management Discussion and Analysis part of the Directors' Report.

4. Reviewing financial statements and investments made by subsidiary companies.

A. Auditors

1. Recommending the appointment, terms of appointment and removal of auditors and the fixation of audit fees, including, payment to Statutory Auditors for any other services rendered and any other related payments.

2. Reviewing the Statutory Auditor's independence and performance and scrutinizing the effectiveness of the entire audit process.

3. Discussing with the Statutory Auditors the nature and scope of their audit as well as having post-audit discussions.

4. Reviewing management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the Statutory Auditors.

5. Recommending the appointment of secretarial and cost auditors along with their fees and reviewing their periodic audit reports.

B. Internal Audit & Internal Controls

1. Reviewing with the management the performance and adequacy of the Internal Audit function, the structure of the Internal Audit department, the adequacy of the staffing of the department, the reporting structure, coverage and frequency of the Internal Audit and the significant findings and follow up there on.

2. Reviewing with the Internal Auditors, the plans for and the scope of their ongoing audit activities and also review and approve the periodicity and programme for conducting the internal audit.

3. Reviewing the Internal Auditor's independence and performance and scrutinizing the effectiveness of the entire Audit process.

4. Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the Internal Auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board.

5. Reviewing the internal financial control framework and Risk Management systems.

6. Reviewing internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses.

7. Approving appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Internal Auditor.

C. Governance

1. Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses/application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilised for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilisation of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter.

2. Reviewing statement of deviations:

   i. quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

   ii. annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/ notice in terms of Regulation 32(7) of SEBI Listing Regulations.

3. Reviewing the Whistle Blower Mechanism (Vigil mechanism as per Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013) and in particular the provision of having direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in appropriate or exceptional cases.

4. Approving any transactions or subsequent modifications of transactions with related parties. Reviewing statement of significant related party transactions, submitted by management.

5. Reviewing inter-corporate loans and investments.

6. Reviewing valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, if necessary.

7. Evaluating reasons for any substantial defaults in payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividend) and creditors, if any.

8. Reviewing the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

9. Approving the appointment of CFO after assessing the qualification, experience and background etc. of the candidate.

10. Reviewing the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding rupees 100 crores or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments existing amounts.

11. Reviewing the rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the Company and the shareholders.

12. Reviewing compliance with the provisions of the Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading in the Securities of the Company and applicable SEBI Regulations and to verify that the systems for internal controls are adequate and are operating effectively and to amend, modify, interpret the Code.

13. Investigating any matter within its term of reference and for this purpose to have full access to the information contained in the records of the Company.

14. To seek information from any employee and obtain from external independent sources any legal or other professional advice in the performance of its duties.

15. To secure attendance of independent professional persons with suitable qualifications and relevant experience in specific matters, if it considers this necessary.

16. Review and reassess the adequacy of this charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

17. Confirm to the Board on an annual basis the compliance by the Audit Committee with its Charter.

Composition and Meetings

The Audit Committee comprises of three Independent Directors and one Executive Director. The Chairman of the Committee (Independent Director) is a Chartered Accountant and has accounting and financial expertise. The other Committee members also are financially literate. The quorum of the Committee is two members or one-third of its members, whichever is higher with at least two Independent Directors.

Mr. Subramanian Madhavan is the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman of the Audit Committee attended the last AGM of the Company. The Audit Committee met six times during FY24 viz., on May 16, 2023, May 19, 2023, July 26, 2023; October 25, 2023; January 24, 2024 and March 27, 2024. The gap between two meetings did not exceed one hundred and twenty days. The Composition of the Audit Committee as on March 31, 2024 and attendance at committee meetings is as follows:

Name	Category	Number of Meetings attended
Subramanian Madhavan, Chairman	Non-Executive & Independent Director	06
Kumud Srinivasan	Non-Executive & Independent Director	06
Sandip Das	Non-Executive & Independent Director	04
Pravin Agarwal	Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director	06

Audit Committee meetings are usually attended by the Executive Directors, the CFO and representatives of Statutory Auditors and Internal Auditors. Business CEOs and Functional Heads are also invited to the meetings, as and when needed. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to Audit Committee. The Internal Audit function reports to the Audit Committee to ensure its independence.

II. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee covers the areas as provided under Regulation 19 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Act, besides other terms as referred by the Board.

The terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee includes:

1. Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director.

2. Identification of persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the Board their appointment and removal.

3. Formulation of criteria for the annual evaluation of individual Directors, the Board and its Committees as also the Chairperson.

4. Reviewing whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the Independent Director, on the basis of the annual performance evaluation.

5. Devising a policy on Board diversity.

6. Recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees. Also annually review comparator companies for benchmarking purposes.

7. Recommend to the Board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management, i.e. all members of management one level below the chief executive officer and including the company secretary and the chief financial officer.

9. Approval and oversight of the Employee Stock Option Scheme(s).

10. Oversee Leadership Development, Rewards and Recognition, Talent Management and Succession Planning for the CXO level.

11. Review and reassess the adequacy of this charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

12. Confirm to the Board on an annual basis the compliance by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee with its Charter

Composition and Meetings

The Committee comprises of five members out of which four are Non-Executive Independent Directors and one is Non Independent Director.

Mr. Sandip Das is the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee met five times during the FY24 viz., on May 16, 2023; July 26, 2023; October 25, 2023; January 23, 2024; and March 27, 2024. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Composition of the Committee as on March 31, 2024 and attendance at Committee meetings is as follows:

Name	Category	Number of Meetings attended
Sandip Das, Chairman	Non-Executive & Independent Director	04
Subramanian Madhavan	Non-Executive & Independent Director	05
Bangalore Jayaram Arun	Non-Executive & Independent Director	05
Kumud Srinivasan	Non-Executive & Independent Director	05
Anil Agarwal	Non-Executive Director	01

III. STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee covers the areas as provided under Regulation 20 read with Part D of Schedule II to the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Act, besides other terms as referred by the Board.

The terms of reference of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee includes:

1. Resolve the grievances of the security holders including complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, non-receipt of Annual Report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc;
2. Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders;
3. Review of adherence to the service standards in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent;
4. Review of the various measures and initiatives taken for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/ Annual Reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the company;
5. Review the measures taken by Management on dematerialization of shares;
6. Oversee statutory compliances relating to all securities including dividend payments and transfers of unclaimed amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund;
7. Review movements in shareholding and ownership structures of the Company;
8. Oversee the Investor Relations function;.
9. Suggest and monitor implementation of various investor friendly initiatives;
10. Review and reassess the adequacy of this charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval; and
11. Confirm to the Board on an annual basis the compliance by the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee with its Charter

Composition and Meetings

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee oversees redressal of stakeholders' grievances.

The Committee met four times during the FY24 viz., on May 17, 2023; July 26, 2023; October 25, 2023; and January 23, 2024.

Name, Designation and address of Compliance Officer

Amit Deshpande, General Counsel and Company Secretary
Sterlite Technologies Limited
4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1, Pune, Maharashtra- 411 001, India.
Telephone: 020 3051 4000

Details of investor complaints received and redressed during FY24 are as follows:

Opening as on April 1, 2023	0
Received during the year	909
Resolved during the year	909
Closing as on March 31, 2024	0

The composition as on March 31, 2024 and attendance at Committee meetings are as follows:

Name	Category	Number of Meetings attended
Kumud Srinivasan, Chairperson	Non-Executive & Independent Director	04
Subramanian Madhavan	Non-Executive & Independent Director	04
Bangalore Jayaram Arun	Non-Executive & Independent Director	04
Ankit Agarwal	Managing Director	04

IV. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee covers the areas as provided under Regulation 21 of the SEBI Listing Regulations besides other terms as referred by the Board.

The terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee includes:

1. Formulating a detailed Risk Management Policy (RM Policy) of the Company, which shall include:
    a. A framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the Company, in particular including financial, operational, sustainability (particularly ESG related risks), information and cyber security risks or any other risks as may be determined by the Committee;
    b. Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks; and
    c. Business continuity planning.
2. Overseeing the implementation of the RM Policy and evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems and capabilities within the Company, including processes relating to escalating risks, crisis preparedness and recovery plans;
3. Reviewing the RM Policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;
4. Ensuring that appropriate methodologies, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate the risks associated with the business of the Company;
5. Evaluating the significant risk exposures of the Company and assessing management's actions to mitigate the exposures in a timely manner;
6. Advising the Board on acceptable levels of risk, tolerance and strategy appropriate to the size and nature of business and the complexity and geographic spread of the Company's operations;
7. Periodic reporting on its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken;
8. Review the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer, if any;
9. Seek information from any employee, obtain outside legal or other professional advice and secure attendance of outsiders with relevant expertise, if necessary;
10. Coordinating its activities with the Audit Committee so as to harmonize the working of the two Committees;
11. Review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval; and
12. Confirm to the Board on an annual basis the compliance by the Risk Management Committee with its Charter.

Composition and Meetings

The Committee met four times during the FY24 viz., on May 19, 2023; July 26, 2023; October 25, 2023; and January 23, 2024. The composition of the Committee and attendance at Committee meetings is as follows:

Name	Category	Number of Meetings attended
Kumud Srinivasan, Chairperson	Non-Executive & Independent Director	04
Sandip Das	Non-Executive & Independent Director	03
Ankit Agarwal	Managing Director	04
Tushar Shroff	Chief Financial Officer	04

V. SUSTAINABILITY AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Committee's primary role is to assist the Company in discharging its social responsibilities. The Committee monitors the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and oversees Company's sustainability initiatives. The Committee's constitution and terms of reference meet with the requirements of the Act and Rules made thereunder. Its terms of reference includes:

1. To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) or its modification which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII;

2. To recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities as prescribed under CSR Policy;

3. To monitor the CSR Policy of the company from time to time;

4. To approve the Corporate Sustainability Report and oversee the implementation of sustainability activities;

5. To formulate and recommend to the Board - policies, principles and practices to foster the sustainable growth of the company and to respond to evolving public sentiment and government regulations;

6. To aid management in setting strategy, establishing goals and integrating sustainability into daily business activities across the company;

7. To review and advise the Board on company's sustainability reporting and sustainability targets;

8. To review management's risk assessment and risk management policies and procedures with respect to sustainability impacts and considerations;

9. To review and reassess the adequacy of this charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval; and

10. To confirm to the Board on an annual basis the compliance by the Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee with its Charter.

The Committee met two times during FY24 viz., on May 16, 2023 and October 25, 2023. The composition of the Committee and attendance at Committee meetings is as follows:

Name	Category	Number of Meetings attended
Bangalore Jayaram Arun, Chairman	Non-Executive & Independent Director	02
Pravin Agarwal	Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director	02
Ankit Agarwal	Managing Director	02
Sandip Das	Non-Executive & Independent Director	01

VI. OTHER COMMITTEES

The Board has also constituted the Authorization and Allotment Committee, to assist in discharging its functions. This Committee operates within the limit of authorities, as delegated by the Board of Directors.

BOARD EVALUATION

The Board of Directors of the Company is committed to assessing its own performance as a Board in order to identify its strengths and areas in which it may improve its functioning. To that end, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has established processes for performance evaluation of Independent Directors, the Board and Committees of the Board.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, and the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, performance of its Committees as well as the directors individually. A structured evaluation was carried out based on various parameters such as skills and experience to perform the role, level of participation, contribution to strategy, degree of oversight, professional conduct and independence.

POLICY FOR SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS AND THEIR REMUNERATION

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) has adopted a Charter which, inter alia, deals with the manner of selection of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP") and Senior Management and their remuneration. This Policy is accordingly derived from the said Charter.

a. Appointment Criteria and Qualification:

The NRC shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Director in terms of Diversity Policy of the Board and recommend to the Board his / her appointment.

For the appointment of KMP (other than Managing / Whole-time Director or Manager) or Senior Management, a person should possess adequate qualification, expertise and experience for the position he / she is considered for the appointment.

b. Term:

The Term of the Directors including Managing Director / Whole time Director / Manager/ Independent Director shall be governed as per the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder and SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time.

Whereas the term of the KMP (other than the Managing Director / Whole-time Director/ Manager) and Senior Management shall be governed by the prevailing HR policies of the Company.

c. Removal:

Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Act or under any other applicable Act, Rules and Regulations there under and / or for any disciplinary reasons and subject to such applicable Acts, Rules and Regulations and the Company's prevailing HR policies, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee may recommend, to the Board, with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Director, KMP or Senior Management Personnel.

d. Remuneration of Managing Director/Whole-time Director, KMP and Senior Management

The remuneration / compensation / commission, etc., as the case may be, to the Managing Director / Whole-time Director will be determined by the NRC Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration / compensation / commission, etc., as the case may be, shall be subject to the prior / post approval of the shareholders of the Company and Central Government, wherever required and shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder. Further, the Whole-time Director of the Company is authorised to decide the remuneration of KMP (other than Managing Director / Whole-time Director) and Senior Management, and which shall be decided by the Whole-time Director based on the standard market practices and prevailing HR policies of the Company.

e. Remuneration to Non-Executive Director:

The remuneration / commission / sitting fees, as the case may be, to the Non-Executive / Independent Director, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder for the time being in force or as may be decided by the Committee / Board / shareholders.

An Independent Director shall not be entitled to any stock option of the Company unless otherwise permitted in terms of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time.

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy can be accessed on Company's website at the link: https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

DETAILS OF REMUNERATION PAID TO THE DIRECTORS

As on March 31, 2024, Mr. Pravin Agarwal, Mr. Ankit Agarwal and Mr. Venkatesh Murthy are the Executive Directors of the Company.

Mr. Pravin Agarwal was appointed as Whole-time Director of the Company for a period of five years effective October 30, 2020 till October 29, 2025. Mr. Ankit Agarwal was appointed as a Managing Director for a period of five years effective October 08, 2021 till October 07, 2026. Mr. Venkatesh Murthy was appointed as a Whole-Time Director for a period of five years effective August 11, 2023 till August 10, 2028. As per the terms of appointment, the agreement can be terminated by giving 90 days' notice or equivalent pay by either of the sides.

In FY24, sitting fee of ₹ 75,000/- for attendance at each meeting of the Board and ₹ 40,000/- for each meeting of the Committees of the Board was paid to its Members (excluding Executive Directors). Remuneration by way of commission to Non-Executive directors is decided by the Board of Directors and distributed to them based on their participation and contribution at the Board and certain Committee meetings as well as time spent on operational matters other than at meetings. Additionally, independent directors are also reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. We confirm that none of the non-executive directors received remuneration amounting to 50% of the total remuneration paid to non-executive directors during the year ended March 31, 2024.

On August 4, 2015, Members had approved the payment of remuneration by way of commission to the Non-Executive directors of the Company, of a sum not exceeding 1% per annum of the net profits of the Company. The break-up of remuneration actually paid to directors (excluding provisions, if any) in FY24 is as follows:

(₹ In crores)

Director	Designation	Salary / Perquisites	Incentive/ Commission	Sitting Fee	Total
Anil Agarwal	Chairman, Non-Executive Director	-	-	-	-
Kumud Srinivasan	Non-Executive Independent Director	-	0.36	0.09	0.45
Pravin Agarwal	Vice Chairman, Whole-Time Director	8.37	-	-	8.37
Sandip Das	Non-Executive Independent Director	-	0.36	0.08	0.44
Subramanian Madhavan	Non-Executive Independent Director	-	0.36	0.07	0.43
Bangalore Jayaram Arun	Non-Executive Independent Director	-	0.36	0.06	0.42
Venkatesh Murthy	Whole-Time Director	0.74	0.10	-	0.84
Ankit Agarwal	Managing Director	2.69	1.5	-	4.19

Note: Incentive/Commission is for FY 23 approved and paid in FY24.

In compliance with the Regulation 26 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, during FY24, no employee, including key managerial personnel or director or promoter has entered into any agreement for himself or on behalf of any other person, with any shareholder or any other third party with regard to compensation or profit-sharing in connection with dealings in the securities of the Company.

GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

Particulars of last three Annual General Meetings

Date	Venue	Time	Special Resolutions that were passed with requisite majority
August 26, 2021	Video Conference/ Other audio-visual means Deemed Venue :- 4th Floor Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1 Pune, Maharashtra 411001, India	09.00 am	• Appointment of Mr. Ankit Agarwal as a Whole-Time Director of the Company. • Approval of Divestment / dilution / disposal of investment in subsidiaries • Raising of the funds through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) / External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) with rights of conversion into Shares / Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) / American Depository Receipts (ADRs) / Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) /Optionally or Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCPs/CCPs) etc. pursuant to Section 62 of the Act
August 26, 2022	Video Conference/ Other audio-visual means Deemed Venue :- 4th Floor Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1 Pune, Maharashtra 411001, India	09.00 am	• Appointment of Mr Ankit Agarwal as Managing Director • Re-appointment of Mr Sandip Das as an Independent Director • Raising of the funds through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) / External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) with rights of conversion into Shares / Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) / American Depository Receipts (ADRs) / Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) /Optionally or Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCPs/CCPs) etc. pursuant to Section 62 of the Act

Date	Venue	Time	Special Resolutions that were passed with requisite majority
August 11, 2023	Video Conference/ Other audio-visual means Deemed Venue :- 4th Floor Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1 Pune, Maharashtra 411001, India	09.00 am	• Re-appointment of Ms Kumud Srinivasan as an Independent Director • Alteration in the Articles of Association • Raising of the funds through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) / External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) with rights of conversion into Shares / Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) / American Depository Receipts (ADRs) / Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) /Optionally or Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCPs/CCPs) etc. pursuant to Section 62 of Companies Act, 2013

The Company had provided facility of e-voting pursuant to provisions of the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations, to its Members. A scrutinizer was appointed by the Company to monitor and review the e-voting process. On completion of e-voting process, the Scrutinizer presented a report to the Chairman. All the resolutions were passed with requisite majority.

No extraordinary general meeting of the members was held during FY 2024.

POSTAL BALLOT

During FY24, the Company had sought approval of the members through postal ballot (special resolution) and the details of the same are given below:

Particulars	Resolution required	Votes (No. of shares and Percentage)		Date of Passing the resolution
		In favour	Against	
Appointment of Mr. Venkatesh Murthy (DIN: 08567907) as a Whole-time Director of the Company and fixation of remuneration	Special Resolution	21,80,32,351 93.00%	1,64,14,137 7.00%	September 28, 2023

The aforesaid resolutions was duly passed and the results of which were announced on September 28, 2023.

The Company had appointed Mr. B Narasimhan, Proprietor BN & Associates, Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No. FCS 1303 and Certificate of Practice No. 10440) as scrutiniser for conducting the postal ballot including remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

PROCEDURE FOR POSTAL BALLOT

In compliance with Regulation 44 of the SEBI Lisitng Regulations and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 110 and 108 of the Act read with the Rules framed thereunder and the MCA Circulars, postal ballot notice was sent through email only, to all those members who had registered their email IDs with the Company/depositories. Arrangements were also made for other members to register their email IDs to receive the postal ballot notice and cast their vote online.

The Company also published notice in the newspapers for the information of the members.

Voting rights were reckoned on the equity shares held by the members as on the cut-off date viz., August 25, 2023. The Company had engaged the services of KFin Technologies Limited, Registrar and Transfer Agent, for providing remote e-voting facilities to the Members, enabling them to cast their vote electronically and in a secure manner.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the Company appointed a scrutiniser for conducting the postal ballot process in a fair and transparent manner. The scrutiniser submitted his consolidated report to the person authorised by the Board and the voting results were announced by the Company Secretary on September 28, 2023 by placing the same along with the scrutiniser's report on the Company's website, besides being communicated to the stock exchanges.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The Company has formulated a policy for determining 'material' subsidiaries pursuant to the provisions of the Listing Regulations and the same is displayed on its website at link https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

The applicable requirements of Regulation 24 of SEBI Listing Regulations with respect to material subsidiary are complied with. Minutes of subsidiary companies are placed before the Board and the attention of the Directors is drawn to significant transactions and arrangements entered into by the subsidiary companies.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All Related Party Transactions are approved by the Audit Committee. Approval of the Board is taken, as needed, in accordance with the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations. There were no materially significant transactions with related parties during the financial year which were in conflict with the interest of the Company. No transaction with the Promoters, Directors or their relatives has a potential conflict with the Company's interest. The related party transactions are entered into based on considerations of various business exigencies, such as synergy in operations, sectoral specialisation and the Company's long-term strategy for sectoral investments, optimisation of market share, profitability, legal requirements, liquidity and capital resources of subsidiaries and associates. All related party transactions are negotiated on an arm's length basis, and are intended to further the Company's interests.

All transactions entered into with Related Parties as defined under the Act and Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations during the FY24 were on an arm's length basis. Suitable disclosures as required under the applicable Accounting Standards have been made in the notes to the Financial Statements. The Board has approved the policy on Related Party Transactions, which has been uploaded on the Company's website in "Investors" section at link https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Company has adopted a 'Code of Business Conduct & Ethics' to meet the changing internal and external environment for its employees at all levels including Senior Management and Directors. The Code has also been posted on the Company's website at link https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html. The Code serves as a guide to the employees of the Company to make informed and prudent decisions. As required under the SEBI Listing Regulations, the affirmation of compliance with the Code has been obtained from Directors and Senior Management Personnel for FY24.

DISCLOSURES IN RELATION TO THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013:

The status of complaints is as follows:

No. of Complaints pending as on 1st April, 2023	0
No. of Complaints filed during financial year	NIL
No. of Complaints disposed off during financial year	NIL
No. of Complaints pending as on 31st March, 2024	0

WHISTLEBLOWER MECHANISM

The Company has adopted a Whistleblower Mechanism, which has been communicated to all employees along with Code of Business Conduct & Ethics. The Whistleblower policy is the mechanism to help the Company's directors, employees, its subsidiaries and all external stakeholders to raise their concerns about any malpractice, impropriety, abuse or wrongdoing at an early stage and in the right way, without fear of victimization, subsequent discrimination or disadvantage. The policy encourages raising concerns within the Company rather than overlooking a problem. All Complaints under this policy are reported to the Director - Management Assurance, who is independent of operating management and businesses. 'Complaints' can also be reported on a web-based portal, designated email id or toll-free number as below:

Web based Portal	www.vedanta.ethicspoint.com
Toll Free number	000 800 100 1681
Email	stl.whistleblower@stl.tech
Mailing address	Group Head – Management Assurance, Vedanta, 75 Nehru Road, Vile Parle (E), Mumbai 400 099 Tel No. +91- 22 – 6646 1000, Fax No. +91- 22 – 6646 1450

No person has been denied access to the Audit Committee. The Whistleblower mechanism has also been extended to external stakeholders like vendors, customers, etc. The details of the Whistleblower Policy are available at the link https://www.stl.tech/Code-of-Conduct-and-Policies.html

PREVENTION OF INSIDER TRADING

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Regulating, Monitoring and Reporting of Trading in the securities of the Company ('the Code') as per the

SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 with a view to regulate trading in securities by the Directors and designated employees of the Company. Under the Code, the Company has constituted Insider Trading Monitoring Committee for overall administration of the Code. The Code requires pre-clearance for dealing in the Company's shares and prohibits the purchase or sale of Company's securities by the Directors and the designated employees while in possession of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information in relation to the Company and during the period when the Trading Window is closed.

MD AND CFO CERTIFICATION

The Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company give annual certification on financial reporting and internal controls to the Board in terms of Regulation 17 of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer also give quarterly certification on financial results while placing the financial results before the Board in terms of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. The annual certificate for FY24 given by the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer is published in this Report.

RECONCILIATION OF SHARE CAPITAL AUDIT

A qualified Practising Company Secretary carries out a Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit on a quarterly basis to reconcile the total admitted capital with NSDL and CDSL and the total issued and listed capital. The Audit report is submitted to the stock exchanges and is also placed before the Board. The audit confirms that the total issued/paid-up capital is in agreement with the aggregate of the total number of shares in physical form and the total number of shares in dematerialized form (held with NSDL and CDSL).

DISCLOSURES

a. The Company has complied with the requirements of the Stock Exchanges, SEBI and other statutory authorities on all matters relating to capital markets. No penalties or strictures were imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges, SEBI or any statutory authorities on any matter relating to the above.

b. The Company has not received any complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour during FY24.

c. As a result of its businesses and the global nature of its operations, the Company is exposed in particular to market risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, while commodity price risks arise from procurement. The Company has established internal guidelines for risk controlling procedures and for the use of financial instruments, including a clear segregation of duties with regard to financial activities, settlement, accounting and the related controlling. The guidelines upon which the Company's risk management processes for financial risks are based, are designed to identify and analyse these risks throughout the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor the risks by means of reliable and up-to-date administrative and information systems. The guidelines and systems are regularly reviewed and adjusted to changes in markets and products. The Company enters into forward contracts for hedging foreign exchange exposures against exports and imports.

d. This Corporate Governance Report of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024 is in compliance with the requirements of Corporate Governance under the SEBI Listing Regulations.

e. During FY24, the Company has not raised any funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placement as specified under Regulation 32(7A) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

f. Total fees for all services paid by the company and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP ("PWC"), the statutory auditor and all entities in the network firm/network entity of which the statutory auditor is a part:

(₹ in lakhs)

Entity	Fees paid in FY24
Sterlite Technologies Limited (STL)	258
Subsidiaries of STL	79
Total	**337**

g. The Company has obtained a certificate from M/s. J. B. Bhave & Co., company secretary in practice that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by the Board/Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority. The said certificate is attached to this Report.

h. The Board had accepted all recommendation of its committees during FY24, which were mandatorily required.

i. The Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements as stipulated under the Listing Regulations, as applicable. Comments on adoption of non-mandatory requirements are given at the end of this report.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

a. Quarterly Financial Results are published in all-India Editions of Financial Express and Pune edition of Loksatta.

b. Results are also posted on the Company's website: www.stl.tech and the websites of BSE Limited (BSE) and The National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).

c. The Company displays official news releases and the presentations made to institutional investors or to analysts on the website.

d. NSE Electronic Application Processing System (NEAPS) and BSE Corporate Compliance & Listing Centre (the 'Listing Centre'): NEAPS and BSE Listing Centre are web-based applications designed by NSE & BSE for corporates. All periodical compliance filings like shareholding pattern, corporate governance report, media releases, among others are filed electronically on these applications.

GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

CIN	L31300PN2000PLC202408
Annual General Meeting	Day, Date – Monday, July 29, 2024 Time - 9.00 a.m. 4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1, Pune MH 411001 IN
Dividend Payment Date	The Board has not recommended any dividend for FY24.

As required under Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standard 2 on General Meetings, particulars of Director seeking appointment at this AGM are given in the Annexure to the Notice of this AGM.

Financial Calendar for FY25 (Financial Year April 1 to March 31) (tentative)

First Quarter Results	End of July 2024
Half Yearly Results	End of October 2024
Third Quarter Results	End of January 2025
Fourth Quarter/Annual Results	End of April 2025

Listing of shares on Stock Exchanges

The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Ltd. (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). Annual listing fees for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 have been paid to BSE and NSE. The Stock Codes of the Exchanges are as under:

Exchange	Code	Address
BSE	532374	BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street Mumbai- 400001
NSE	STLTECH	The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Exchange Plaza, Plot no. C/1, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.

Debt Securities

The Company has outstanding Secured, Rated, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹ 390 crores. NCDs are listed on the debt segment of BSE Limited, as per the SEBI Guidelines and Listing Regulations. Further, the Commercial Papers ('CPs') issued by the Company have been listed on BSE and have been duly redeemed on timely basis. As on March 31, 2024, there are outstanding CPs aggregating to ₹ 300 Crore.

Stock Price Data

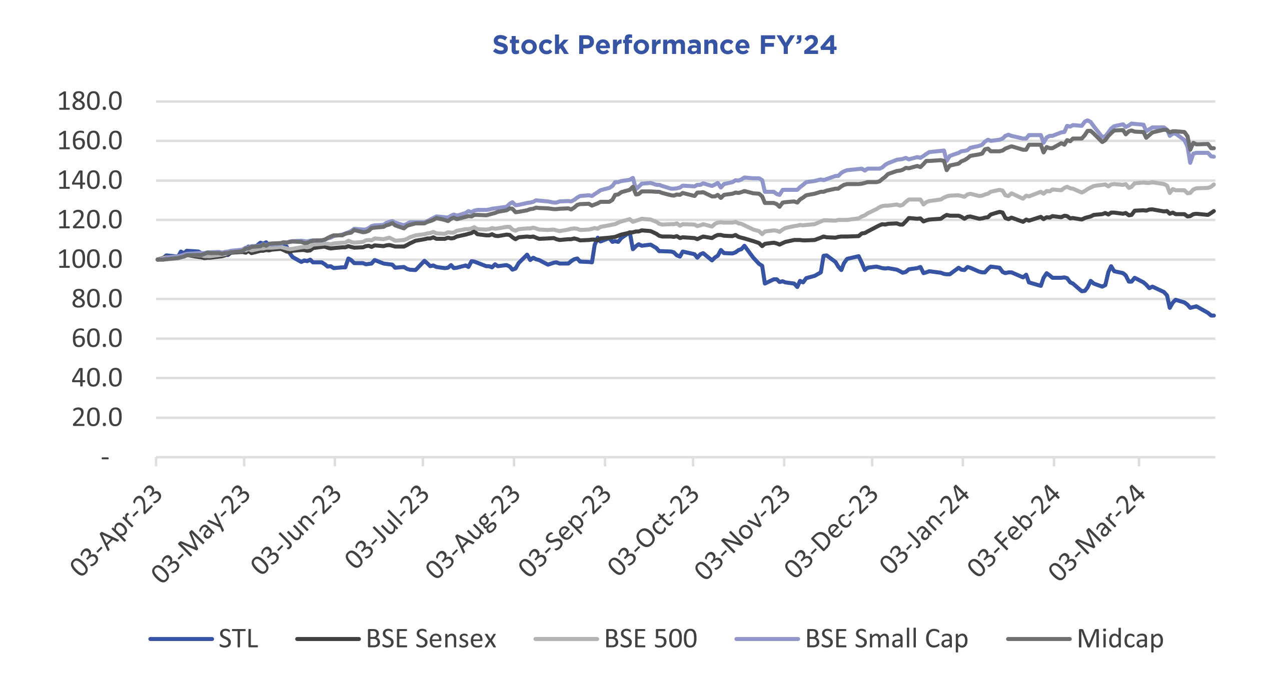
Stock Price data for the period April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024 is as detailed below:

Month	BSE Monthly High (₹)	BSE Monthly Low (₹)	NSE Monthly High (₹)	NSE Monthly Low (₹)
Apr-23	162.65	148.65	162.55	148.65
May-23	175.30	147.80	175.65	147.60
Jun-23	156.30	145.70	156.40	145.80
Jul-23	156.80	147.05	156.80	147.10
Aug-23	173.00	145.25	172.90	145.10
Sep-23	179.00	156.35	179.05	156.25
Oct-23	170.00	128.50	169.95	128.55
Nov-23	162.95	132.55	162.90	132.40
Dec-23	153.50	141.20	153.45	141.25
Jan-24	152.50	132.30	152.50	132.25
Feb-24	151.00	128.60	151.00	128.75
Mar-24	143.15	110.00	142.05	110.10

Sources: Data compiled from BSE & NSE official websites.

Stock Performance

The performance of the Company's stock prices is given in the chart below:



Distribution of Shareholding as on March 31, 2024

Sr. no	Category (Shares)	Cases	% of Cases	No.of Shares	% of shareholing
1	1 - 5000	229706	98.73	7,19,47,667	18.03
2	5001 - 10000	1652	0.71	1,19,81,272	3.00
3	10001 - 20000	709	0.30	1,01,54,790	2.54
4	20001 - 30000	221	0.09	54,49,577	1.37
5	30001 - 40000	98	0.04	34,40,921	0.86
6	40001 - 50000	66	0.03	30,74,621	0.77
7	50001 - 100000	107	0.05	76,12,029	1.91
8	100001 and above	110	0.05	28,54,55,298	71.52
	TOTAL:	**232669**	**100.00**	**39,91,16,175**	**100.00**

Equity holding pattern as on March 31, 2024

Category	Number of Shares	% of Equity
Promoter Group	21,54,43,766	53.98
Banks, Mutual Funds, Trusts, Government & Insurance Companies, Indian Financial Institutions, NBFCs Registered with RBI, etc.	80,04,679	2.01
FIIs, Foreign National, Foreign Portfolio Investors and NRIs	2,44,90,002	6.13
Bodies Corporates	1,64,98,345	4.13
Individuals (Public) & HUFs	12,99,80,252	32.57
Clearing Members	7,660	0.00
Others (including IEPF)	46,91,471	1.18
Total	**39,91,16,175**	**100.00**

TOP 10 SHAREHOLDERS AS ON MARCH 31, 2024

Name of the Shareholder	Number of Equity shares held	% of shareholding
Twin Star Overseas Limited	20,94,02,720	52.46
Bhanshali Family	1,65,78,050	4.15
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, A Seri	73,15,568	1.38
Life Insurance Corporation of India	57,21,851	1.43
Vedanta Limited	47,64,295	1.19
Ishares Core Emerging Markets Mauritius Co	34,34,806	0.86
Emerging Markets Core Equity Portfolio	29,73,871	0.75
Blue Diamond Properties Private Limited	26,66,311	0.67
Dr. Cyrus S. Poonawalla	16,05,030	0.40
Government Pension Fund Global	13,63,891	0.34

Dematerialisation of Shares and Liquidity

The Company's equity shares are compulsorily traded in the electronic form on NSE and BSE. As on March 31, 2024 39,72,37,917 shares representing 99.53% of total equity capital were held in electronic form. The Shareholders can hold the shares in demat form either through NSDL or CDSL. The ISIN allotted to the Company is INE089C01029.

Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any Convertible instruments, conversion date & likely impact on equity – The Company has not issued any GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments in the past and hence, as on March 31, 2024, the Company does not have any outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments.

Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities

The Company does not deal in commodities and hence the disclosure pursuant to SEBI Master Circular dated July 11, 2023 is not required to be given. For a detailed discussion on foreign exchange risk and hedging activities, please refer to Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which directors are interested

The Company has not given any loans and advances to firms/Companies in which directors are interested.

Details of outstanding shares in the Unclaimed Suspense Account

In terms of Schedule V to the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company reports the following details in respect of equity shares lying in the unclaimed suspense account –

Particulars	Total No. of Shareholders	No. of Outstanding Shares lying in Unclaimed Suspense Account
As on April 1, 2023	35	14,545
Shareholders approached for transfer/delivery during FY24	1	445
Shares transferred/delivered during FY24	1	445
Shares transferred to IEPF	10	7,245
Balance as on March 31, 2024	24	6,800

The voting rights on the shares in the suspense account as on March 31, 2024 shall remain frozen till the rightful owners of such shares claim the shares.

Share Transfer System

In terms of Regulation 40(1) of SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time, transfer, transmission and transposition of securities shall be effected only in dematerialised form.

Pursuant to SEBI Circular dated January 25, 2022, the listed companies shall issue the securities in dematerialised form only, for processing any service requests from shareholders viz., issue of duplicate share certificates, endorsement, transmission, transposition, etc. After processing the service request, a letter of confirmation will be issued to the shareholders and shall be valid for a period of 120 days, within which the shareholder shall make a request to the Depository Participant for dematerialising those shares. If the shareholders fail to submit the dematerialisation request within 120 days, then the Company shall credit those shares in the Suspense Escrow Demat account held by the Company. Shareholders can claim these shares transferred to Suspense Escrow Demat account on submission of necessary documentation.

Sterlite Technologies Limited Suspense Escrow Demat Account

In accordance with the requirements of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/ CIR/2022/8 dated January 25, 2022 the Company has opened a Suspense Escrow Demat Account with the Depository Participant for transfer of shares lying unclaimed for more than 120 days from the date of issue of Letter of Confirmation to the shareholders in lieu of physical share certificate(s) to enable them to make a request to Depository Participant for dematerialising their shares.

During the year under review, 5,840 shares pertaining to 9 shareholders were transferred to the Company's Suspense Escrow Demat Account. Further, 4 requests were received from shareholders for release of 3,645 shares from the said suspense escrow demat account of the Company and the same were released accordingly.

All the corporate benefits against these shares like bonus shares, split, etc., would also be transferred to Suspense Escrow Demat Account of the Company. While the dividend for the shares which are lying in Suspense Escrow Demat Account would be credited back to the relevant dividend accounts of the Company.

The voting rights on shares lying in Suspense Escrow Demat Account shall remain frozen till the rightful owner claims the shares.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

SEBI has, vide its Circular No.SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/76 dated May 30, 2022, issued a Standard Operating Procedure ('SOP') for dispute resolution under the Stock Exchange Arbitration Mechanism for disputes between a listed company and/or registrars to an issue and share transfer agents and its shareholder(s)/investor(s). The Company has complied with the same and is accessible on the website of the Company at www.stl.tech on the Investors page.

SCORES: A centralised web based complaints redress system 'SCORES' which serves as a centralised database of all complaints received, enables uploading of Action Taken Reports by the concerned companies and online viewing by the investors of actions taken on complaints and its current status.

ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PORTAL ('ODR PORTAL'):

A mechanism to streamline and strengthen the existing dispute resolution in the Indian Securities Market, SEBI vide Circular No. SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE_IAD-3/P/CIR/2023/195 dated July 31, 2023 (updated as on December 20, 2023), introduced the ODR Portal. This mechanism enhanced the degree of regulatory supervision by SEBI over disputes between aggrieved parties and the ODR order is binding on both the parties to the dispute. Pursuant to above-mentioned circulars, the aggrieved party can initiate the mechanism through the ODR portal, after exercising the primary options to resolve the issue directly with the Company and through the SCORES platform.

Registrar & Transfer Agent

Kfin Technologies Limited ("Kfin") is the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company. Shareholders, beneficial owners and Depository Participants (DPs) can send/deliver the documents/correspondence relating to the Company's share transfer activity, etc. to Kfin at the following address:

Kfin Technologies Limited
(Unit – Sterlite Technologies Limited)
Selenium Tower-B, Plot No. 31 & 32,
Financial District, Gachibowli, Nanakramguda,
Serilingampally
Hyderabad 500 032 India
Phone No.: 040 67161524
E-mail: einward.ris@kfintech.com

Shareholders' correspondence should be addressed to Kfin at the above-mentioned address. In case of unresolved complaints, the members may also write to the Company Secretary & Compliance Officer at the office of the Company as detailed below:

Registered Office:
Sterlite Technologies Limited
4th Floor, Godrej Millennium
9 Koregaon Road, STS 12/1, Pune – 411 001
Maharashtra, India
Phone: +91-20-30514000 Fax: +91-20-30514113
E-mail: secretarial@stl.tech

Debenture Trustee
Axis Trustee Services Limited
The Ruby, 2nd Floor, SW
29 Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar West
Mumbai- 400 028
Contact No.: +91- 022-6230 0438

Investor Services provided by Kfin

As an ongoing endeavour to enhance Investor experience and leverage new technology, Kfin has been continuously developing new applications. Accordingly, members are requested to take note of below applications to avail services on Kfin website:

1. **Investor Support Centre:** A webpage accessible via any browser enabled system. Investors can use a host of services like Post a Query, Raise a service request, Track the status of their DEMAT and REMAT request, Dividend status, Interest and Redemption status, Upload exemption forms (TDS), Download all ISR and other related forms, etc. This application can be accessed at https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/default.aspx

2. **eSign Facility:** Pursuant to the SEBI circular relating to common and simplified norms for processing investor service requests by RTAs and norms for furnishing PAN, KYC details and Nomination eSign option is required to be provided to Investors for raising service requests. KFIN is the only RTA which has enabled this option and same can be accessed at https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isr/isr1.aspx?mode=f3Y5zP9DDNI%3d

3. **KYC Status:** Shareholders can access the KYC status of their folio. The webpage has been created on Kfin website to ensure that shareholders have the requisite information regarding their folios. The same can be accessed at https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/kycqry.aspx

4. **KPRISM:** RTA has launched a mobile application as well as a webpage KPRISM, which allows users to access Folio details, Interest and Dividend status, FAQs, ISR Forms and full suite of other investor services. The same can be accessed at https://kprism.kfintech.com/signin.aspx

Transfer of unclaimed/unpaid amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund

Pursuant to Sections 124 and 125 of the Act read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("IEPF Rules"), dividend, if not claimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, are liable to be transferred to IEPF.

Further, all the shares in respect of which dividend has remained unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more from the date of transfer to unpaid dividend account shall also be transferred to IEPF Authority. The said requirement does not apply to shares in respect of which there is a specific order of Court, Tribunal or Statutory Authority, restraining any transfer of the shares.

In the interest of the shareholders, the Company sends periodical reminders to the shareholders to claim their dividends in order to avoid transfer of dividends/shares to IEPF Authority. Notices in this regard are also published in the newspapers and the details of unclaimed dividends and shareholders whose shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF Authority, are uploaded on the Company's website at www.stl.tech

The details of unclaimed dividends and shares transferred to IEPF during FY24 are as follows:

Financial Year	Amount of unclaimed dividend transferred	Number of shares transferred
2015-16	70,35,837.00	1,54,825
2016-17	35,64,086.50	67,261
Total	**1,05,99,923.50**	**2,22,086**

The Members who have a claim on above dividends and/or shares are requested to follow the below process:

1. Submit self-attested copies of documents provided in IEPF 5 helpkit, which is available on IEPF website (www.iepf.gov.in) to the Company / Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA).

2. After verification of the aforesaid documents submitted, Company will issue an entitlement letter.

3. File Form IEPF-5 on IEPF website and send self-attested copies of IEPF-5 form along with the acknowledgement (SRN), Indemnity bond and entitlement letter to Company.

4. On receipt of the physical documents mentioned above, Company will submit e-Verification report, for further processing by the IEPF Authority.

   Members are requested to note that no claims shall lie against the Company in respect of the dividend/shares transferred to IEPF.

   The following table give information relating to various outstanding dividends and the dates by which they can be claimed by the shareholders from the Company's RTA:

Dividend for the year	Due Date for Transfer to IEPF
2016-17	August 10, 2024
2017-18	August 2, 2025
2018-19	August 23, 2026
2019-20	October 7, 2027
2020-21	October 2, 2028
2021-22	October 2 , 2029
2022-23	October 15, 2030

Plant Locations

Optical Fiber	- E1, E2, E3, MIDC, Waluj, Aurangabad – 431136, India - AL-23, A-1/7, Shendra Five Star Industrial Area, Aurangabad 431 201, Maharashtra, India - 777 Beihai Beihai Rd, Haimen Town, Hai Men City, Jiangsu, China
Optical Fiber Cables & Optical Interconnect	- Survey No. 68/1, Rakholi Village, Madhuban Dam Road, Silvassa – 396230, Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, India - Dello (Brescia -Italy) Via Marconi 31, Italy - Sao Jose dos Pinhais, State of Parana, at Rua Dr. Muricy, 4000, Barracoa Fundos, Bairro Coesteria, CEP 83015 – 290, Brazil - Via Zenale 44 - 20024, Garbagnate Milanese, Milano, Italy - 2 Business Parkway, Lugoff, South Carolina 29078, USA
Copper Telecom Cables & Optical Interconnect	Survey No. 33/1/1, Waghdara Road, Dadra – 396191, Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, India

CREDIT RATING

The Company's credit rating ascribed by ICRA and CRISIL as on date:

Debt instrument	ICRA		CRISIL	
	Rating	Outlook	Rating	Outlook
Non-Convertible Debentures	NA	NA	AA	Watch Negative
Commercial Papers	A1+	NA	A1+	Watch Developing
Line of credit	AA	Negative	AA	Watch Negative

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE OF PRACTISING COMPANY SECRETARY

Certificate from M/s J B Bhave & Co., Practising Company Secretary, confirming compliance with conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under SEBI Listing Regulations, is attached to this Report.

Details of material subsidiaries of the listed entity; including the date and place of incorporation and the name and date of appointment of the statutory auditors of such subsidiaries

Sr. No.	Name of the material subsidiary	Date and Place of Incorporation	Name of statutory auditors of material subsidiary	Date of appointment of statutory auditors
1	Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A	September 24, 1987, Italy	PwC Italy	March 28, 2023
2	Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	August 10, 2010, Mauritius	ASVR & associates	September 25, 2022
3	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	November 20, 2019, Maharashtra	PwC India	September 30, 2022
4	Sterlite Technologies Inc. USA	December 07, 2020, USA	Audit is not mandatory	NA

COMPLIANCE WITH NON-MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. **The Board**

   Mr. Anil Agarwal is the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board. As the Chairman has a separate office, the Company does not reimburse expenses incurred by him for maintenance of a separate Chairman's office.

2. **Shareholder Rights**

   The Company publishes its results in the newspapers having nationwide circulation. Results are also uploaded on the Company's website. A copy of results is furnished to all the shareholders upon request. Therefore, the Company does not circulate the half-yearly results to its shareholders.

3. **Unqualified audit report**

   The Auditors' opinion on the Financial Statements is unmodified.

4. **Separate Posts of Chairman and MD**

   The Company has separate posts of Chairman and MD

5. **Reporting of Internal Auditor**

   The Internal Auditor of the Company reports directly to Audit Committee.

MD AND CFO CERTIFICATE

(As per Schedule II of the Listing Regulations)

To,
The Board of Directors
Sterlite Technologies Limited

As per the requirements of Schedule II of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations); we, Mr. Ankit Agarwal, Managing Director of the Company & Mr. Tushar Shroff, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) certify that:

a) We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statements of the Company and the subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2024 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

   (i) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

   (ii) these statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

b) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year that are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's Code of Conduct.

c) We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company. We have disclosed to the Auditors and Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls of which we are aware and the steps taken or propose to take and to rectify these deficiencies.

d) We have indicated to the Auditors and the Audit Committee:

   (i) significant changes in internal control during the year.

   (ii) significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and

   (iii) instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system.

For Sterlite Technologies Limited

Mr. Ankit Agarwal **Managing Director**	**Mr. Tushar Shroff** **Chief Financial Officer**

Place: Pune
Date: May 6, 2024

CERTIFICATE ON COMPLIANCE WITH CODE OF CONDUCT

In accordance with Regulation 26 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, I hereby confirm that, all Board Members and the Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct and Business Ethics of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024.

For Sterlite Technologies Limited

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director

Place: Pune
Date: May 5, 2024

CERTIFICATE REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF CONDITIONS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(As per Provisions of Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time)

To,
The Members
STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1, Pune 411 001

Sub: Corporate Governance compliance certificate of Sterlite Technologies Limited

I have examined all relevant records of **Sterlite Technologies Limited (CIN: L31300PN2000PLC202408)** for the purpose of certifying compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for the financial year ended March 31, 2024. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the above certification.

The compliance of conditions of corporate governance is the responsibility of the management. My examination was carried out in accordance with SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. My examination was limited to the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of corporate governance. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

On the basis of our examination of the records produced, explanations and information furnished, I certify that the Company has complied with the mandatory conditions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as applicable and amended from time to time for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For J. B. Bhave and Co.
Company Secretaries

Jayavant B. Bhave
Proprietor
FCS No. 4266. Certificate of Practice No. 3068
UIN: S1999MH025400

PR No.: 1238/2021
UDIN: F004266F000325466

Date: May 08, 2024
Place: Pune

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,
The Members,
STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
4th Floor, Godrej Millennium,
Koregaon Road 9,STS 12/1 Pune 411 001
Maharashtra, India

I have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED** having **CIN : L31300PN2000PLC202408** and having registered office at 4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1 Pune 411 001, Maharashtra, India (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before me by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to me by the Company & its officers, I hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on March 31, 2024 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1	Mr. Anil Kumar Agarwal	Non-Executive Non-independent Director	00010883	30/10/2006
2	Mr. Ankit Agarwal	Managing Director	03344202	08/10/2021
3	Mr. Pravin Agarwal	Whole-time Director	00022096	30/10/2006
4	Mr. Venkatesh Murthy	Whole-time Director	08567907	11/08/2023
5	Ms. Kumud Madhok Srinivasan	Non-Executive and Independent Director	06487248	22/05/2018
6	Mr. Bangalore Jayaram Arun	Non-Executive and Independent Director	02497125	20/01/2021
7	Mr. Subramanian Madhavan	Non-Executive and Independent Director	06451889	20/01/2021
8	Mr. Sandip Das	Non-Executive and Independent Director	00116303	16/10/2017

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the same based on my verification. This certificate is specifically being issued in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For J. B. Bhave & Co.
Company Secretaries

Jayavant B Bhave
Proprietor
FCS: 4266 CP: 3068
UIN: S1999MH025400

PR No.: 1238/2021
UDIN: F004266F000325532

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY & SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

I. Details of the listed entity

1	**Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company**	L31300PN2000PLC202408
2	**Name of the Company**	STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
3	**Date of Incorporation**	March 24, 2000
4	**Registered office address**	4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1, Pune-411001, Maharashtra
5	**Corporate office address**	Godrej Millenium 9, Koregaon Road, Pune - 411 001 Maharashtra, India
6	**E-mail id**	stl.communications@stl.tech
7	**Telephone**	+91 20 30514000
8	**Website**	https://www.stl.tech
9	**Financial year for which reporting is being done**	April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024 (FY 2023-24)

10	**Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed**		
S. No.	**Name of stock exchange**	**Description of other stock exchange**	**Name of the country**
a.	National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)	-	India
b.	BSE Limited (BSE)	-	India
11	**Paid-up capital**		₹ 79.82 Crores
12	**Name and contact details of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report**		Anjali Byce, Chief Human Resources Officer +91-20-30514000; anjali.byce@stl.tech
13	**Reporting Boundary**		Standalone basis
14	**Whether the company has undertaken reasonable assurance of the BRSR Core?**		No
15	**Name of assurance provider**		-
16	**Type of assurance obtained**		-

II. Products/services

17. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No	Description of main activity	Description of business activity	% Of turnover
1	STL is a leading global optical company. Telecom operators, cloud companies, citizen networks, and large enterprises recognise and rely on STL for advanced capabilities in optical connectivity	Optical Networking Business	59.54%
2	Global services offer system integration services in ICT space by integrating different technological products, networks, data centre and applications.	Global Service Business	32.89%
3	STL Neox is a leading provider of cutting-edge Next Generation Voice Services with a strong global market presence and unmatched expertise in IP technology. Neox is a Unified Communication platform, featuring a comprehensive suite of UCaaS, CCaaS, and CPaaS offerings.	STL Digital	0.35%
4	The Optical Connectivity Solution has been created to help telecom operators, ISPs, citizen networks, and major corporations build out networks more quickly, more effectively, and more affordably. We are offering end-to-end functionality, including optical fibre components, pre-connectorized kits, and post-sales support.	Optical Interconnect	7.22%

18. Products/services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's turnover)

S. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% Of total turnover contributed
1	Optical fibre cable	2731	30.33%
2	Optical fibre	2310	18.59%
3	Copper telecom cables	2732	10.61%
4	Fibre optical cable laying services	4321	32.89%
5	Software Business	4651	0.35%
6	Optical Interconnect	2620	7.22%

III. Operations

19. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated

Location	Number of plants	Number of offices	Total
National	5	3	8
International	0	0	0

20. Markets served by the entity

a. Number of locations

Locations	Number
National (No. of states)	28
International (No. of countries)	32

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

27%

c. A brief on types of customers

STL manufacturing facilities serve diverse customers across the entire value chain-

- Telecom companies
- Cloud companies
- Large enterprises

IV. Employees

21. Details as on March 31, 2024

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled)

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female		Other	
			No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No. (H)	%(H/A)
EMPLOYEES								
1	Permanent (D)	1274	1125	88.30%	149	11.70%	0	0.00%
2	Other than Permanent (E)	825	767	92.97%	58	7.03%	0	0.00%
3	**Total employees (D+E)**	**2099**	**1892**	**90.14%**	**207**	**9.86%**	**0**	**0.00%**
WORKERS								
1	Permanent (F)	22	18	81.82%	4	18.18%	0	0.00%
2	Other than Permanent (G)	1825	1615	88.49%	210	11.51%	0	0.00%
3	**Total workers (F+G)**	**1847**	**1633**	**88.41%**	**214**	**11.59%**	**0**	**0.00%**

b. Differently abled employees and workers

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female		Other	
			No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No.(H)	%(H/A)
DIFFERENTLY ABLED EMPLOYEES								
1	Permanent (D)	3	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2	Other than Permanent (E)	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	**Total differently abled employees (D+E)**	**3**	**3**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
DIFFERENTLY ABLED WORKERS								
1	Permanent (F)	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2	Other than Permanent (G)	6	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	**Total differently abled workers (F+G)**	**6**	**6**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

22. Participation/inclusion/representation of women

	Total (A)	No. and percentage of females	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)
Board of Directors	8	1	12.50%
Key Management Personnel	3	0	0.00%

23. Disclose trends for the past 3 years

	Turnover rate in current FY24				Turnover rate in previous FY23				Turnover rate in the year prior to the previous FY22			
	Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female	other	Total
Permanent Employees	22.40%	34.23%	0.00%	23.78%	20.03%	31.69%	0.00%	21.37%	23.40%	35.31%	0.00%	25.09%
Permanent Workers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.23%	16.67%	0.00%	18.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)

24.

a. Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures:

S. No.	Name of Holding/Subsidiary/ Associate Companies/Joint Venture (A)	Indicate whether Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/Joint Venture	% Of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated in column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of listed entity? (Yes/No)
1	Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Immediate holding company)	Holding	52.47%	No
2	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
3	Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
4	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
5	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
6	Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
7	Elitecore Technologies SDN BHD. (Malaysia)	Subsidiary	100%	No

S. No.	Name of Holding/Subsidiary/ Associate Companies/Joint Venture (A)	Indicate whether Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/Joint Venture	% Of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated in column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of listed entity? (Yes/No)
8	Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
9	Sterlite Tech Holding Inc.	Subsidiary	100%	No
10	Sterlite Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
11	Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
12	Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
13	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
14	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
15	STL Digital UK Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
16	PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia	Subsidiary	100%	No
17	Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd	Subsidiary	100%	No
18	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	Subsidiary	100%	No
19	STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
20	Optotec S.p.A.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
21	Optotec International S.A.	Subsidiary	100%	No
22	STL Networks Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
23	STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
24	STL UK Holdco Limited, UK	Subsidiary	100%	No
25	STL Digital Inc. (USA)	Subsidiary	100%	No
26	Clearcomm Group Limited, UK	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
27	STL Optical Tech Limited	Subsidiary	100%	No
28	STL Solutions Germany GmbH	Subsidiary	100%	No
29	Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda	Jointventure	50%	No

VI. CSR Details

25. (i) **Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013:** Yes

a. **Turnover (in ₹)** - 3951.53 Crores

b. **Net worth (in ₹)** - 1720.88 Crores

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

26. Complaints/grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC)

Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct								
Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No)	(if yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy	FY24			FY23		
			Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	Yes	https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Whistle%20Blower%20Policy.pdf	0	0	-	0	0	-
Investors (other than shareholders)	Yes	https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Whistle%20Blower%20Policy.pdf	0	0	-	0	0	-

Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct								
Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No)	(if yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy	FY24			FY23		
			Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Shareholders	Yes	https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Whistle%20Blower%20Policy.pdf	909	0	-	596	0	-
Customers	Yes	https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Whistle%20Blower%20Policy.pdf	0	0	-	0	0	-
Value Chain Partners	Yes	https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Whistle%20Blower%20Policy.pdf	0	0	-	0	0	-
Employees and workers	Yes	https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Whistle%20Blower%20Policy.pdf	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other	Yes	https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Whistle%20Blower%20Policy.pdf	115	9	-	68	7	-

27. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

Please indicate material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to your business, rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk, as per the following format:

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate.	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1	Carbon pricing	R	Carbon pricing mechanisms are being implemented to encourage companies to reduce their carbon footprint.	STL has taken a goal to be Net zero and is working towards reducing its carbon footprint	Negative Implications
2	Sustainable supply chain	O	Customers and investors are increasingly demanding that companies adopt sustainable practices throughout their supply chains.	STL is identifying and assessing the sustainability of its suppliers and taking steps to ensure that they meet our sustainability standards	Positive Implications
3	Climate-related regulations	R	Worldwide regulations are being implemented to promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	STL is investing in energy efficiency measures and exploring possibilities of renewable energy	Positive Implications

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate.	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
4	Raw material availability	R	Disruptions in supply chain are being observed leading to uncertain raw material availability and volatility in prices.	STL is working towards increasing its local procurement to minimise these disruptions	Negative Implications
5	Health and safety risks	R	Companies must ensure the health and safety of their employees, particularly those working in hazardous or high-risk environments.	STL is consistently assessing the health and safety risks associated with its operations and implement appropriate measures to protect its employees.	Negative Implications
6	Innovation	O	Companies that fail to innovate and adopt new technologies and business models risk falling behind and losing market share	STL is investing in research and development to develop new sustainable technologies and business models	Positive Implications
7	Resource efficiency	O	With global increase in prices of raw materials, there is an increased focus on achieving the resource efficiency.	STL is taking active measures to achieve the resource efficiency for raw materials, energy, water and materials management.	Positive Implications
8	Cyber security	R	As companies become more reliant on technology, they face increasing cybersecurity risks	STL strives to implement robust cybersecurity measures to protect its data, systems, and operations from cyber-attacks and data breaches	Negative Implications
9	Data privacy	R	Companies must also comply with data privacy regulations to protect the personal data of their customers and employees	STL ensures that it complies with data privacy regulations in India and take steps to protect personal data from unauthorised access.	Negative Implications
10	Labour and human rights	R	Companies face risks associated with labour and human rights violations in their supply chains, such as forced labour, child labour, and unsafe working conditions.	STL assesses its suppliers' labour and human rights practices and works with them to improve conditions and eliminate any violations	Negative Implications
11	Diversity and inclusion	R	Companies that lack diversity and inclusivity risk reputational damage and loss of talent.	STL continually assesses its diversity and inclusion policies and practices and work to promote diversity and inclusivity within our workforce	Positive Implications

SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURE

Disclosure Question	P 1	P 2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES									
1. a. Whether your entity's policy/ policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/ No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
c. Web link of the policies, if available	Code of Conduct https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Sterlite_Code_of_Conduct_Final.pdf	Sustainable sourcing policy https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Sustainable%20Sourcing%20policy.pdf Conflict free sourcing policy https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Conflict%20Free%20Sourcing%20Policy.pdf	Employee well-being policy https://www.stl.tech/pdf/Employee-well-being-policy.pdf	Sterlite Business partner code of conduct https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Sterlite%20Business%20Partner%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf	Human Rights Policy https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Human-Rights-Policy-V_2_0.pdf	Waste Management Policy https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Waste-Management-Policy.pdf Water Management Policy https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Water-Management-Policy.pdf	Code of Conduct https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Sterlite_Code_of_Conduct_Final.pdf	CSR Policy https://www.stl.tech/pdf/corporate-social-responsibility-policy-2021.pdf	Privacy Policy https://stl.tech/privacy-policy/
2. Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3. Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/ No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. Name the national and international codes/ certifications/ labels/ standards	-	ISO 14001 certified all Indian plants. ISO 45001 certified all Indian plants.	-	-	SA8000 certified all Indian plants.	ISO 14001 Certified all Indian plants. ISO 14021 (Zero Liquid Discharge) Certified all Indian plants.	-	-	ISO 27001 Certified all Indian plants.
5. Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any	Principle 6 1. Net-zero emissions by 2030 2. Ensuring water positivity across STL locations globally by 2030 3. Zero waste to landfill at manufacturing plants by 2030 4. 100% of Lifecycle assessment of products by 2030 Principle 8 1. Transforming 5 million lives by 2025 2. Replenishing 5 million cubic meters of water in communities by 2025 3. Undertaking 5 million plantations by 2025								
6. Performance of the entity against specific commitments, goals and targets	**Principle 6** 1. Goal: Net-zero emissions by 2030. Performance: we have committed to Science Based Target Initiatives in FY23. 2. Goal: Ensuring water positivity across STL locations globally by 2030. Performance: All Indian plants are Zero liquid discharge certified. 3. Goal: Zero waste to landfill at manufacturing plants by 2030. Performance: All Indian plants are Zero waste to landfill certified. 4. Goal :100% of Lifecycle assessment of products by 2030. Performance: LCA model and reports have been prepared for 9 products. Principle 8 1. Goal: Transforming 5 million lives by 2025. Performance: Transforming 4.2 million lives. 2. Goal: Replenishing 5 million cubic meters of water in communities by 2025. Performance: 2.69 million cubic meters. 3. Goal: Undertaking 5 million plantations by 2025. Performance: 2.9 L plantation done and being maintained.								

GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP AND OVERSIGHT

7. **Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)**

In light of the profound shifts brought about by the recent global challenges, ensuing economic fluctuations, there has been a fundamental re-evaluation of societal and business strategies worldwide. Amidst these evolving socioeconomic landscapes, the significance of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles has grown substantially. Notably, discussions at governmental and corporate levels now invariably encompass concerns regarding climate change, sustainable development, and broader ESG considerations.

Our company's ESG objectives encompass a comprehensive range of initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable practices and societal impact. These include commitments to sustainable sourcing and manufacturing, achieving net-zero emissions, ensuring water positivity across our global locations, and eliminating waste to landfills. Moreover, we prioritise product lifecycle assessments to minimise environmental footprints.

To effectuate meaningful and enduring change, we recognize the importance of action throughout our value chain and within the communities we serve. Accordingly, we engage with partners both upstream and downstream to reduce packaging, waste, and address global challenges such as gender inequality, healthcare disparities, and digital education gaps. Furthermore, our focus extends to building world's digital backbone - depicts how we are enabling nations to become a digital economy in the communities where we operate, underscoring our commitment to inclusivity and empowerment.

In conclusion, our commitment to ESG principles reflects our belief in their fundamental importance in navigating today's dynamic landscape. With our expertise and unwavering dedication, we remain steadfast in our mission to create a greener, safer, and more inclusive world for generations to come.

8. **Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility & Sustainability (BRSR) Policy**

Name-Ankit Agarwal

Designation-Managing Director

9. **Does the entity have a specified committee of the board/ director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes/ No). If yes, provide details.**

Yes, within our organisational structure, we have established a dedicated Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee, operating under the oversight of the Board of Directors. This committee serves as a pivotal body responsible for facilitating the company's adherence to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards, while also overseeing the execution of our CSR and ESG policies.

The committee's core mandate entails providing guidance and support to ensure that the company effectively fulfils its obligations across environmental, social, and governance dimensions.

Through the diligent oversight and strategic direction provided by this committee, we reinforce our commitment to responsible business practices and sustainable development, thereby advancing our mission to create value for all stakeholders while safeguarding the interests of future generations.

10. Details of Review of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) by the company:

Subject for Review	Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director / Committee of the Board/ Any other Committee									Frequency: Annually (A) / Half yearly (H) / Quarterly (Q) / Any other – please specify								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Performance against above policies & follow up action	Director									Annually								
Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and rectification of any non-compliances	Committee of the Board									Quarterly								

11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

Yes, the working of the above policies except CSR policy was verified by Intertek during SA 8000 audits.

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

This section is aimed at helping entities demonstrate their performance in integrating the Principles and Core Elements with key processes and decisions. The information sought is categorized as "Essential" and "Leadership". While the essential indicators are expected to be disclosed by every entity that is mandated to file this report, the leadership indicators may be voluntarily disclosed by entities which aspire to progress to a higher level in their quest to be socially, environmentally and ethically responsible.

PRINCIPLE 1- BUSINESSES SHOULD CONDUCT AND GOVERN THEMSELVES WITH INTEGRITY AND IN A MANNER THAT IS ETHICAL, TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE

Essential Indicators

1. **Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the principles during the financial year:**

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics/ principles covered under the training audits impact	% of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors	3	1. Exco Offsite 2. External Seminar 3. Compliance (POSH + CoC + BCP + IP +Infosec)	100%
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	3	1. Exco Offsite 2. External Seminar 3. Compliance (POSH + CoC + BCP + IP +Infosec)	100%
Employees other than BoD and KMPs	395	1. Skill Upgradation 2. Technical upskilling 3. Hi-Potential Development 4. Induction 5. Compliance (POSH + CoC + BCP + IP + Infosec)	95%
Workers	17	1. Data Analytics 2. Induction 3. Compliance (POSH + CoC + BCP + IP + Infosec) 4. Excel with Excel 5. Competency Development 6. Program Management Course 7. SAP invoice processing	91%

2. **Details of fines / penalties /punishment/ award/ compounding fees/ settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format (Note: the entity shall make disclosures on the basis of materiality as specified in Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Obligations) Regulations, 2015 and as disclosed on the entity's website):**

Monetary					
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Amount (In ₹)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Penalty/ Fine	0	0	0	0	-
Settlement	0	0	0	0	-
Compounding fee	0	0	0	0	-

Non-Monetary				
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Imprisonment	0	0	0	-
Punishment	0	0	0	-

3. **Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the appeal/revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.**

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ j udicial institutions
NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

4. **Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.**

Yes, STL's Code of Conduct and Ethics comprehensively addresses its anti-corruption and anti-bribery policy. The company strictly prohibits engagement in any form of illicit practices, including offering, making, or promising payments, gifts, or other valuables to government officials, customers, vendors, consultants, and other stakeholders. Such actions, whether perceived as intended or occurring directly or indirectly, are expressly forbidden if they are aimed at improperly influencing business decisions, actions or inactions, the perpetration of fraud, or the creation of opportunities for fraudulent activities.

https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Sterlite_Code_of_Conduct_Final.pdf

https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Sterlite%20Business%20Partner%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf

5. **Number of Directors/KMPs/employees against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption:**

Particulars	FY24	FY23
Directors	0	0
KMPs	0	0
Employees	0	0
Workers	0	0

6. **Details of complaints about conflict of interest**

Particulars	FY24		FY23	
	Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	0	-	0	-
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	0	-	0	-

7. **Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines/penalties/action taken by regulators/law enforcement agencies/judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.**

None

8. **Number of days of accounts payables**

Particulars	FY24	FY23
i) Accounts payable x 365 days	831010	761635
ii) Cost of goods/services procured	3426	4066
iii) Number of days of account payables	243	187

9. Open-ness of business – provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers, and related parties along with loans and advances & investments, with related parties, in the following format

		FY24	FY23
Concentration of Purchases	a. i) Purchases from trading houses	-	-
	ii) Total purchases	-	-
	iii) Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases	-	-
	b. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from	-	-
	c. i) purchases from top 10 trading houses	-	-
	ii) Total purchases from trading houses	-	-
	iii) Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses	-	-
Concentration of Sales	a i) Sales to dealer/ distributors	-	-
	ii) Total Sales	-	-
	iii) Sales to dealers / distributors as % of total sales	-	-
	b. Number of dealers / distributors to whom sales are made	-	-
	c. i) Sales to top 10 dealers/ distributors	-	-
	ii) Total sales to dealer/distributors	-	-
	iii) Sales to top 10 dealers / distributors as % of total sales to dealers / distributors	-	-
Share of RPTs in	a. i) Purchases (Purchases with related parties)	-	-
	ii) Total Purchases	-	-
	iii) Purchases (Purchases with related parties / Total Purchases)	-	-
	b. i) Sales (Sales to related parties)	-	-
	ii) Total Sales	-	-
	iii) Sales (Sales to related parties / Total Sales)	-	-
	c. i) Loans & advances given to related parties	-	-
	ii) Total loans & advances	-	-
	iii) Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties / Total loans & advances)	-	-
	d. i) Investments in related parties	-	-
	ii) Total investments made	-	-
	iii) Investments (Investments in related parties / Total Investments made)	-	-

Leadership Indicators

1. **Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the principles during the financial year**

Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training	%age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
27	Child Labour, Forced Labour, Health & Safety, Freedom of association & right to collective Bargaining, Discrimination, Disciplinary Practices, Working Hours, Remuneration & Management Systems	3.28%

2. **Does the entity have processes in place to avoid / manage conflicts of interest involving members of the Board? (Yes / No) If yes, provide details of the same.**

   Yes, at the onset of each year, members of the Board diligently disclose any interests they hold in other entities, including directorships or ownership positions. Additionally, throughout the year, any changes to these interests are promptly communicated to the company. Should any proposal arise in which a Board member has a vested interest, they conscientiously abstain from participating in the voting process concerning that particular matter, ensuring transparency and upholding the highest standards of corporate governance.

PRINCIPLE 2 -BUSINESSES SHOULD PROVIDE GOODS AND SERVICES IN A MANNER THAT IS SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE

Essential Indicators

1. **Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.**

	FY24	FY23	Details of improvements in environmental and social impact
R&D	21.05%	54.69%	1. MCF - Development of multi-core fibre technology that is novel and 4x less material intensive than traditional fibre 2. IBR & Microcable - Reduce diameter of cable resulting in lower raw material consumption. 3. ISP/ OSP IBR cable- Improved human safety and used in fire prevention requirements 4. And other Cable Process improvement projects
Capex	0%	1.94%	No capex investment in FY24

2.

a. **Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/No)**

Yes

b. **If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?**

3.28%

3. **Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste.**

Type of Waste	Name of Policy/ Process	Policy/ Process Description
Plastics (including packaging)	Waste Management Policy	Fibre spools containing fresh fibre manufactured at the Optical Fibre plants are dispatched to captive plants for consumption. These new spools are received at the Optical Fibre Cable plants. Post consumption of fibre, the spools are cleaned and sent back to OF plants for re-use.
E-waste	Waste Management Policy	-
Hazardous waste	Waste Management Policy	-
Other waste	Waste Management Policy	-

4. **Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.**

Yes

Leadership Indicators

1. **Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?**

Yes

NIC Code	Name of Product/Service	% of total Turnover contributed (FY 2023-24)	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/ No) If yes, provide the web-link.
27310	24F ADSS G.652D Single Jacket 150 M Span	0.4%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No
27310	48F Micro-Lite G.652D Single Jacket OFC	0.4%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No
27310	48F MLT G.652D Armoured OFC	1.1%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No
27310	432F Celesta (IBR) G.657 A2 Ribbon Duct OFC	5.5%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No
27310	36F Yogalite G.657 A1 ULW OFC	1.2%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No
27310	48F Yogalite G.657 A2 Duct OFC (L1091)	0.2%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No
27310	144F Yogalite G.657 A2 Duct OFC (L1091-15)	0.8%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No
27310	36F Yogalite G.657 A2 Duct/ ADSS OFC	2.5%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No
27310	144F Yogalite G.657 A2 Duct / ADSS OFC	1.7%	Cradle to gate	Yes	No

2. **If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same.**

Name of Product / Service	Description of the risk / concern	Action Taken
None	-	-

3. **Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format:**

Type of Waste	FY24			FY23		
	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed (Metric Tonnes)	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed (Metric Tonnes)
Plastics (including packaging)	711	-	-	662	-	-
E-waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other waste	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRINCIPLE 3- BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT AND PROMOTE THE WELL-BEING OF ALL EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THOSE IN THEIR VALUE CHAINS

Essential Indicators

1. a. **Details of measures for the well-being of employees:**

Category	Total (A)	% Of employees covered by									
		Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day care facilities	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No. (D)	% (D/A)	No. (E)	% (E/A)	No. (F)	% (F/A)
PERMANENT EMPLOYEES											
Male	1125	1125	100.00%	1125	100.00%	-	-	1125	100.00%	1125	100.00%
Female	149	149	100.00%	149	100.00%	149	100.00%	-	-	149	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**1274**	**1274**	**100.00%**	**1274**	**100.00%**	**149**	**11.70%**	**1125**	**88.30%**	**1274**	**100.00%**
OTHER THAN PERMANENT EMPLOYEES											
Male	767	767	100.00%	767	100.00%	-	-	548	71.45%	739	96.35%
Female	58	58	100.00%	58	100.00%	58	100.00%	-	-	44	75.86%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**825**	**825**	**100.00%**	**825**	**100.00%**	**58**	**7.03%**	**548**	**66.42%**	**783**	**94.91%**

b. **Details of measures for the well-being of workers:**

Category	Total (A)	% Of workers covered by									
		Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day care facilities	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No. (D)	% (D/A)	No. (E)	% (E/A)	No. (F)	% (F/A)
PERMANENT WORKERS											
Male	18	18	100.00%	18	100.00%	-	-	18	100.00%	18	100.00%
Female	4	4	100.00%	4	100.00%	4	100.00%	-	-	4	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**22**	**22**	**100.00%**	**22**	**100.00%**	**4**	**18.18%**	**18**	**81.82%**	**22**	**100.00%**
OTHER THAN PERMANENT WORKERS											
Male	1615	1615	100.00%	1615	100.00%	-	-	805	49.85%	1615	100.00%
Female	210	210	100.00%	210	100.00%	210	100.00%	-	-	209	99.52%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**1825**	**1825**	**100.00%**	**1825**	**100.00%**	**210**	**11.51%**	**805**	**44.11%**	**1824**	**99.95%**

c. **Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent) in the following formant:**

		FY24	FY23
(i)	Cost incurred on wellbeing measures (well-being measures means well-being of employees and workers (including male, female, permanent and other than permanent employees and workers))	9,53,20,322	9,01,60,985
(ii)	Total revenue of the company	39,51,53,00,000	53,49,68,00,000
(iii)	Cost incurred on wellbeing measures as a % of total revenue of the company	0.24%	0.17%

2. **Details of retirement benefits for the current and previous financial year**

Benefits	FY24			FY23		
	No. of employees covered (as a % of total employee)	No. of workers covered (as a % of total workers)	Deducted & deposited with the authority (Yes/No/NA)	No. of employees covered (as a % of total employees)	No. of workers covered (as a % of total workers)	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Yes/No/NA)
PF	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Gratuity	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
ESI	1.94%	100%	Yes	1.5%	100%	Yes
Others- Please Specify	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. **Accessibility of workplaces**

Are the premises/offices accessible to differently abled employees as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

Yes

4. **Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.**

Yes, https://www.stl.tech/pdf/coc/Human-Rights-Policy-V_2_0.pdf

5. **Return to work and retention rates of permanent employees that took parental leave.**

	Permanent employees		Permanent Workers	
Gender	**Return to work rate**	**Retention rate**	**Return to work rate**	**Retention rate**
Male	100%	100%	100%	100%
Female	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

6. **Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and workers? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.**

Yes

	Yes/No (If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
Permanent Employees **Other than Permanent Employees** **Permanent Workers** **Other than Permanent Workers**	Yes, our commitment to upholding the highest ethical and business standards across our global operations is a cornerstone of our corporate ethos. This commitment, however, relies heavily on the collaboration and dedication of our stakeholders and employees. Every member of our workforce is expected to adhere unwaveringly to our code of business conduct and ethics, ensuring that our principles are upheld at every level of our organisation. To foster a culture of transparency and accountability, we have implemented a robust whistle-blower policy. This policy empowers not only our employees but also off-roll employees, workers, and business partners to voice concerns regarding any malpractice, impropriety, abuse, or misconduct at an early stage, without fear of reprisal or discrimination. Importantly, this policy has been extended to encompass external stakeholders, including vendors and customers, ensuring that all voices are heard and valued. Additionally, the toll free number and email ID that can be used for making a complaint are displayed in all offices. Moreover, we have established a Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee (PSHC) to oversee and address complaints effectively. Our commitment to creating a safe and respectful workplace is further underscored by annual training sessions provided to employees, equipping them with the knowledge and resources to identify and report instances of harassment through appropriate channels. Recognizing the importance of holistic well-being, both mental and emotional, we launched STL Care in FY22. This initiative is dedicated to promoting the wellness of our employees, underscoring our commitment to fostering a supportive and nurturing work environment. Through STL Care, we provide resources and support mechanisms to prioritise the mental and emotional well-being of our workforce, ensuring that they feel valued and supported in their professional journeys.

7. **Membership of employees in association(s) or unions recognised by the listed entity:**

Category	FY24			FY23		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B / A)	Total employees / workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D / C)
Total Permanent Employees	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
- Male	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
- Female	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Total Permanent Workers	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
- Male	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
- Female	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%

8. **Details of training given to employees and workers**

Category	FY24					FY23				
	Total (A)	On health & safety/ wellness measures		On skill upgradation		Total (D)	On health and safety measures/ wellness		On skill upgradation	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. F	% (F/D)
					EMPLOYEES					
Male	1892	767	40.54%	1714	90.59%	2286	2148	93.96%	1857	81.23%
Female	207	58	28.02%	182	87.92%	227	172	75.77%	167	73.57%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**2099**	**825**	**39.30%**	**1896**	**90.33%**	**2514**	**2321**	**92.32%**	**2024**	**80.51%**
					WORKERS					
Male	1633	1615	98.90%	1629	99.76%	2691	2689	99.93%	2678	99.52%
Female	214	210	98.13%	213	99.53%	467	467	100.00%	459	98.29%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	**1847**	**1825**	**98.81%**	**1842**	**99.73%**	**3158**	**3156**	**99.94%**	**3137**	**99.34%**

9. **Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and workers**

Category	FY24			FY23		
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. (D)	% (D/C)
			EMPLOYEES			
Male	1892	1875	99.10%	2286	2059	90.07%
Female	207	203	98.07%	227	213	93.84%
Other	0	0	0.00%	1	1	100.00%
Total	**2099**	**2078**	**99.00%**	**2514**	**2273**	**90.41%**
			WORKERS			
Male	1633	175	10.72%	2691	64	2.38%
Female	214	18	8.41%	467	17	3.64%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Total	**1847**	**193**	**10.45%**	**3158**	**81**	**2.56%**

10. **Health and safety management system:**

a. **Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No). If yes, the coverage such system?**

Yes, our company boasts a meticulously structured Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) management system, meticulously implemented and upheld in accordance with our established procedures and legal mandates. Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities within the EHS team ensures effective oversight, with regular monitoring facilitated through comprehensive management reviews.

Furthermore, our unwavering commitment to excellence is underscored by the ISO 45001 and 14001 certifications obtained by all our manufacturing facilities. These internationally recognized certifications serve as a testament to our dedication to ensuring the highest standards of occupational health, safety, and environmental management across our operations.

b. **What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?**

As an ISO 45001 certified organisation, we prioritise the safety and well-being of our workforce through comprehensive risk assessment and management practices. Utilising our internal tool, we systematically evaluate risks associated with our processes on both routine and non-routine bases, ensuring proactive identification and mitigation of potential hazards.

Our commitment to maintaining high environmental and safety standards is further demonstrated through the governance of all manufacturing processes by our Quality, Environment, Health, and Safety (QEHS) policy. Each operational area is meticulously monitored through ISO 14001 certified Environment Management Systems and ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety management systems, facilitating the continuous improvement of our practices and the identification of any gaps.

To ensure that our workforce remains aware of potential hazards and risks, we provide access to policies such as the Quality, Environment, Health, and Safety policy, as well as Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) procedures. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are readily available to guide workers in navigating potential risks and preventing injury or ill health while on duty.

In the event of work-related incidents, our robust accident investigation procedures are promptly activated, allowing for thorough examination and analysis to prevent recurrence. Additionally, our plant implementation committees play a crucial role in spearheading initiatives such as Project Abhay, aimed at fostering cultural transformation in our EHS practices and continually optimising our safety protocols.

Key processes and SOPs are in place to systematically identify work-related hazards and assess risks, including:

- Identification of occupational safety hazards and risks for all activities, with mandatory adherence to control measures as per procedure. Non-routine or hazardous tasks require a Permit to Work (PTW) for initiation.
- Regular implementation of hazard identification and risk assessment for both routine and non-routine activities.
- Rigorous investigation of work-related incidents through established accident and investigation procedures, facilitating continuous improvement and preventative action implementation.

Through these structured approaches, we remain steadfast in our commitment to ensuring the safety and well-being of our employees while fostering a culture of continuous improvement in our environmental and safety practices.

c. **Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Yes/ No)**

Yes

d. **Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/No)**

Yes

11. **Details of safety related incidents**

Safety Incident/Number	Category	FY24	FY23
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0	0.21
	Workers	0	0.10
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	0	1
	Workers	0	1
No. of fatalities	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0

12. **Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy workplace.**

In FY22, our company introduced the STL Care program, dedicated to promoting the holistic well-being of our employees, with a primary focus on mental and emotional wellness. This program encompasses a range of policies and initiatives aimed at encouraging individuals to adopt healthy lifestyles while fostering professional success. Complementing this initiative, we have also established an Employee Well-being Policy, which outlines our commitment to supporting the well-being of our workforce. [Link to the policy: https://www.stl.tech/pdf/Employee-well-being-policy.pdf]

In addition to our well-being initiatives, we have implemented a comprehensive framework of systems and processes designed to ensure a safe work environment for all employees, minimising the risk of injury or adverse health effects. To enhance preparedness for potential emergencies, we operate on three key fronts:

1. **Technological Foundation and Compliance:** Our systems are underpinned by a robust technological infrastructure, enforced through stringent compliance standards that govern every aspect of our operations.
2. **Leadership and Management Oversight:** Leadership and management systems are actively involved in supervising the implementation of our safety policies, ensuring their effective execution across all levels of the organisation.
3. **Continuous Awareness:** We prioritise the transmission of information and behaviours that promote a safety-conscious culture throughout our workforce, fostering a collective commitment to workplace safety.

Furthermore, our employees have access to policies such as the Quality, Environment, Health, and Safety (QEHS) policy, as well as Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) procedures. These resources provide valuable awareness regarding workplace hazards, risks, and measures for preventing injury or illness. In the event of work-related incidents, thorough investigations are conducted through established accident and investigation procedures, allowing us to learn from each incident and further enhance our safety protocols.

Through these concerted efforts, we remain steadfast in our commitment to safeguarding the well-being of our employees and cultivating a culture of safety and resilience across our organisation.

13. **Number of complaints on working conditions and health and safety made by employees and workers.**

Category	FY24			FY23		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	0	0	-	0	0	-
Health & Safety	0	0	-	0	0	-

14. **Assessments for the year**

	% Of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100%
Working Conditions	100%

15. **Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions.**

At STL, we prioritise the safety and well-being of our workforce and the environment through a comprehensive approach to governance and monitoring. All manufacturing processes are governed by our Quality, Environment, Health, and Safety (QEHS) policy, ensuring adherence to high standards of environmental sustainability and occupational health and safety. Additionally, each process is rigorously monitored through ISO 14001 certified Environment Management Systems and ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety management systems.

This integrated approach enables us to uphold stringent environmental and safety standards across all our facilities, facilitating the proactive identification of any potential gaps and allowing for prompt mitigation through appropriate action.

To further enhance awareness among our employees, we provide access to tools such as Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA), Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP), and standard operating processes. These resources equip our workforce with the knowledge needed to identify hazards, assess risks, and prevent injury or illness while carrying out their duties. In the event of work-related incidents, thorough investigations are conducted using established accident and investigation procedures, enabling us to learn from each incident and continually improve our safety protocols.

Moreover, our commitment to excellence is reinforced by the dedicated efforts of our plant implementation committees. These committees, established within each manufacturing unit, are tasked with implementing initiatives such as Project Abhay. Through initiatives like Project Abhay, we aim to foster a cultural transformation in our current EHS practices, driving continuous improvement and optimization across our operations.

By prioritising safety, environmental sustainability, and continuous improvement, we strive to create a workplace that is not only safe and healthy but also conducive to the overall well-being of our employees and the communities in which we operate. SA-8000 certification, demonstrates our commitment to social accountability and ethical business practices, ensuring fair and safe working conditions for our employees, and promoting responsible and sustainable business operations.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N)?**

Employees	Yes
Workers	Yes

2. **Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment**

	Total no. of affected employees/ workers		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23
Employees	0	0	0	0
Workers	0	0	0	0

3. Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/ No)

Yes

4. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Health & Safety practices	3.28%
Working Conditions	3.28%

5. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.

Periodic audits are conducted to uphold environmental, health, and safety (EHS) standards. Corrective and preventive actions are tracked until closure, ensuring continuous improvement. Additionally, audits at vendors' premises ensure compliance with our EHS expectations, promoting responsible supply chain management. After conducting assessments on health and safety practices, we received SA-8000 certification, demonstrating our commitment to social accountability and ethical business practices, ensuring fair and safe working conditions for our employees, and promoting responsible and sustainable business operations.

PRINCIPLE 4- BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT THE INTERESTS OF AND BE RESPONSIVE TO ALL ITS STAKEHOLDERS

Essential Indicators

1. **Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.**

   The STL Sustainability program meticulously documents and implements the stakeholder identification and engagement process. Recognizing the invaluable perspectives of stakeholders, we regularly interact with them to comprehend and proactively address their concerns. This ongoing and effective communication fosters transparency and collaboration with our stakeholders, who encompass entities and individuals impacted by or capable of influencing our operations.

   Our stakeholders encompass a diverse range, including employees, customers, suppliers, vendors, investors, leadership, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). This thorough identification enables us to categorise material issues aligned with our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) priorities.

   To facilitate continuous and unbiased feedback from stakeholders, we employ both direct and indirect mechanisms. These established channels ensure that we remain responsive to the evolving needs and expectations of our stakeholders, thereby enhancing our sustainability efforts and overall performance.

2. **List stakeholders groups identified as key for you entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.**

Key Stakeholders	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Others	Frequency of engagement	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Employee	No	Email	Quarterly	Feedback, grievances, talent management
Customers	No	Email	Quarterly	Feedback, grievances, new product development
Suppliers and Vendors	No	Email	Quarterly	Supplier satisfaction, material compliance, joint development, mutual value creation
NGOs	No	Email	Quarterly	Development projects according to the identified needs, support to social causes
Leadership	No	Email	Quarterly	Economic value creation, ESG disclosures, sector and program related
Investors	No	Email	Quarterly	Economic value creation, ESG disclosures, sector and program related, Quarterly earning calls, Annual general meeting.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.**

   We are committed to addressing material issues identified through our policies, objectives, indicators, and performance targets. These actions are transparently articulated in our reporting, providing our organisation and stakeholders with a reliable basis for informed decision-making.

Our company has undertaken various initiatives to prioritise environmentally friendly practices, ensure occupational health and safety, and implement effective measures for emergency handling, control, and risk management across our operations. These responses to material aspects are clearly outlined in our reports, including disclosures on STL's policies, management systems and also shared feedback taken in the ESG committee meetings including governance.

We believe that our reporting effectively adheres to this principle, providing a comprehensive overview of our efforts to address material issues and demonstrating our commitment to transparency and accountability.

2. **Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.**

   Yes, Stakeholder consultation plays a crucial role in informing our identification and management of environmental and social topics. We incorporate inputs from stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive understanding of relevant issues. This collaborative approach allows us to prioritise areas of concern and effectively address them in our sustainability strategies and initiatives.

3. **Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/ marginalized stakeholder groups.**

   Our engagement initiatives demonstrate our commitment to driving positive social impact through technology and innovation. We have designed program models to ensure education for children from less privileged families, provide equitable healthcare access to all, and empower women financially through vocational training. These inclusive, tech-driven, and sustainable initiatives help improve living standards and create safer, healthier, more inclusive, and greener communities.

   A. Women Empowerment:

   - Jeewan Jyoti Program:
   - Engagement: Empowered rural women in Maharashtra with vocational skills, leadership training, and childcare.
   - Actions Taken: Since its inception in 2014, the program has benefited over 28,035 women in Velhe, Bhor, and Haveli blocks, generating ₹ 19 million in revenue through micro-financing linkages. The program also extended to urban youth in Aurangabad, equipping them with industry-relevant skills and guaranteeing employment upon course completion. We have touched over 280,000 lives across 100 villages.

   B. Equitable Education:

   - Digital Equalizer and Improved Learning (DEIL) Program:
   - Engagement: Bridged the digital divide for rural and marginalized students.
   - Actions Taken: Provided STEM-focused education and digital literacy training, benefiting over 89,000 lives in FY24 across 300 educational institutes. To date, quality education has been made accessible to over 1.13 million beneficiaries from low-income families, covering 1,700+ government schools.
   - RoboEdge Program:
   - Engagement: Tackled educational inequality by providing future skills like robotics, coding, and AI.
   - Actions Taken: Aimed to reach over 3,500 underprivileged students in 11 government schools across Maharashtra and Dadra Nagar Haveli. Over 1,150 students have already benefited, empowering them for a brighter future.

C. **Quality Healthcare:**

- Hybrid Healthcare Program:
- Engagement: Combined telemedicine with on-site care in Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, and rural Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar.
- Actions Taken: Provided consultations, women's health camps, free medication, and various medical services. In FY24, the program impacted over 100,000 lives and conducted 30,000+ tele-consultations. To date, it has impacted approximately 3 million lives. STL's Mobile Medical Unit in Silvassa and other initiatives have provided healthcare access at doorsteps, including 24x7 free teleconsultation, screening for COVID-19, medication, and homecare treatment.

D. **Environment:**

- Holistic Water & Afforestation Program:
- Engagement: Focused on afforestation, biodiversity restoration, and water conservation in Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
- Actions Taken: Partnered with governments and NGOs to promote climate-resilient agriculture, raise water awareness, and enhance groundwater levels. Since inception, we have planted 290,000 trees and replenished 2.69 million m of water, impacting over 3.8 million lives. In FY24 alone, 77,000+ lives benefited from the program, and 1.50 million m of water was replenished across 36 villages.

PRINCIPLE 5 - BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT AND PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS

Essential Indicator

1. **Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format:**

Category	FY24			FY23		
	Total (A)	No. of employees/ workers covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. of employees/ workers covered (D)	% (D/C)
EMPLOYEES						
Permanent	1274	1180	92.62%	1591	1541	96.86%
Other than Permanent	825	789	95.64%	923	839	90.90%
Total employees	**2099**	**1969**	**93.81%**	**2514**	**2380**	**94.67%**
WORKERS						
Permanent	22	20	90.91%	32	32	100.00%
Other than Permanent	1825	1563	85.64%	3126	3108	99.42%
Total workers	**1847**	**1583**	**85.71%**	**3158**	**3140**	**99.43%**

2. **Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers:**

Category	FY24					FY23				
	Total (A)	Equal to minimum wage		More than minimum wage		Total (D)	Equal to minimum wage		More than minimum wage	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
EMPLOYEES										
Permanent	**1274**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1274**	**100.00%**	**1591**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1591**	**100.00%**
Male	1125	0	0.00%	1125	100.00%	1408	0	0.00%	1408	100.00%
Female	149	0	0.00%	149	100.00%	183	0	0.00%	183	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Other than Permanent	**825**	**0**	**0.00%**	**825**	**100.00%**	**923**	**0**	**0.00%**	**923**	**100.00%**
Male	767	0	0.00%	767	100.00%	878	0	0.00%	878	100.00%
Female	58	0	0.00%	58	100.00%	44	0	0.00%	44	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
WORKERS										
Permanent	**22**	**0**	**0.00%**	**22**	**100.00%**	**32**	**0**	**0.00%**	**32**	**100.00%**
Male	18	0	0.00%	18	100.00%	26	0	0.00%	26	100.00%
Female	4	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	6	0	0.00%	6	100.00%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Other than Permanent	**1825**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1825**	**100.00%**	**3126**	**214**	**6.86%**	**2912**	**93.15%**
Male	1615	0	0.00%	1615	100.00%	2665	81	3.04%	2584	96.96%
Female	210	0	0.00%	210	100.00%	461	133	28.85%	328	71.14%
Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

3. **Details of remuneration/salary/wages**

   a. **Median remuneration/wages:**

	Male		Female		Other	
	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category
Board of Directors (BoD)	7	44.00 Lakh	1	45.00 Lakh	0	0
KMP (other than BoD)	2	211.36 Lakh	0	0	0	0
Employees other than BOD & KMP*	1120#	11.09 Lakh	149#	13.74 Lakh	0	0
Workers	18*	3.69 Lakh	4*	3.53 Lakh	0	0

Disclaimer: #This number only include salary of permanent employees
*This number only includes salary of permanent workers

STL

b. **Gross wages paid to females:**

	FY24	FY23
Gross wages paid to females	25,66,31,851	43,67,82,613
Total wages	2,29,90,38,131	3,75,78,49,830
Gross wages paid to female (Gross wages paid to female as % of total wages)	11.16%	11.62%

4. **Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)**

Yes

5. **Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues?**

Adherence to the code of business conduct and ethics is a fundamental expectation for all our employees. Our whistle-blower policy, inclusive of employees, off-roll employees, workers, and business partners, enables the reporting of concerns regarding malpractice, impropriety, abuse, or misconduct without fear of reprisal. Extending beyond internal stakeholders, this policy also encompasses external stakeholders such as vendors and customers.

In FY 22, we introduced STL Care, a program dedicated to promoting the mental and emotional well-being of our employees. This initiative underscores our commitment to fostering a healthy work environment where employees feel supported and valued.

6. **Number of complaints on the following made by employees and workers:**

Category	FY24			FY23		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	0	0	-	1	0	This complaint was closed in April 2023.
Discrimination at workplace	0	0	-	0	0	-
Child Labour	0	0	-	0	0	-
Forced /Involuntary Labour	0	0	-	0	0	-
Wages	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other issues	0	0	-	0	0	-

7. **Complaints filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, in the following format:**

		FY24	FY23
i)	Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment on of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 (POSH)	0	1
ii)	Female employees/workers	0	149*
iii)	Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees/workers	0.00%	0.67%
iv)	Complaints on POSH upheld	0	1

Disclaimer: * Permanent female employees

8. **Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases**

Our company upholds a commitment to fostering a fair and inclusive workplace environment, where all employees are treated with dignity and respect, free from sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender. Our Prevention of Sexual Harassment policy aligns with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act).

To ensure compliance with the POSH Act, we have established a Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee, tasked with addressing complaints related to sexual harassment. This committee follows a formalised process for conducting fair and timely inquiries into complaints, maintaining transparency and accountability throughout the process.

During this financial year, the company received no complaints under the POSH Act.

We assure employees who raise genuine concerns under this policy that they will not face any adverse consequences, including job loss or retribution. Additionally, we prioritise the protection of confidentiality and anonymity for complainants to the fullest extent possible, facilitating a conducive environment for conducting thorough and unbiased reviews.

9. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)

Yes

10. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)*
Child labour	100%
Forced/ involuntary labour	100%
Sexual harassment	100%
Discrimination at workplace	100%
Wages	100%
Others – please specify	-

Disclaimer: *All 5 Indian plants are covered under SA8000:2014 certification.

11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 10 above.

Not applicable

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints.

Our company remains steadfast in its commitment to fostering a safe and conducive work environment for all employees. Embracing an open-door policy, we provide various avenues for employees to raise concerns or issues they encounter in the workplace. This includes accessible forums and a robust grievance resolution mechanism, facilitated by our Stakeholders' Relationship Committee and resolution hubs.

In our collaborations with partners, we prioritize the protection of human rights. Regular supplier assessments and audits are conducted to ensure alignment with our values and policies, particularly concerning environmental practices, fair labour, and anti-corruption measures. Upholding stringent standards, we conduct thorough due diligence when sourcing raw materials, ensuring ethical practices throughout our supply chain.

2. Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due-diligence conducted.

Human rights and fair labour practices are not only among our top material topics, but also integral considerations driven by partners across our value chain. To uphold these standards, we have implemented robust policies and ensure strict adherence to them. Periodic audits of both our facilities and partners are conducted to assess compliance with these parameters.

In addition to our commitment to ethical practices, we prioritise providing a secure working environment at all our plants. All our Indian plants have attained SA8000:2014 certification, demonstrating our dedication to upholding international labour standards.

3. **Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?**

   Yes

4. **Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual Harassment	3.28%
Discrimination at workplace	3.28%
Child Labour	3.28%
Forces Labour/ Involuntary Labour	3.28%
Wages	3.28%
Others – please specify	-

5. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks/ concerns arising from the assessment at Question 4 above.**

   One of the suppliers was assessed having incomplete documentation and was not adhering to the standard supply chain practices as per company's internal audit checklist. It was suggested to the supplier to maintain proper documentation and improve its ESG practices in line with STL's ESG practices.

PRINCIPLE 6- BUSINESS SHOULD RESPECT AND MAKE EFFORTS TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE ENVIRONMENT

Essential Indicators

1. **Details of total energy consumption (in joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:**

   Whether total energy consumption and energy intensity is applicable to the company?

   Yes

Parameter	FY24 (in GJ)	FY23 (in GJ)
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A)	3,273.71	1,020.72
Total fuel consumption (B)	-	-
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	-	-
Total Energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	**3,273.71**	**1,020.72**
From Non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	6,21,348.01	9,47,276.05
Total fuel consumption (E)	1,29,061.03	1,50,035.00
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	-	-
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)	**7,50,409.04**	**10,97,311.05**
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)	**7,53,682.75**	**10,98,331.77**
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (total energy consumption/ turnover in rupees)	0.000019 GJ/₹	0.000021 GJ/₹
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total energy consumed / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.00044 GJ/₹	0.00047 GJ/₹
Energy intensity in terms of physical Output	287.44 GJ/CKM*#	335.79 GJ/CKM*#
Energy intensity (Optional) the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

Disclaimer: *Energy intensity is for Optical fibre cable manufacturing facilities, the unit for energy intensity is GJ per kilometre of cable manufactured.

#Furthermore, the energy intensity for optical fibre manufacturing facilities for FY2023-24 is 29.19 GJ per fibre kilometre and FY 2022-23 is 24.72 GJ per fibre kilometre.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

2. **Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.**

   No

3. **Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:**

Parameter	FY24	FY23
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	-	-
(ii) Ground Water	91,015.00	1,17,967.00
(iii) Third Party Water	3,54,381.34	5,12,116.74
(iv) Seawater/Desalinated Water	-	-
(v) Others	-	-
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	4,45,396.34	6,30,083.74
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	4,45,396.34	6,29,513.74
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (total water consumption / Revenue from operations)	0.000011 KL/₹	0.000012 KL/₹

Parameter	FY24	FY23
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total water consumption/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.00026 KL/₹	0.00027 KL/₹
Water intensity in terms of physical output	0.279 KL/CKM*#	0.283 KL/CKM*#
Water intensity (Optional) the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

Disclaimer: *Water intensity is for Optical fibre cable manufacturing facilities, the unit for water intensity is kilolitre per kilometre of cable manufactured.

#Furthermore, the water intensity for optical fibre manufacturing facilities for FY2023-24 is 0.0157 kilolitre per fibre kilometre and FY 2022-23 is 0.0132 kilolitre per fibre kilometre.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

4. **Provide the following details related to water discharged:**

Parameter	FY24	FY23
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	0	0
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(ii) Ground Water	0	0
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iii) To Seawater	0	0
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iv) Sent to third – parties	0	0
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(v) Others	0	0
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	**0**	**0**

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) if yes, name of the external agency.

No

5. **Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.**

Yes, all our Indian manufacturing units have achieved 100% Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) certification, demonstrating our commitment to environmental sustainability. Our efforts include the installation of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and Multi-Effect Evaporator (MEE) plants, along with various in-plant modifications to our processes.

Before treatment in the ETP, a comprehensive study of wastewater parameters is conducted, enabling us to reduce the load on the plant effectively. This process includes treating wastewater from scrubber processes, silicon tetrachloride ($SiCl_4$), and softener plants. Through chemical treatments and a three-stage centrifuging process in the MEE plant, solid particles and chlorine are removed from the water, allowing for its reuse in boiler and scrubber processes.

The implementation of Effluent and Sewage Treatment Plants has facilitated zero liquid discharge at all our Indian facilities.

The ZLD certification, conducted by DQS in accordance with Circular Water Management, Compliances, and ISO 14021:2016 Environmental labels and declarations, attests to our adherence to globally accepted standards.

6. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format: Whether air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity is applicable to the company?

Yes

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY24	FY23
NOx	Tonne	1.58	1.29
SOx	Tonne	0.92	0.51
Particulate matter (PM)	Tonne	50.56	60.33
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	NA	-	-
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	NA	-	-
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)	NA	-	-
Others- please specify	NA	-	-

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format: Whether greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity is applicable to the company?

Yes

Parameter	Unit	FY24	FY23
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	tCO2e	7,516.51	8,913.18
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	tCO2e	1,23,504.14	2,13,052.30
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity per rupee of turnover (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions / Revenue from operations)	tCO2e/₹	0.0000033	0.0000041
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission/ Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	tCO2e/₹	0.000076	0.000095
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output	tCO2e/CKM*#	0.056	0.074
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-	-

Disclaimer: *Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity is for Optical fibre cable manufacturing facilities, the unit for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity is tCO2e per kilometre of cable manufactured.

#Furthermore, the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity for optical fibre manufacturing facilities for FY2023-24 is 0.0050 tCO2e per fibre kilometre and FY 2022-23 is 0.0049 tCO2e per fibre kilometre.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

8. **Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If yes, then provide details.**

Yes, our company is dedicated to optimising operations and enhancing efficiency through several strategic initiatives:

A. Cooling Tower Optimisation: A centralised control system coupled with fan driven through temperature sensor for cooling towers has yielded impressive results. This approach has led to a yearly saving of 2.36 lakh units of electricity and a reduction of water evaporation losses by a remarkable 86 lakh liters.

B. UPS System Upgrade: By implementing the latest IGBT technology with a highly efficient (95%) UPS system featuring an N+1 paralleling scheme, we have achieved an estimated 10% reduction in energy consumption compared to the previously used technology.

C. PHE System Integration: The integration of a PHE system for buffering and sheathing machines has resulted in improved efficiency and reduced chiller operation. This innovative approach has led to a combined annual saving of 7.8 lakh units across the FG and buffering sections.

D. Circulation Pump Optimisation: Modifications made to water pipeline units have optimised circulation pumps, leading to yearly energy savings of 81,360 units.

E. Rooftop Solar Power: The installation of a rooftop green solar system, along with a new roof sheet and skylights, has yielded multiple benefits. During daylight hours, the skylights provide natural light, reducing the need for artificial plant lighting. This has resulted in the yearly saving of 1 lakh units of electricity and cost savings of ₹ 6.5 lakh.

F. Dry-type Resin Cast Transformer: The adoption of a dry-type resin cast transformer boasts high efficiency and eliminates the need for annual maintenance, generating savings of ₹ 1.2 lakh. Additionally, this oil-free design aligns with our commitment to achieving zero waste to landfill.

These initiatives underscore our commitment to sustainable practices and continuous improvement, contributing to both environmental stewardship and operational excellence.

9. **Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:**

Parameter	FY24	FY23
Total waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste (A)	1,736.57	4,411.76
E-Waste (B)	7.02	8.82
Bio-Medical Waste (C)	0.03	0.03
Construction and demolition waste (D)	0	0
Battery For (E)	1.68	65.31
Radioactive waste (F)	0	0
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)	2,570.32	8,934.37
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any.	19,790.48	32,802.87
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	**24,105.10**	**46,223.16**
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover (Total waste generated/ Revenue from operation)	0.00000061 MT/₹	0.00000086 MT/₹
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing **Power Parity (PPP)** (Total waste generated/ Revenue from operation adjusted for (PPP)	0.000014 MT/₹	0.000020 MT/₹
Waste intensity in terms of physical output	0.0109 MT/CKM*#	0.0177 MT/CKM*#
Waste intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

Parameter	FY24	FY23
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	20,451.12	40,478.23
(ii) Re-used	1,817.60	4,663.37
(iii) Other recovery operations (safely disposed)	-	-
Total	**22,268.72**	**45,141.60**
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	88.30	84.42
(ii) Landfilling	1748.08	997.14
(iii) Other disposal operations	-	-
Total	**1,836.38**	**1,081.56**

Disclaimer: *Waste intensity is for Optical fibre cable manufacturing facilities, the unit for waste intensity is metric tonne per kilometre of cable manufactured.

#Furthermore, the waste intensity for optical fibre manufacturing facilities for FY2023-24 is 0.0009 metric tonne per fibre kilometre and FY 2022-23 is 0.0010 metric tonne per fibre kilometre.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, For the previous year (FY22-23) the data was evaluated by TUV SUD and Zero waste to landfill certificate was issued. This year (FY23-24) the evaluation process is under way.

10. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

Waste management stands at the forefront of our sustainability initiatives, embodying our commitment to resource efficiency and environmental responsibility. Our strategy revolves around waste elimination and resource optimization, both within our operations and across our supply chain.

We meticulously select vendors who share our environmental values and are approved by the Pollution Control Board, ensuring alignment with stringent environmental standards. To instill a culture of waste reduction and recycling, we educate and empower our employees and workers on the importance of waste segregation and recycling at our corporate offices and manufacturing facilities.

We rigorously monitor both hazardous and non-hazardous waste on a monthly basis, ensuring compliance with waste management regulations in each country of operation.

Through diligent waste monitoring and analysis, we continuously enhance process efficiency and identify preventive measures to minimize waste generation. This comprehensive approach has culminated in our company being recognized as the world's first integrated optic fibre and cables manufacturer to achieve 100% Zero Waste to Landfill certification for all Indian manufacturing units.

By treating waste as a valuable resource, we optimize resource utilization and operate in a more efficient and eco-friendly manner, underscoring our commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship.

11. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details.

Not applicable.

12. **Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in FY 2024**

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification Number	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant Web Links
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

13. **Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances.**

Yes

Leadership Indicators

1. **Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format: Whether total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity is applicable to the company?**

Yes

Parameter	Unit	FY24	FY23
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	tCO2e*	12,187.60	16,473
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover	tCO2e/₹	0.00000031	0.00000031
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-	-

Disclaimer: *The boundary of Scope 3 calculations includes STL standalone boundary + Sterlite tech cable solutions limited (STCSL) + Metallurgica Bresciana S.P.A Italy.

2. **With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 10 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.**

Not Applicable

3. **If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:**

S. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
1	Rooftop Solar Power	The installation of a rooftop green solar system, along with a new roof sheet and skylights, has yielded multiple benefits. During daylight hours, the skylights provide natural light, reducing the need for artificial plant lighting.	This has resulted in the yearly saving of 1 lakh units of electricity and cost savings of ₹ 6.5 Lakh
2	Cooling Tower Optimization	A centralised control system coupled with fan driven through temperature sensor for cooling towers has yielded impressive results.	This approach has led to a yearly saving of 2.36 lakh units of electricity and a reduction of water evaporation losses by a remarkable 86 lakh liters
3	PHE System Integration	The integration of a PHE system for buffering and sheathing machines has resulted in improved efficiency and reduced chiller operation.	This innovative approach has led to a combined annual saving of 7.8 lakh units across the FG and buffering sections

S. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
4	Ensuring zero liquid/effluent discharge into communities	To ensure Zero liquid discharge, a detailed study of parameters has been done on the wastewater before its treatment in the ETP which has in turn helped reduce the load on the plant. https://www.stl.tech/esg/	Each of our manufacturing units in Aurangabad and Silvassa are all zero-liquid discharge certified. Effluent treatment (ETP) and multi-effective evaporator (MEE) plants installed, in addition to several in-plant modifications to our processes help us ensure this.
5	Ensuring 100% manufacturing facilities to be Zero Waste to Landfill certified	We ensure our processes comply with stringent waste management rules in the countries we operate, we also verify the approaches our recyclers adopt. This assures us that they are operating according to the prescribed laws and our by-products or waste are further reused, promoting a circular economy. https://www.stl.tech/esg/	All Indian manufacturing units are Zero waste to landfill certified.
6	Eco-label methodology	We have launched third-party verified ecolabel methodology. It is of utmost importance as it adds credibility and trust to the environmental claims made by the company.	This methodology places company's sustainability efforts in the top quadrant of environmental leadership, classifying its gold-rated eco-labelled products as "Sustainable and Green".

4. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link.

Yes, assessing both acute and chronic climate-related risks to our company's assets is an integral component of our business continuity and disaster management plan. These risks encompass a range of potential scenarios, including local incidents such as water shortages, temperature fluctuations, building fires, and natural calamities, as well as broader national events like pandemic outbreaks, among others.

To address these risks effectively, we have implemented a robust business continuity program designed to monitor and mitigate potential disruptions. Through proactive measures and contingency plans, we aim to ensure the ongoing reliability of our operations even in the face of adverse climate-related events.

5. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.

As we progress on our ESG journey, we are committed to forging strategic partnerships throughout our value chain, selecting vendors who share our commitment to environmental, social, and regulatory responsibility. Currently, we have identified and are actively monitoring potential risks within our value chain, ensuring that there is no significant adverse impact on the environment.

Looking ahead, we have set a goal to achieve 100% sustainable sourcing by 2030, underscoring our dedication to responsible procurement practices and sustainable supply chain management. Through collaborative efforts and ongoing diligence, we aim to further strengthen our ESG performance and contribute positively to the well-being of society and the planet.

PRINCIPLE 7- BUSINESS, WHEN ENGAGING IN INFLUENCING PUBLIC AND REGULATORY POLICY, SHOULD DO SO IN A MANNER THAT IS RESPONSIBLE AND TRANSPARENT

Essential Indicator

1. a. **Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations.**

   Eight

   b. **List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to.**

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers / associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	National
2	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	National
3	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)	National
4	Telecom Export Promotion Council (TEPC)	National
5	Broadband India Forum (BIF)	National
6	Voice of Indian Communication Technology Enterprises (VoICE)	National
7	Public Affairs Forum of India (PAFI)	National
8	CII INDIA BUSINESS FORUM (CII-IBF)	International

2. **Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti-competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.**

   None

Leadership Indicators

1. **Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:**

S. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / Others – please specify)	Web Link, if available
1	Govt upgrading GR of 'A' fibre standards	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations. Media articles.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
2	Govt including standards for A fibre in Bharat-Net RFP	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations. Media articles.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
3	Govt mandating OFC & data cable in amended Building Code	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations. Media articles.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
4	Govt rolling out Bharat-Net III RFP	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations. Media articles.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
5	Govt imposing Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on Single Mode Optical Fiber	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations. Media articles.	Yes	Quarterly*	-

S. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / Others – please specify)	Web Link, if available
6	Govt increasing Basic Customs Duty on Import of Preform	Direct representations to the Govt.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
7	Govt increasing the BCD on import of Data Cable	Direct representations to the Govt. and joint industry representation.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
8	Govt rolling out Mandatory Testing & Certification of Telecom Equipment	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations. Media articles.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
9	Govt amending PPP-MII for using only India-make OFC	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations. Media articles.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
10	NTIA waiving BABA Guidelines for STL US Operations	Direct representations to the Govt.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
11	Govt approval to SPECS incentives on Capex for SiCl4	Direct representations to the Govt.	No	Quarterly*	-
12	Indian Govt supporting Indian Companies on Anti-dumping investigation in EU	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations.	Yes	Quarterly*	-
13	Availing Cross Utilization of GST (CGST only)	Direct representations to the Govt. and through industry associations.	Yes	Quarterly*	-

Disclaimer: *Reviewed quarterly by MD and senior management.

PRINCIPLE 8-BUSINESSES SHOULD PROMOTE INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

Essential Indicators

1. **Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.**

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date of notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant Web link
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2. **Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity.**

S. No.	Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (In ₹)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

3. **Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.**

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL SYSTEM

- We have a dedicated email address & toll-free number to receive community complaints and maintain a copy of the physical register at the program site where possible.
- Once the complaint is received from the community members, within 24 hours it is directed to the respective program manager. These complaints shall be resolved within 5 working days and the team should report back on the central team along with a detailed report on the complaint resolution.
- Central team shall prepare a monthly report on the complaints received during the month by 10th of following month

4. **Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers**

	FY24	FY23
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers Sourced directly from within the district and neighbouring districts	43.64%	43.14%
Sourced directly from within the district and neighbouring districts	12.75%	8.33%

5. **Job Creation in Smaller towns- Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent/ on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost:**

		FY24	FY23
1.	**Rural**		
i)	Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent/on contract basis	6,05,00,000.00	0.00
ii)	Total wage cost	3,63,89,15,208.62	3,74,64,80,118.75
iii)	% of Job creation in Rural areas	1.66%	0.00%
2.	**Semi-urban**		
i)	Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent/on contract basis	8,67,43,057.00	53,89,148.00
ii)	Total wage cost	3,63,89,15,208.62	3,74,64,80,118.75
iii)	% of Job creation in Semi – Urban areas	2.38%	0.14%

		FY24	FY23
3.	**Urban**		
	i) Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent/on contract basis	79,21,04,766.00	61,62,37,180.00
	ii) Total wage cost	3,63,89,15,208.62	3,74,64,80,118.75
	iii) % of Job creation in Urban areas	21.77%	16.45%
4.	**Metropolitan**		
	i) Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent/on contract basis	2,69,95,67,385.62	3,12,48,53,790.75
	ii) Total wage cost	3,63,89,15,208.62	3,74,64,80,118.75
	iii) % of Job creation in Metropolitan areas	74.19%	83.41%

Disclaimer: *Data for Global service business (GSB) is not included in FY23.

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential indicators above)

NA

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies

S No.	State	Aspirational district	Amount spent (in ₹)
1	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	33,89,142

3. Details of beneficiaries of CSR projects

S. No.	CSR Projects (in FY 2022-23)	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% Of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
1	Digital Equaliser and Improved Learning program (ed-tech)	89,771	100%
2	Holistic Water Program	77,115	100%
3	Jeewan Jyoti Women Empowerment Program	1145	100%
4	Liver Transplant Support	63	100%
5	RoboEdge - NextGen Education Program	1576	100%
6	Employee Volunteering	18,529	100%

PRINCIPLE 9- BUSINESSES SHOULD ENGAGE WITH AND PROVIDE VALUE TO THEIR CONSUMERS IN A RESPONSIBLE MANNER

Essential Indicators

1. **Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.**

   The mechanism to receive and respond to consumer complaints has been provided below.

   - Customer raises concern on mail/ phone to account manager.
   - Account manager raises case in salesforce. The case comes to QA team.
   - QA Team give acknowledgement of receipt of complaint within 24 working hrs.
   - QA teams ask for details like batch ID, images, video of the problem for analysis.
   - Account manager shares the details, QA team shares the containment action within 48Hrs.
   - Account Manager plans the sample/ site visit if required.
   - QA Team analyses the case with CFT Team (based on images, videos, Samples, Site visit)
   - QA Team validates the complaint as valid and invalid.
   - QA team shares the analysis report with the account manager.
   - For invalid cases, if the customer is convinced, the case is closed in system. If the customer is not convinced, then respond to the queries till they are convinced and then the case is closed.
   - For valid cases, share the CAPA and have agreement on the RCA.
   - Raise request for claim settlement.
   - Once approved, send the credit note/ replacement.

2. **Turnover of products and/services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:**

	As a percentage to total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	0
Safe and responsible usage	0
Recycling and/or safe disposal	0

3. **Number of consumer complaints:**

	FY24			FY23		
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks
Data privacy	0	0	-	0	0	-
Advertising	0	0	-	0	0	-
Cyber-security	0	0	-	0	0	-
Delivery of essential services	0	0	-	0	0	-
Restrictive Trade Practices	0	0	-	0	0	-
Unfair Trade Practices	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other (Complaints)	115	9	-	68	7	-

4. **Details of instances of product recalls on accounts of safety issues**

	Number	Reasons for recall
Voluntary recalls	0	0
Forced recalls	0	0

5. **Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.**

   Yes, URL:https://www.stl.tech/privacy.php

6. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.**

   All the complaints were satisfactorily addressed, and no corrective actions were undertaken.

7. **Provide the following information relating to data breaches:**

   a. Number of instances of data breaches along-with impact **Zero**

   b. Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers **0%**

   c. Impact, if any, of the data breaches **Not Applicable**

Leadership Indicators

1. **Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the Company can be accessed.**

   STL Corporate Website: www.stl.tech

2. **Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No)**

   Yes, the Information displayed on the products are decided along with the customer. It contains the branding of the Organization, manufacturing details, length Marking (In case of Cable), Batch ID.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key audit matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
a. Recognition of revenue: (Refer note 2.2(a) and note 3 and note 25 to the Standalone Financial Statements)	**We performed the following procedures:**
The Company recognises revenue in accordance with Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". This involves application of significant judgements by Management with respect to: • Combination of contracts entered into with the same customer; • Identification of distinct performance obligations; • Total consideration when the contract involves variable consideration; • Allocation of consideration to identified performance obligations; and • Recognition of revenue over a period of time or at a point in time, based on timing when control is transferred to customer.	Understood and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls relating to revenue recognition. In respect of a sample of contracts, our procedures included, among other things: • Reading of selected contracts to identify significant terms of the contracts; • Assessing appropriateness of management's significant judgements in accounting for identified contracts such as identification of performance obligation and allocation of consideration to identified performance obligation; • Evaluating the contract terms with respect to assessment of the date of transfer of control; • Testing of timing of recognition of revenue (including procedures related to cut off) in line with the terms of contracts;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Further, for contracts where revenue is recognised over a period of time, the Company makes estimates which impact the revenue recognition. Such estimates include, but are not limited to: • costs to complete, • contract risks, and • variable consideration like liquidated damages and disputes related to performance and contractual terms Further for ongoing contracts, management re-assesses the above estimates at each reporting date taking into account expected delays in completion of the performance obligations, cost escalations and available contractual remedies. In case of disputes, the Company considers interpretation of contractual terms, project status, possibility of settlement, counter-claims, latest discussions / correspondence and legal opinions, wherever applicable. We focused on this area since it requires management to exercise judgement and therefore could be subject to material misstatement due to fraud or error.	• Testing the appropriateness of key assumptions used by the Management in making estimates for contracts where revenue is recognised over time including the appropriateness and reasonability of Management's conclusion regarding the expected delays in estimated completion of the performance obligations and possible impact on key estimates. • Reading of the related contract terms and communications with the customers to assess the likelihood of availability of contractual remedies. • Inquiring with the inhouse legal counsel regarding disputes related to performance and contractual terms, status of the disputes and reviewing and discussing the legal opinions obtained by the management from the external legal counsels, wherever necessary. • Testing of journal entries for unusual/ irregular revenue transactions, if any; and • Assessing adequacy of presentation and disclosures in the standalone financial statements. Based on the above procedures, we did not note any significant exceptions in the estimates and judgements applied by the Management in revenue recognition including those relating to presentation and disclosures as required by Ind AS 115.
b. Valuation of contract assets and trade receivables – risk of credit losses (Refer note 2.2(g)(iii), note 3, note 7 and note 10 to the Standalone Financial Statements)	**Our audit procedures included:**
The Company's trade receivables and contract assets amount to ₹ 1,807 crores and ₹ 1,199 crores as at March 31, 2024. The Company measures the expected credit loss provision in respect of these balance using the simplified approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109: Financial Instruments. A significant portion of these balances are related to the Global Services Business (GSB) wherein revenue is recognised over time. The credit risk of the customers in GSB is assessed individually by the Company for each customer including assessment of whether overall project status, past history, latest discussion/ correspondence with the customers, disputes and legal opinions are indicative of credit risk.	• Understanding and evaluating the accounting policy of the Group. • Evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of the key controls on measurement of expected credit loss. • Understanding the reasons for aged / overdue balances including factors like project status and contractual terms through discussions with the management, corroborating by review of correspondences with the customers and site visits as necessary and obtaining management representations where necessary. • Assessing and challenging the appropriateness and completeness of the assumptions used by the Management in determining the expected credit loss by considering credit risk of the customer, cash collection, correspondences with the customers, etc.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The other trade receivables and contract assets are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods for which a provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables and contract assets are material to the standalone financial statements and as the assessment of their recoverability requires considerable management judgement, we determined this to be a key audit matter.	• Inquiring with the inhouse legal counsel regarding disputes, status of the disputed dues and reviewing and discussing the legal opinions obtained by the management with the external legal counsels wherever necessary. • Assessing and testing the appropriateness of inputs and assumptions used in the provision matrix. • Assessing adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements required to be made by the Management as per the applicable Ind AS requirements. Based on the above procedures performed, no significant observations were noted in management's assessment of valuation of trade receivables and contract assets.
c. Impairment assessment of - carrying value of investment in STL UK Holdco Limited - loans given to STL UK Holdco Limited and Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited; and - financial guarantee given to the bank for loan taken by STL UK Holdco Limited (Refer note 2.2(f), note 2.2(g)(iii), note 3, note 6 and note 8 to the Standalone Financial Statements) The carrying amount of investments in equity shares of STL UK Holdco Limited as of March 31, 2024 was ₹ 26 crores. The carrying amount of loans given to STL UK Holdco Limited and Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited (STUKVL) as of March 31, 2024 was ₹ 25 crores and ₹ 233 crores respectively. The carrying amount of fair value of financial guarantee as of March 31, 2024 was ₹ 2 crores. The Company accounts for investments in subsidiaries at cost (less accumulated impairment, if any). The management reviews the carrying value of these investments in subsidiaries at each reporting date and assesses if there are any indicators of impairment and performs an impairment analysis by making an estimate of recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The Management has estimated the recoverable value based on the value in use approach determined using discounted forecast cash flow model.	**Our audit procedures included:** • Understanding and evaluating the design and testing of operating effectiveness of key controls around management's assessment of impairment; • Evaluating the information based on which the impairment indicators are identified such as financial conditions, orders in hand and market conditions in which these entities operate; • Involving our valuation experts to assist in assessing the appropriateness of discount rate and terminal growth rate; • Evaluating the cash flow forecasts by comparing them to budgets, past results and our understanding of internal and external factors; • Testing the mathematical accuracy of the underlying calculations; • Assessing the Company's sensitivity analysis and evaluating whether any reasonably foreseeable change in assumptions could lead to impairment; • Evaluating management's assessment of credit risk and appropriateness of information used in the estimation of expected credit loss; and • Assessing the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
For recognition of impairment loss on loans given and financial guarantee, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. The loans given to STL UK Holdco Limited and Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited carry interest and are repayable on demand. The discounted forecast cash flow model involves judgements with certain key inputs like: • Future cashflows, • Discount rates, • Terminal growth rate, • Economic and entity specific factors incorporated in the valuation. We focused on these area due to the significant management judgement and estimates involved in making an estimate of the recoverable amount.	Based on the above procedures, we did not note any significant exceptions in the estimates and the judgement applied by the Management in the impairment assessments including those relating to presentation and disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

   Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

   In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   When we read the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the standalone financial statements

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7. In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be

communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

13. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

14. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India during the year and the matters stated in paragraph 14(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

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

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 14(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 14(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

    (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

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

        i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 21 and 37 to the standalone financial statements;

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any long-term derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

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

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note 8 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 18 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used one accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that has operated throughout the year for all transactions, except that the audit trail is not maintained for certain type of transactions and changes made by certain users with specific access and for direct data changes at the database level. Further, during the course of performing our procedures, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with in the accounting software. With respect to other accounting software used by the Company, the audit trail feature was not available for the entire year and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with, does not arise. With respect to another accounting software, the service organisation report produced to us for our examination does not cover the audit trail feature in the accounting software in line with the requirements of the Act and accordingly, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature of the aforesaid software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with.

15. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act except for managerial remuneration aggregating to ₹ 14 crores. As informed to us by the Board of Directors, the Company will seek necessary approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 24108391BKCZBG5662

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 14(g) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Sterlite Technologies Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 24108391BKCZBG5662

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Sterlite Technologies Limited on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. Further, the physical verification of the cables is impractical due to the manner in which they have been installed/laid.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in note 4 to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the standalone financial statements does not arise. (Also refer note 4 to the standalone financial statements).

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory excluding stocks with third parties has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks and financial institutions, which are in agreement with the unaudited books of account (Also refer note 48 to the standalone financial statements).

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in five mutual fund schemes, granted unsecured loans to five companies, and stood guarantee to one Company. The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances and guarantees or security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are as per the table given below:

(in ₹ crores)

	Guarantees	Security	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year			
- Subsidiaries	375	Nil	925
- Joint Ventures	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Associates	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Others	Nil	Nil	1
Balance outstanding as a balance sheet date in respect of the above case			
- Subsidiaries	375	Nil	213
- Joint Ventures	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Associates	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Others	Nil	Nil	0*

(Also, refer Note 8 to the standalone financial statements)

* Amount is below the rounding off norm followed by the Company.

(b) In respect of the aforesaid guarantees and loans, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted, and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of the loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated as repayable on demand, and the parties are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest as applicable.

(d) In respect of the aforesaid loans, there is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans which have fallen due during the year and were renewed or extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans.

(f) Following loans were granted during the year, including to related parties under Section 2(76), which are repayable on demand :

	All Parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate of loans			
- Repayable on demand (A)	925	Nil	925
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (A+B)	925	Nil	925
Percentage of loans to the total loans outstanding at the year end	434%	Nil	434%

(Also, refer note 8 to the standalone financial statements)

iv. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, income tax, duty of customs, cess though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax and duty of excise, cess, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of other statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2024 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ In crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	69.34	2001-03	CESTAT, Mumbai
	Custom Duty	0.68	2011-16	CESTAT, Ahmedabad
	Custom Duty	1.53	2013-14	CESTAT, Mumbai
	Custom Duty	1.54	2014-19	Commissioner (Appeals), Mumbai
	Custom Duty	15.00	2002-03	Supreme Court of India
Goods and Service Tax, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	2.47	2020-21	Commissioner, Dadra Nagar Haveli
	Goods and Service Tax	0.32	2017-18	Assistant commissioner of CGST & CE, Audit Surat Commissionerate
	Goods and Service Tax	0.57	2017-18	Commissioner (Appeals)
	Goods and Service Tax	0.34	2018-19	Deputy Commissioner, Bhopal
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	17.46	AY 2018-19	Commissioner (Appeals)
	Income Tax	3.88	AY 2013-14, AY 2015-16	Commissioner (Appeals) – Mumbai
	Income Tax	1.20	AY 2002-03	High Court, Mumbai
	Income Tax	0.07	AY 2001-02	High Court, Mumbai
	Income Tax	0.43	AY 2014-15, AY 2016-17	Commissioner (Appeals) - Pune
	Income Tax	1.14	AY 2020-21	Commissioner (Appeals) -Mumbai
	Income Tax	0.83	AY 2021-22	Commissioner (Appeals) - Mumbai
	Income Tax	0.19	AY 2018-19	Commissioner (Appeals) -Mumbai
	Income Tax	5.12	AY 2017-18	Additional Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year. As stated in note 37 to the standalone financial statements, the Company continues to dispute amounts aggregating ₹ 19 crores claimed by a bank in the earlier years, towards import consignments under letter of credit not accepted by the Company, owing to discrepancies in documents. Since the matter is in dispute, we are unable to determine whether there is a default in repayment of dues to the said bank.

(b) On the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer note 18 to the standalone financial statements)

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating ₹ 431 crores for long-term purposes.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

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

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause. As explained by the management, there were certain complaints in respect of which investigations are ongoing as on the date of our report and our consideration of the complaints having any bearing on our audit is based on the information furnished to us by the management.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clauce3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. As at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 24108391BKCZBG5662

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	4	1,827	1,944
Capital work-in-progress	4	16	55
Other intangible assets	5	21	23
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	335	387
(ii) Loans	8	577	437
(iii) Other financial assets	9	5	15
Deferred tax assets (net)	23A	24	-
Other non-current assets	10	74	44
Total non-current assets		**2,879**	**2,905**
II. Current assets			
Inventories	11	323	410
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	12	35	40
(ii) Trade receivables	7	1,807	2,154
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	184	138
(iv) Other bank balances	14	63	57
(v) Loans	8	0	0
(vi) Other financial assets	9	148	120
Contract assets	10	1,199	1,373
Other current assets	10	358	403
		4,117	**4,695**
Assets classified as held for sale	15	-	28
Total current assets		**4,117**	**4,723**
Total assets			
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	80	80
Other equity	17	1,641	1,804
Total equity		**1,721**	**1,884**
Liabilities			
I. Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	531	678
(ii) Lease liabilities	4	53	50
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	4	10
Employee benefit obligations	24	19	14
Provisions	21	0	0
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23A	-	44
Total non-current liabilities		**607**	**796**
II. Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	1,788	2,291
(ii) Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	51	207	-
(iii) Lease liabilities	4	21	30
(iv) Trade payables	20		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 39)		167	312
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2,110	1,774
(v) Other financial liabilities	19	81	225
Contract liabilities	22	205	163
Employee benefit obligations	24	20	27
Provisions	21	36	66
Other current liabilities	22	33	59
Total current liabilities		**4,668**	**4,947**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	15	-	1
Total liabilities		**5,275**	**5,744**
Total equity & liabilities		**6,996**	**7,628**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from operations	25	3,952	5,356
Other income	26	173	175
Total income (I)		**4,125**	**5,531**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	27	1,906	2,502
Purchase of stock-in-trade		302	175
(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	27	63	72
Employee benefits expense	28	346	477
Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets	44	51	72
Other expenses	29	1,155	1,317
Total expense (II)		**3,823**	**4,615**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (I) - (II)		**302**	**916**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	197	203
Finance costs	31	294	280
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		**(189)**	**433**
Tax expense/(credit):	32		
Current tax		25	102
Deferred tax		(71)	(4)
Total tax expense/(credit)		**(46)**	**98**
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		**(143)**	**335**
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	15	16	(260)
Profit/(loss) for the year (A)		**(127)**	**75**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net movement on cash flow hedges		10	(37)
Income tax effect on the above		(3)	9
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**7**	**(28)**
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurements of defined employee benefits plans		3	4
Income tax effect on the above		(1)	(1)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**2**	**3**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (B)		**9**	**(25)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**(118)**	**50**
Total comprehensive income arises from:			
Continuing operations		(134)	310
Discontinued operations		16	(260)
Earnings/(loss) per equity share (Amounts in ₹) (Face value ₹ 2 per share)	34		
Basic			
From continuing operations		(3.58)	8.42
From discontinued operations		0.41	(6.53)
From continuing and discontinued operations		(3.17)	1.89
Diluted			
From continuing operations		(3.58)	8.41
From discontinued operations		0.41	(6.53)
From continuing and discontinued operations		(3.17)	1.88
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A. Operating activities		
Profit before tax		
From continuing operations	(189)	433
From discontinued operation	22	(350)
	(167)	**84**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows :		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment	191	261
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	6	10
Impairment losses on financial and contract assets	51	54
Bad debts / advances written off	(0)	56
Profit on buy-back of shares	(2)	(15)
Impairment provision for investment in subsidiaries	-	10
(Profit) / Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net including gain on termination of lease	(5)	(0)
Rental income	(0)	(1)
Employee stock option expenses	(6)	9
Profit from sale of business undertaking	-	(62)
Finance costs (including interest pertaining to Ind AS 116)	294	280
Finance income	(43)	(29)
Dividend from subsidiary	(17)	(47)
Unrealized exchange difference	39	(39)
	508	**487**
Operating profit before working capital changes	**341**	**571**
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	189	(210)
Increase/(decrease) in long-term provisions	-	(1)
Increase/(decrease) in short-term provisions	(29)	41
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(26)	(6)
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(47)	4
Increase/(decrease) in current contract liabilities	43	17
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current financial liabilities	(0)	(1)
Increase/(decrease) in non current employee benefits obligations	8	(7)
Increase/(decrease) in current employee benefits obligations	(8)	(3)
Decrease /(increase) in trade receivables	267	(426)
Decrease /(increase) in inventories	87	34
Decrease/(increase) in other current financial assets	(30)	(15)
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets	174	(184)
Decrease /(increase) in other non-current financial assets	10	4
Decrease /(increase) in other current assets	44	(19)
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	(11)	(39)
Change in working capital	**671**	**(811)**
Cash generated from operations	**1,012**	**(241)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(53)	47
Net cash inflow from operating activities (A)	**959**	**(193)**

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
B. Investing activities*		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(138)	(143)
Receipt of government grant for investment in property, plant & equipment	-	14
Purchase of intangible assets	(5)	(2)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	33	26
Investment in subsidiaries	-	(114)
Proceeds from asset held for sale	27	10
Proceeds from sale of current investments/ (Purchase of current investments)	5	(40)
Proceeds from buy-back of subsidiaries shares	54	35
Dividend from subsidiary	17	47
Loans given to related parties	(930)	(933)
Repayment of loans by related parties	814	926
Net movement in other bank balances	(6)	60
Proceeds from sale of business undertaking	-	95
Rental income	0	1
Interest received	13	5
Net cash outflow from investing activities (B)	**(116)**	**(13)**
C. Financing activities*		
Proceeds from long - term borrowings	174	362
Repayment of long - term borrowings	(678)	(421)
Proceeds/(repayment) from/of short - term borrowings (net)	(146)	453
Proceeds from issue of shares against employee stock options	0	0
Interest paid (including interest pertaining to Ind AS 116)	(294)	(282)
Principal elements of lease payments	(20)	(22)
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	207	-
Dividend paid on equity shares	(40)	(20)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities (C)	**(797)**	**70**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**46**	**(137)**
* Non-cash financing and investing activities during the year pertain to acquisition of right to use assets of ₹ 13 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 7 crores)		
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year (Refer note 13)	**138**	**275**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the year end (Refer note 13)	**184**	**138**

Components of cash and cash equivalents:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks :	184	138
Cash on hand	0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	**184**	**138**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

A. Equity share capital

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Equity shares of ₹ 2 each (issued, subscribed and fully paid)	Note No.	No. in Crs.	Amount
As at April 01, 2022		**39.77**	**80**
Changes in equity share capital	16	0.08	0
As at March 31, 2023		**39.85**	**80**
Changes in equity share capital	16	0.06	0
As at March 31, 2024		**39.91**	**80**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus						Other Reserves	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Employee Stock Option Outstanding	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	
As at April 01, 2022	**(19)**	**25**	**25**	**2**	**139**	**1,587**	**5**	**1,764**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	75
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	3	(28)	(25)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**78**	**(28)**	**50**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :								
Employee stock option exercised	-	9	(9)	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expenses for the year (refer note 33)	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Equity dividend (refer note 45)	-	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	(20)
As at March 31, 2023	**(19)**	**34**	**26**	**2**	**139**	**1,645**	**(23)**	**1,804**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(127)	-	(127)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(125)**	**7**	**(118)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :								
Employee stock option exercised	-	8	(8)	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expenses/(credit) for the year (refer note 33)	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)
Equity dividend (refer note 45)	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
As at March 31, 2024	**(19)**	**42**	**13**	**2**	**139**	**1,480**	**(16)**	**1,641**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Corporate information

Sterlite Technologies Limited (the Company) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Its shares are listed on two stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1, Pune, Maharashtra- 411001, India. The Company's operations primarily relates to telecom sector including manufacturing of telecom products, telecom services and providing digital and technology solutions.

The Company is a global leader in end-to-end data network solutions. The Company designs and deploy high-capacity converged fiber cables and wireless networks. With expertise ranging from optical fiber and cables, hyper-scale network design, and deployment and network software, the Company is the industry's leading integrated solutions provider for global data networks. The Company partners with global telecom companies, cloud companies, citizen networks and large enterprises to design, build and manage such cloud-native software-defined networks.

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 08, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material and other accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material and other accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Share based payments
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value
- Asset held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sale.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in Crores, except when otherwise indicated.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023,which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective April 01, 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisitions of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained operating cycle of 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has following streams of revenue:

(i) Revenue from sale of goods

(ii) Revenue from Global Services Business (GSB) – Network integration projects and sale of services

(iii) Revenue from sale of services

(iv) Revenue from software products/ licenses and implementation activities

The Company accounts for a contract when it has approval and commitment from parties involved, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

The Company identifies distinct performance obligations in each contract. For most of the network integration project contracts, the customer contracts with the Company to provide a significant service of integrating a complex set of tasks and components into a single project or capability. Hence, the entire contract is accounted for as one performance obligation.

However, the Company may promise to provide distinct goods or services within a contract, for example when a contract covers multiple promises (e.g., construction of network with its maintenance and support), in which case the Company separates the contract into more than one performance obligation. If a contract is separated into more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the total transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation. In case of cost to obtain a contract, the same is determined as per the terms of contract with the customer and is amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods and services.

The Company assesses for the timing of revenue recognition in case of each distinct performance obligation. The Company first assesses whether the revenue can be recognized over time as it performs if any of the following criteria is met:

(a) The customer simultaneously consumes the benefits as the Company performs, or

(b) The customer controls the work-in-progress, or

(c) The Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has right to payment for performance completed till date

If none of the criteria above are met, the Company recognizes revenue at a point-in-time. The point-in-time is determined when the control of the goods or services is

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transferred which is generally determined based on when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer. Apart from this, the Company also considers its present right to payment, the legal title to the goods, the physical possession and the customer acceptance in determining the point in time where control has been transferred.

The Company uses input method to measure the progress for contracts because it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer which occurs as it incurs costs on contracts. Under the input method measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Revenues, including estimated fees or profits, are recorded proportionally as costs are incurred. Revenue in respect of operation and maintenance contracts is recognized on a time proportion basis.

Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost at completion is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. It is common for network integration project contracts to contain liquidated damages on delay in completion/ performance, bonus on early completion, or other provisions that can either increase or decrease the transaction price. These variable amounts generally are awarded upon achievement of certain performance metrics, program milestones or cost targets and may be based upon customer discretion.

The Company estimates variable consideration using the most likely amount to which it expects to be entitled. The Company includes estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The customer disputes or disagreement on scope, quality of work and deductions for delays are factored in the estimate of variable consideration and updated as and when new information arises. The estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of the anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available.

Contracts are modified to account for changes in contract specifications and requirements. The Company considers contract modifications to exist when the modification either creates new or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. Most of the contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct from the existing contract due to the significant integration service provided in the context of the contract and are accounted for as if they were part of that existing contract. The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates, is recognized as an adjustment to revenue (either as an increase in or a reduction of revenue) on a cumulative catch-up basis.

When estimates of total costs to be incurred exceed total estimates of revenue to be earned on a performance obligation related to a contract, a provision for the entire loss on the performance obligation is recognized in the period.

For fixed price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on the payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payment exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

All the qualitative and quantitative information related to significant changes in contract asset and contract liability balances such as impairment of contract asset, changes in the timeframe for a performance obligation to be satisfied are disclosed by the Company at every reporting period.

Financing components: The Company does not expect to have any material contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year except for few contracts. As a consequence, apart from the these few contracts, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue recognised at a point-in-time

For contracts where performance obligation(s) are not satisfied over time, revenue is recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the customer - based on right to payment, alternative use of goods, delivery terms, payment terms, customer acceptance and other indicators of control as mentioned above.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and Capital work in progress are carried at historical costs. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. The Company, based on technical assessments made by technical experts and management estimates, depreciates the certain items of tangible assets over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. Table below provide the details of the useful lives which are different from useful lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

Asset Category	Useful Life considered	Useful life (Schedule II)
Plant and Machinery	3 - 25 Years *	Continuous process plant -25 Years Others - 15 Years
Furniture and fixtures	Upto 10 Years	10 Years
Data processing equipments	Upto 5 Years	Service and networks -6 years and Desktops and laptop etc - 3 Years
Office equipments	Upto 5 Years	5 Years
Electric fittings	Upto 10 Years	10 Years
Vehicles#	Upto 10 Years	8 Years

* Considered on the basis of management's estimation, supported by technical advice, of the useful lives of the respective assets.

Residual value considered upto 15% on the basis of management's estimation, supported by technical advice.

The leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment acquired under leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, unless the entity expects to use the assets beyond the lease term.

The Company depreciates building using straight line method over 30 to 60 years from the date of original purchase.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

See note (d) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

c) Leases

As a Lessee:

The Company leases various assets which includes land, building & plant and machinery. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 15 years but may have extension options as described below. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Each lease payment is allocated between the principal (liability) and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the

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Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the company. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

See note (e) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average basis. Management estimates and writes down value of slow moving inventory, considering the future usage and marketability of the product.

See note (f) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

e) Share-based payments

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- Including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price)
- Excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- Including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

g) Investments and Other Financial assets

i) Classification & Recognition:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss)
- Those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) **Measurement:**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other income/ (expenses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Equity investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture are carried at historical cost as per the accounting policy choice given by Ind AS 27.

iii) **Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance;
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company 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 Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If,

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in a 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 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company 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. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument;
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets" in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

See note (i) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

h) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at FVPL. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Company designates their derivatives as hedges of foreign exchange risk associated with the cash flows of assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions and variable interest rate risk associated with borrowings (cash flow hedges). The Company documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains/(losses).

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Company designate the full change in fair value of the forward contract as the hedging instrument. The gains and losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place).

When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example inventory), the amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to profit or loss as follows:

- With respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the forward contracts, the deferred hedging gains and losses are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, through cost of sales).

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

See note (l) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

i) Presentation of EBITDA

The Company presents Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') in the statement of profit or loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals to be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA based on profit/ (loss) from continuing operations.

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In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense.

2.3 Summary of other accounting policies

a) Other Income

1) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

2) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

b) Government Grant

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

Government grants relating to income is revenue in nature and are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other operating revenue.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are capital in nature and are recognised in books by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset.

c) Income Taxes

Current income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Current and Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to income taxes levied by same taxation authorities on either same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle the current tax assets and tax liabilities on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Such historical cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

When significant parts of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. No decommissioning liabilities are expected or be incurred on the assets of plant and equipment.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised as part of the construction costs to the extent the expenditure can be attributable to construction activity or is incidental there to. Income earned during the construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

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 included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

e) Leases

As a Lessee:

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is

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used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and restoration costs.

As a Lessor:

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. The Company did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as lessor as a result of adopting the new leasing standard.

f) Inventories

Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, 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 Company 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 statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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 is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

h) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) **Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) **Post-employment obligations**

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) Defined benefit plans in the nature of gratuity and

(b) Defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in ₹ is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

i) Investments and Other Financial assets

i) **Classification & Recognition:**

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commit to purchase or sell the financial asset.

ii) **Measurement:**

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

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Debt instruments

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

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the financial statement.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment expenses are presented as separate lines item in the financial statements.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

iv) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company 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 Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company 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 Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

j) Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

k) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counter party.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

l) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in statement of profit and loss.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in a host contract that is an asset within the scope of Ind AS 109 are not separated. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated only if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

m) Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model as per Ind AS 109 and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference between the cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instrument and the payments that would be without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to the third party for assuming the obligations.

Where the guarantees in relation to the loans or other payables of associates are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

n) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (`the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on the basis of underlying transactions.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

o) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives 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 with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

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 with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

All intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of five to six years.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The Company does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

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

Customer acquisition costs consist of payments made to obtain consents/ permissions for laying of fiber cables and other telecom infrastructure in residential and commercial complexes/townships. Such cost is amortized over the period of the consent/permission on a straight line basis.

Research costs are expensed as incurred.

p) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on 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.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalent, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts if they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

r) Dividends

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

t) Trade receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price unless there is significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

u) Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal company) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal company), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal company) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal company) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal company classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal company classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal company classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

v) Exceptional items

When the items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the period, the nature and amount of such items are disclosed separately as exceptional item by the Company.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates And Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates. Management exercises judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reliable and relevant under the circumstances. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Management believes that the estimates are the most likely outcome of future events. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is described below.

Revenue Recognition on Contracts with Customers

The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the distinct goods/ services and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such goods/services.

Judgement is also 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 liquidated damages, penalties and financing components. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. 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. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation (allocation of transaction price). The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus reasonable margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Revenue for fixed-price contract is recognised using the input method for measuring progress. The company uses cost incurred related to total estimated costs to determine the extent of progress towards completion. Judgement is involved to estimate the future cost to complete the contract and to estimate the actual cost incurred basis completion of relevant activities towards fulfilment of performance obligations.

Share-based payments

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using Black Scholes model and Monte carlo's simulation model to determine the fair value of options. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions relating to vesting of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 33.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increase, employee turnover and expected return on planned assets. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at the year end. Details about employee benefit obligations and related assumptions are given in Note 24.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company accounts for investments in subsidiaries at cost (less accumulated impairment, if any). The carrying value of investments in subsidiaries at each reporting date are reviewed and assessed for impairment. The Company performs impairment assessment of investments by making an estimate of the recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use which is then compared with the carrying value. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss to the extent the carrying value of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

The value in use of these investments is determined using discounted cash flow model (DCF model) requiring various assumptions and judgements. These include future cashflows and growth rate assumptions, discount rate, terminal growth rate and other economic and entity specific factors which are incorporated in the DCF model. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The fair value less cost to sell of one of the investments has been determined using replacement cost method.

Impairment assessment of loans given to subsidiaries and financial guarantees (Expected credit loss)

The Company has given interest bearing loans to its subsidiaries which are repayable on demand. Further, certain external loans taken by the subsidiaries are guaranteed by the Company. The loans and financial guarantees given to subsidiaries are reviewed and assessed for impairment at each reporting date under Ind AS 109. The inter-company loans have been provided to the subsidiaries for operational purposes and with an expectation of an extended gestation period. The Company intends to allow the subsidiaries to continue trading and thus reviews the cash flow forecasts to confirm whether the projections are in line with the initial expectations and whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. The Company uses a weighted average probability based default rate model to determine the expected credit loss.

Impairment assessment for trade receivables and contract assets

A significant portion of contract assets and trade receivables of the Company is related to the Global Services business (GSB) wherein revenue is recognised over time. The Company uses the simplified approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109: Financial Instruments to calculate the expected lifetime credit loss for receivable and contract assets from the GSB. Given the differences in size, nature and contractual and operational risks of each contract, in assessing the recoverability of receivable, contract assets and expected lifetime credit loss, the Company assesses credit risk individually for each customer after considering the expected date of billing and collection, interpretation of contractual terms, project status, past history, latest discussion/ correspondence with the customers and legal opinions, wherever applicable.

For other businesses, a provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables and contract assets for other businesses are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods for which a provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109.

NOTE 4: PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

(₹ in crores)

	Freehold land	Buildings#	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Data processing equipments	Office equipments	Electrical fittings	Vehicles	Right of Use asset - Land	Right of Use asset - Plant & Machinery	Right of Use asset - Buildings	Total
Cost												
As at April 01, 2022	**79**	**533**	**2,777**	**27**	**88**	**18**	**80**	**15**	**20**	**49**	**47**	**3,733**
Additions	-	14	77	7	8	3	7	1	-	-	7	124
Asset disclosed as asset held for sale	-	-	(77)	(0)	(3)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(81)
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(21)	(19)	(1)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(2)	-	-	(15)	(63)
As at March 31, 2023	**79**	**526**	**2,758**	**33**	**88**	**20**	**87**	**14**	**20**	**49**	**39**	**3,713**
Additions	-	18	70	0	4	0	7	1	-	-	13	113
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(19)	(39)	(5)	(7)	(2)	(4)	(3)	-	-	(15)	(94)
As at March 31, 2024	**79**	**525**	**2,789**	**28**	**85**	**18**	**90**	**12**	**20**	**49**	**37**	**3,732**
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment												
As at April 01, 2022	**-**	**136**	**1,302**	**16**	**69**	**14**	**41**	**7**	**1**	**12**	**17**	**1,615**
Charge for the year (Continued operations)	-	26	134	2	8	2	7	2	0	4	9	194
Charge for the year (Discontinued operations) (refer note 15)	-	-	10	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	12
Assets disclosed as asset held for sale (refer note 15)	-	-	(23)	(0)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(25)
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(3)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(1)	-	-	(14)	(28)
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**159**	**1,417**	**18**	**75**	**14**	**48**	**8**	**1**	**16**	**12**	**1,769**
Charge for the year	-	24	134	3	6	2	7	2	0	4	9	191
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(7)	(24)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(2)	-	-	(8)	(54)
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**176**	**1,527**	**18**	**76**	**14**	**52**	**8**	**1**	**20**	**13**	**1,905**
Net Book Value :												
As at March 31, 2024	**79**	**349**	**1,262**	**10**	**9**	**4**	**38**	**4**	**19**	**29**	**24**	**1,827**
As at March 31, 2023	**79**	**367**	**1,341**	**15**	**13**	**6**	**39**	**6**	**19**	**33**	**27**	**1,944**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Movement in Capital work in progress	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	**55**	**65**
Additions during the year	60	106
Capitalised during the year	(99)	(116)
Closing balance	**16**	**55**

Capital work in progress mainly comprises amounts pertaining to plant & machinery, building and Data processing equipments.

 # Buildings include those constructed on leasehold land:

Movement in Capital work in progress	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gross Block	358	357
Depreciation for the year	14	14
Accumulated depreciation	105	91
Net Block	**253**	**266**

Refer note 18 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

Refer note 36 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant & equipments.

No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

Title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Projects in progress				
Fiber project	7	-	-	7
Fiber cable project	5	-	-	5
Others	1	2	1	4
	13	**2**	**1**	**16**

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
Projects in progress			
Fiber cable project	9	3	12
Fiber project	36	0	36
Others	7	0	7
	52	**3**	**55**

There are no material overdues compared to original plans as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The Company evaluates completion of the projects based on its original plan which includes certain projects relating to research and development monitored on an ongoing basis.

Details of Leases :

The note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee. The Company has taken land, various offices and plant and machinery on lease. Rental contracts for offices and plant and machinery are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 15 years, but have extension options.

(i) Liability recognised in balance sheet

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	53	50
Current	21	30
Total	**74**	**80**

Movement of lease liability

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	80	87
Add: Created during the year	13	7
Less: Deleted during the year	(6)	(1)
Add: Interest accrued during the year	9	8
Less: Rent paid during the year	(22)	(21)
Closing balance	**74**	**80**

(ii) Amount recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest expenses (included in finance cost)	31	9	8
Expenses related to short term leases, low value assets (included as rent in other expenses)	29	7	7

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2024 is ₹ 28 crores. (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 28 crores)

Extension and Termination option :

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases held by the company. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

Commitment for leases not yet commenced on March 31, 2024 was ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023 - ₹ Nil)

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in crores)

	Software/ licenses	Patents	Indefeasible Right of use	Customer acquisition	Total
Cost					
As at April 01, 2022	**74**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**90**
Additions	9	-	-	-	9
Assets disclosed as asset held for sale (refer note 15)	(11)	-	-	-	(11)
Disposals/Adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
As at March 31, 2023	**71**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**87**
Additions	5	-	-	-	5
Disposals/Adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
As at March 31, 2024	**75**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**91**
Accumulated Amortization & Impairment					
As at April 01, 2022	**44**	**9**	**1**	**5**	**59**
Charge for the year (Continued operations)	8	-	-	1	9
Charge for the year (Discontinued operations) (refer note 15)	1	-	-	-	1

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Software/ licenses	Patents	Indefeasible Right of use	Customer acquisition	Total
Assets disclosed as asset held for sale (refer note 15)	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
Disposals/Adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
As at March 31, 2023	**48**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**64**
Charge for the year	6	-	0	0	6
Disposals/Adjustments	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
As at March 31, 2024	**54**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**70**
Net Book Value :					
As at March 31, 2024	**21**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**21**
As at March 31, 2023	**23**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**23**

6 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current investments (unquoted)		
Investment in Subsidiaries		
Equity component of debt instrument (unquoted)		
44,705,928 (March 31, 2023: 44,705,928) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Speedon Network Limited **	-	-
Equity investments at cost (unquoted)		
30,547,469 (March 31, 2023: 30,832,473) Equity shares of Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited of USD 1 each fully paid up	196	198
7,000,000 (March 31, 2023: 7,000,000) Equity shares of Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A of Euro 1 each fully paid-up	40	40
50,000 (March 31, 2023: 50,000) Equity shares of Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0	0
50,000 (March 31, 2023: 50,000) Equity shares of STL Digital Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0	0
50,000 (March 31, 2023: 50,000) Equity shares of Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0	0
1,550,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,550,000) Equity shares of Speedon Network Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up **	-	-
5,000 (March 31, 2023: 5,000) Equity shares of Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited of Euro 1 each fully paid-up	0	0
100% Equity shares of Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited fully paid-up	66	116
1,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,000) Equity shares of Sterlite Tech Holding Inc. USA	0	0
100 (March 31, 2023: 100) Equity shares of Elitecore Technologies SDN, BHD	0	0
1,100 (March 31, 2023: 1,100) Equity shares of PT Sterlite Technologies, Indonesia of IDR 10 Million each, partly paid up IDR 4.2 Million each	2	2
100,000 (March 31, 2023: 100,000) Equity shares of STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A. of EUR 1 each fully paid up	1	1
50 (March 31, 2023: 50) Equity shares of Sterlite Technologies DMCC of AED 1,000 each fully paid up	0	0
100 (March 31, 2023: 100) Equity shares of Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd of AUD 1 each fully paid up	0	0
25,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 25,00,000) Equity shares of STL UK Holdco Limited, UK of GBP 1 each fully paid up	26	26
4,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 4,00,000) Equity shares of STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK of GBP 1 each fully paid up	4	4

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
50,000 (March 31, 2023: 50,000) Equity shares of STL Networks Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	0	0
Investments - Other (unquoted, at fair value through OCI)		
18,683 (March 31, 2023: 18,683) Equity shares of Singularity Healthcare IT Systems Private Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	0	0
Total Investments	**335**	**387**
Total non-current investments		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**335**	**387**
Amount of impairment in the value of investments	32	32

** During the year, impairment of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 4 crores) has been recognised.

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company considered indicators of impairment such as operational losses in previous years, changes in outlook of future profitability among other potential indicators for investments held in subsidiaries and business operations either directly or indirectly.

Speedon Network Limited (SNL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. In the previous year, the fair value less cost to sell of SNL has been determined using replacement cost method using level III inputs by an independent valuer which is lower than its carrying value. The replacement cost was computed using the factors such as number of home passes, the cost to install each home pass, depreciation adjustment and first mover advantage premium. Accordingly, impairment of ₹ 4 crores in the value of investment held was recognised in the previous year.

7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current		
Trade receivables	1,279	1,047
Receivables from related parties (refer note 47)	594	1,137
Less : Loss allowance	(66)	(30)
	1,807	**2,154**
Break-up for security details		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,834	2,162
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	39	22
Total	**1,873**	**2,184**
Less: Loss allowance	(66)	(30)
Total Current trade receivables	**1,807**	**2,154**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly. Also no trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Refer note 18 for information on trade receivables hypothecated as security by the Company.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Trade receivable ageing

March 31, 2024

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	826	510	227	80	14	31	1,668
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	0	1	2	1	12	23	39
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	50	4	-	2	37	53	146
Total	**876**	**515**	**229**	**83**	**63**	**107**	**1,873**

March 31, 2023

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,053	650	73	140	86	19	2,021
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3	19	22
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	53	4	1	27	46	10	141
Total	**1,106**	**654**	**74**	**167**	**135**	**48**	**2,184**

8 LOANS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current		
Loans to related parties (refer note 47)	613	458
Less : Loss allowance	(36)	(21)
Total non-current loans	**577**	**437**
Break-up for security details		
Loans considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans considered good - Unsecured	577	426
Loans - Credit impaired	36	32
Total	**613**	**458**
Less : Loss allowance	(36)	(21)
Total	**577**	**437**
Current		
Loans to employees	0	0
Total current loans	**0**	**0**

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties :

Type of Borrower	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand :		
Other Related Parties		
Speedon Network Limited	36	6%
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	56	9%
Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	233	38%
Sterlite Technologies Holding Inc USA	45	7%
STL Digital Limited	141	24%
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd	3	0%
Sterlite Technologies DMCC	-	0%
STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.	74	12%
STL UK HoldCo Limited, UK	25	4%
Total	**613**	**100%**

Type of Borrower	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand :		
Other Related Parties		
Speedon Network Limited	32	7%
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	39	9%
Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	194	42%
Sterlite Technologies Holding Inc USA	42	9%
STL Digital Limited	63	14%
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd	3	1%
STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.	70	15%
STL UK HoldCo Limited, UK	15	3%
Total	**458**	**100%**

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons/ entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('ultimate beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries other than loans aggregating ₹ 28 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 79 crores) given during the year to STL UK Holdco Limited and Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited, subsidiaries of the Company in the ordinary course of business and in keeping with the applicable regulatory requirements. for onward funding to one of the overseas subsidiary of the Company towards meeting its business requirements. Accordingly, no further disclosures, in this regard, are required.

9 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	6
Other financial assets		
Security deposits	5	8
Financial guarantee receivable	-	1
Others	0	0
Total other non-current financial assets	**5**	**15**
Current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	3	-
Other		
Advances recoverable in cash (Unsecured, considered good)		
Interest accrued on investments/deposits	1	0
Security deposits	8	5
Government grants receivable	55	25
Receivable on sale of Investment in MTCIL	0	13
Discounted bills receivables re-purchased	23	30
Receivable from related party (refer note 47)	16	17
Others*	42	30
Total other current financial assets	**148**	**120**

*This includes expenses incurred on behalf of customer, amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 6 crores). This also includes ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 19 crores) receivable towards sale of building.

Refer note 18 for information on financial assets hypothecated as security by the Company.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

10 OTHER ASSETS AND CONTRACT ASSETS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current (unsecured, considered good)		
Capital advances	3	6
Advance income tax, including TDS (net of provision) (refer note 23B)	22	-
Prepaid expenses	49	38
Total other non-current assets	**74**	**44**
Current (unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses*	42	46
Balances with Government authorities	212	264
Advance to suppliers	88	90
Other advances	16	3
Total other current assets	**358**	**403**

* Includes cost to obtain a contract of ₹ 4 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 4 crores) which is being amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis which is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods and services. The amount amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss in the current year is ₹ 0 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 crores).

Contract assets (Unsecured, considered good)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
- Undisputed	1,066	1,234
- Disputed	194	200
Less: Loss allowance	(61)	(61)
Total Contract assets	**1,199**	**1,373**

Significant changes in Contract assets

Contract assets have decreased from previous year as entity has provided fewer services ahead of agreed billing and payment schedule for fixed price contracts and on account of billing done in current year.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, ₹ 781 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 626 crores) of opening unbilled revenue has been reclassified to Trade receivables upon billing to customers on completion of milestones.

Refer note 18 for information on other assets hypothecated as security by the Company.

11 INVENTORIES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Raw materials [Includes stock in transit ₹ 7 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 7 crores)	86	124
Work-in-progress	18	30
Finished goods [Includes stock in transit ₹ 64 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 48 crores)]	103	141
Stock-in-trade [Includes stock in transit ₹ 11 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 28 crores)]	17	30
Stores, spares, packing materials and others	99	85
Total	**323**	**410**

Amounts recognised in profit or loss :

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounted to ₹ 26 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 20 crores). These were recognised as an expense and included in '(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress & stock-in-trade and Cost of raw materials & components consumed in the statement of profit and loss of the respective years.

Refer note 18 for information on inventories hypothecated as security by the Company.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

12 CURRENT INVESTMENTS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
In mutual funds (At fair value through profit or loss) (unquoted)		
39,743 (March 31, 2023: Nil) units of SBI Liquid fund- Direct Growth Plan	15	-
2,56,960 (March 31, 2023: Nil) units of Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Direct growth plan	10	-
25,296 (March 31, 2023: Nil) units of UTI Liquid Fund - Direct growth plan	10	-
Nil (March 31, 2023: 3,29,964) units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund- Direct Plan- Growth Option	-	40
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**35**	**40**
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Refer note 18 for information on investments hypothecated as security by the Company.

13 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts (in ₹)	156	132
In current accounts (in foreign currency)	28	6
Cash on hand	0	0
TOTAL	**184**	**138**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents.

Refer note 18 for information on cash and cash equivalents hypothecated as security by the Company.

14 OTHER BANK BALANCES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months*	9	2
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	50	50
In unpaid dividend account	4	5
Total other bank balances	**63**	**57**

* Includes ₹ 9 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 crores) held as lien by banks against bank guarantees.

Refer note 18 for information on other bank balances hypothecated as security by the Company.

15 Discontinued operations and assets classified as held for sale

A. Wireless Solution Business

During the previous year, the Company recognised its Wireless Business as discontinued operation and classified certain non-current assets of ₹ 62 crores as assets held for sale. As of March 31, 2023, the Company has recognised an impairment provision of ₹ 52 crores as the difference between the estimated fair value and carrying amount of the assets held for sale.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Assets classified as held for sale		
Property, plant and equipment	-	10
Total assets of disposal group held for sale	**-**	**10**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial performance and cash flow information

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Revenue	8	6
Expenses	-	145
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**8**	**(139)**
Income tax	3	36
Profit / (loss) for the year	**5**	**(103)**
Loss on measurement of fair value less cost to sale of assets held for sale	-	(52)
Income tax on above	-	14
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	**5**	**(141)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**5**	**(65)**
Net cash inflow /(outflow) from operating activities		
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	5	(74)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	-	2
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-	(2)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinued operation	**5**	**(74)**

B. Telecom Software Business

During the previous year ended March 31, 2023, the Company sold the Telecom Software business and recognised a net gain of ₹ 14 crores in accordance with the business transfer agreement after considering charge of certain net assets not transferred.

Financial performance and cash flow information

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Revenue	16	110
Expenses	2	183
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**14**	**(73)**
Income tax	3	17
Profit / (loss) for the year	**11**	**(56)**
Gain (Net off ₹ 45 crores provided for certain net assets not transferred) on sale of business (see note a below)	-	14
Income tax on above gain	-	(3)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	**11**	**(45)**
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	19	19
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	-	18
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-	(1)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinued operation	**19**	**36**

a. Details of the sale of the business

	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Consideration received:	
Cash	95
Carrying amount of net assets sold	(33)
Expenses pertaining to above sale	(3)
Provision for certain asstes not transferred	(45)
Gain on sale of business	14
Income tax expense on gain	(5)
Gain on sale of business after tax	9

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of sale (27 March 2023) were as follows:

	27 March 2023 (₹ in crores)
Property, Plant and Equipment	0
Capital work-in-progress	6
Other Intangible assets	0
Inventories	1
Trade receivables	35
Contract Assets	24
Other current assets	1
Total assets	**67**
Trade payables	2
Contract Liabilities	31
Total liability	**33**
Net assets	**34**

C. Digital Business

During the previous year, the Management entered into a business transfer agreement with its wholly-owned subsidiary to transfer the Digital business on a going concern basis (as a slump sale) with effect from April 1, 2023. Accordingly, the Company has recognised Digital business as a discontinued operation and classified the related assets of ₹ 18 crores and liabilities of ₹ 1 crores as held for sale.

	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Assets classified as held for sale	
Property, plant and equipment	1
Trade receivables	12
Contract assets	4
Other current assets	1
Total assets of disposal group held for sale	**18**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	
Trade payables	1
Total liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	**1**
Net assets of disposal group held for sale	**17**

Financial performance and cash flow information

	27 March 2023
Revenue	31
Expenses	130
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**(99)**
Income tax	26
Profit / (loss) for the year	**(73)**
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income	**(73)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(91)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(1)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	(0)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinued operation	**(92)**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

a. Details of the sale of the business

	(₹ in crores)
Consideration received:	
Cash	18
Carrying amount of net assets sold	18
Expenses pertaining to above sale	0
Provision for certain asstes not transferred	-
Gain on sale of business	-
Income tax expense on gain	0
Gain on sale of business after tax	-

16 SHARE CAPITAL

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Authorised equity share capital (no. crores) : 75.00 (March 31, 2023: 75.00) equity shares of ₹2 each	**150**	**150**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (no. crores) : 39.91 (March 31, 2023: 39.85) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid - up.	80	80
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**80**	**80**

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Nos in crores	₹ in crores	Nos in crores	₹ in crores
At the beginning of the year	39.85	80	39.77	80
Issued during the year against employee stock options	0.06	0	0.08	0
Outstanding at the end of the year	**39.91**	**80**	**39.85**	**80**

b. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shares held by Holding Company and its fellow subsidiaries:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in crores	% holding	No. in crores	% holding
Immediate Holding Company				
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Subsidiary of Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas) (refer note 47)	20.94	52.47%	20.94	52.55%
Vedanta Limited	0.48	1.20%	0.48	1.20%

d. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in the Company

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in crores	% holding	No. in crores	% holding
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Subsidiary of Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas) (refer note 47)	20.94	52.47%	20.94	52.55%

e. Shares reserved for issue under options

For information relating to employees stock options plan, 2010 including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, refer note 33.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

f. Details of shareholding of promoters:

Name of the promoter	Number of shares (No. in crores) as at March 31, 2024	Number of shares (No. in crores) as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of total number of shares as at March 31, 2024	Percentage of total number of shares as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of change during the year ended March 31, 2024	Percentage of change during the year ended March 31, 2023
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius	20.94	20.94	52.47%	52.55%	-0.08%	-0.09%

'Promoters' for the purpose of this disclosure means promoters as defined under Section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013.

g. Details of shares bought back during the 5 years preceding March 31, 2024:

On March 24, 2020, the Board of Directors had approved the buyback of Equity Shares for a total amount not exceeding ₹ 145 Crores, being 9.95% and 9.32% of the aggregate of the total paid-up equity capital and free reserves (including securities premium) of the Company based on the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements, respectively, of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The Company closed the buy back on August 27, 2020. The Company has bought back 88,67,000 shares for ₹ 100 crores (excluding taxes).

h. Details of Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP)

Subsequent to the year end, the Company has issued 88,456,435 equity shares of face value ₹ 2 each at an issue price of ₹ 113.05 per equity share pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) under the provisions of Chapter VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended (the "SEBI ICDR Regulations"), and section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, including the rules made thereunder, each as amended. The promoter's shareholding has decreased from 53.98% to 44.19% pursuant to the QIP issue. The management does not expect any material impact on account of the change in the promoter's shareholding.

17 OTHER EQUITY

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
A. Securities Premium		
Opening balance	34	25
Add: Employees stock options exercised	8	9
Closing balance (A)	**42**	**34**
B. Other reserves		
Capital Reserve	(19)	(19)
Employee Stock Options Outstanding		
Opening balance	26	25
Add: Employee stock option expense for the year (refer note 33)	(5)	10
Less: Employees stock options exercised	(8)	(9)
Closing balance	**13**	**26**
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	2	2
Add : Capital redemption reserve created during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**2**	**2**
General Reserve		
Opening balance	139	139
Closing balance	**139**	**139**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
Opening balance	(23)	5
Add: Cash flow hedge reserve created on currency forward contracts	11	(28)
Add: Cash flow hedge reserve on swap contracts	-	(4)
Less: Amount reclassified to statement of profit and loss	(1)	(6)
Add/(less): Deferred tax	(3)	10
Closing balance	**(16)**	**(23)**
Total other reserves (B)	**118**	**124**
C. Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	1,646	1,587
Profit/(loss) for the year	(127)	75
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit obligation (net of tax)	2	3
Equity dividend (refer note 46)	(40)	(20)
Total retained earnings (C)	**1,481**	**1,646**
Total other equity (A+B+C)	**1,641**	**1,804**

Nature and Purpose of reserves other than retained earnings

Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital Reserve

Capital reserve was created on account of merger of passive infrastructure business of wholly owned subsidiary, Speedon Network Limited, in the year ended March 31, 2017.

General Reserve

General reserve is created out of the amounts transferred from debenture redemption reserve on account of redemption of debentures.

Cash Flow Hedge Reserve

The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk associated with its highly probable forecasted sales and purchases and interest rate risk associated with variable interest rate borrowings as described in note 45. For hedging foreign currency risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts which are designated as cash flow hedges. For hedging interest rate risk, the Company uses interest rate swaps which are also designated as cash flow hedges. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve are reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When the forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (e.g. inventory), the amount recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is adjusted against the carrying amount of the non financial asset.

Employee Stock Options Outstanding

The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under employee stock option plan (ESOP Scheme) approved by shareholders of the Company.

Capital Redemption Reserve

As per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has created a capital redemption reserve (CRR) of 2 Crores against face value of equity shares bought back by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

18 BORROWINGS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current		
Debentures (Secured)		
10,000 (March 31, 2023 : 10,000) 9.10% Non convertible debentures of ₹ 1 lacs each	100	100
2,900 (March 31, 2023 : 2,900) 8.25% Non convertible debentures of ₹ 10 lacs each	290	290
Nil (March 31, 2023 : 1,500) 7.30% Non convertible debentures of ₹ 10 lacs each	-	150
Term loans		
Indian rupee loans from banks (secured)	83	366
Indian rupee loans from NBFC (secured)	100	-
Indian rupee loans from NBFC (unsecured)	78	249
	651	**1,155**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	573	906
Unsecured borrowings	78	249
Total Non-current borrowings	**651**	**1,155**
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed under the head "Current Borrowings"	120	477
Net Amount	**531**	**678**

Notes:

a) 8.25% Non convertible debentures carry 8.25% p.a rate of interest. Total amount of non-convertible debentures is due in 4 equal annual installments starting from FY 2027-28 till FY 2030-31. These non-convertible debentures are secured by way of hypothecation on specified movable fixed assets at Shendra plant (project Gaurav) (both present and future).

b) 7.30% Non convertible debentures carry 7.30% p.a rate of interest. The non convertible debentures have been repaid in FY 2023-24

c) 9.10% Non convertible debentures carry 9.10% p.a rate of interest. Total amount of non-convertible debentures is due in the FY 2025-26. These non-convertible debentures are secured by way of a first pari passu charge over movable fixed assets of the Company, other than assets located at Shendra Aurangabad.

d) Secured Indian rupee term loan from bank amounting to ₹ 83 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 166 crores) carries interest @ One Year MCLR +0.15% p.a. Loan amount was repayable in 12 quarterly instalments from June 2022 of ₹ 20.75 crores per Quarter (excluding interest). The term loan was secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire movable fixed assets (both present and future).

e) Secured Indian rupee term loan from bank amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 200 crores) carries interest @ overnight MCLR. The loan amount was repaid in FY 23-24.

f) Secured Indian rupee term loan from NBFC amounting to ₹ 100 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil) carries interest @ benchmark rate - 11.25% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in FY 2025-26. The term loan is secured by way of first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of entire movable fixed assets of the Company, other than assets located at Shendra, Aurangabad (both present and future).

g) Unsecured Indian rupee term loan from NBFC amounting to ₹ 78 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 74 crores) carries interest @ 6.5% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in FY 2024-25, 2025-26 and 2026-27.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current borrowings		
Working capital demand loans from banks (secured)	775	734
Working capital demand loans from banks (unsecured)	157	-
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings (secured)	83	434
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings (unsecured)	37	43
Commercial paper from bank (unsecured)	300	200
Other loans from banks (secured)	200	714
Other loans from banks (unsecured)	236	166
	1,788	**2,291**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	1,098	1,882
Unsecured borrowings	690	409
Net Amount	**1,788**	**2,291**

Note:

(i) Working capital demand loan from banks is secured by first pari-passu charge on entire current assets of the Company (both present and future) and second pari-passu charge on plant & machinery and other movable fixed assets of the Company. Working capital demand loans have been taken for a period of 7 days to 180 days and carry interest @ 7.65% to 8.30% p.a (March 31, 2023: 6.85 % to 8.60% p.a).

(ii) Commercial Papers are unsecured and are generally taken for a period from 60 Days to 180 days and carry interest @ 8.20% to 9.00% p.a (March 31, 2023: 7.55% to 8.40% p.a).

(iii) Other loans include buyer's credit arrangements (secured) and export packing credit (secured and unsecured). These secured loans are secured by hypothecation of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and trade receivables. Export packing credit is taken for a period ranging from 30-180 days. Interest rate for both the products range from 4.46% - 8.30% p.a (March 31, 2023: 3.26% - 8.05% p.a).

Borrowing secured against current assets :

The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts except as disclosed in Note no.49.

Utilisation of borrowed funds :

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or ;

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The borrowings obtained by the Company during the year from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Cash and cash equivalents	184	138
Current investments*	85	90
Current borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	(1,788)	(2,291)
Non-current borrowings	(531)	(678)
Net Debt	**(2,050)**	**(2,741)**

The amount of net debt considering the amount of lease liability of ₹ 74 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 80 crores) and Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA) of ₹ 207 crores (March 31, 2023 : Nil) is ₹ 2,331 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 2,821 crores). For movement of lease liability refer note 4.

* includes other bank balance of ₹ 50 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 50 crores) with respect to fixed deposit excluding deposits held as lien by banks against bank guarantees. These fixed deposits can be encashed by the Company at any time without any major penalties.

Movement of Borrowings (current and non current)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**2,969**	**2,579**
Cashflows	(650)	394
Interest expense	232	254
Interest paid	(232)	(254)
Forex adjustment	(0)	(4)
Closing balance	**2,319**	**2,969**

Movement of Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**-**	**-**
Cashflows	207	-
Interest expense	4	-
Interest paid	(4)	-
Forex adjustment	-	-
Closing balance	**207**	**-**

Cash and cash equivalent

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**138**	**275**
Cashflows	46	(137)
Closing balance	**184**	**138**

Current Investments

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**90**	**110**
Cashflows	(5)	(20)
Fair value adjustments	-	-
Closing balance	**85**	**90**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current		
Financial Assets		
Pari Passu Charge		
Current Investments	35	40
Loans	0	0
Trade Receivables	1,807	2,154
Cash and Cash Equivalents	184	138
Other Bank Balances	63	57
Other Current Financial Assets	148	120
Non Financial Assets		
Pari Passu Charge		
Inventories	323	410
Contract Assets	1,199	1,373
Other Current Assets	358	402
Total Current Assets pledged as security	**4,117**	**4,694**
Non Current Assets		
Exclusive Charge		
Right of Use asset	-	8
Buildings	-	158
Pari Passu Charge		
Freehold Land	28	28
Buildings	86	125
Plant & Machinery	1,262	1,341
Furnitures & Fixtures	10	12
Data Processing Equipments	9	13
Office Equipments	4	5
Electrical Fittings	38	39
Vehicles	4	6
Capital Work in Progress	16	55
Total Non Current Assets pledged as security	**1,457**	**1,790**
Total Assets pledged as security	**5,574**	**6,484**

19 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current		
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	1	7
Deposits from vendors	2	3
Others	1	0
Total non-current financial liabilities	**4**	**10**
Current		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	1	21
	1	**21**

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Other		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0	0
Unclaimed dividend*	4	5
Deposits from customers	0	0
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	26	113
Employee benefits payable	48	84
Others	2	2
	80	**204**
Total other financial liabilities	**81**	**225**

* There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

20 TRADE PAYABLES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises (refer note 39)	167	312
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 47)	703	352
Acceptances	223	236
Others	1,184	1,186
	2,110	1,774
Total Trade Payables	**2,277**	**2,086**

Trade payable ageing (₹ in crores)

March 31, 2024

	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME-undisputed	-	91	72	4	0	0	167
(ii) Others-undisputed	297	905	763	102	21	22	2,110
Total	**297**	**996**	**835**	**106**	**21**	**22**	**2,277**

March 31, 2023

	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME-undisputed	-	200	111	1	0	0	312
(ii) Others-undisputed	672	843	239	11	12	6	1,774
Total	**672**	**1,034**	**350**	**12**	**12**	**6**	**2,086**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

21 PROVISIONS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current		
Provision for warranty	0	0
Total non-current provision	**0**	**0**
Current		
Provision for litigations / contingencies (refer note 37)	36	66
Total current provision	**36**	**66**

Provision for litigations / contingencies :

The provision of ₹ 36 Crores as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 66 Crores) is towards contingencies in respect of disputed claims against the Company as described in note 37, quantum of outflow and timing of which is presently unascertainable.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
At the beginning of the year	66	24
Addition during the year	-	42
Utilized / Payment made during the year	(30)	-
At the end of the year	**36**	**66**
Current portion	36	66
Non-current portion	0	0

Provision for warranty

The Company has given warranty on network software and licences sold to customers. The timing of the outflow is expected to be within a period of eighteen months from the date of sale of telecom software products. Movement in provision for warranty is given below :

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
At the beginning of the year	0	2
Arising during the year	0	0
Utilized during the year	(0)	(2)
At the end of the year	**0**	**0**
Current portion	-	-
Non-current portion	0	0

22 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Contract liabilities		
Unearned revenue	-	8
Advance from customers	205	155
Total contract liabilities	**205**	**163**

Significant changes in Contract liabilities

During the year the Company has recognized revenue of ₹ 8 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 20 crores) arising from opening unearned revenue. Unearned revenue has decreased in current year as entity has recognised revenue from opening unearned revenue. The movement in advance from customers is on account of advances received and utilised during the year.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current		
Indirect taxes payable	-	35
Withholding taxes (TDS) payable	3	8
Others	30	16
Total other current liabilities	**33**	**59**

23A: DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation for financial reporting	133	127
Impact of fair valuation of Land as at Ind AS transition date	11	11
Right of Use assets	18	20
Impact of difference in revenue recognition under income tax and Ind AS	-	25
Others	-	2
Total deferred tax liability (A)	**162**	**185**
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debtors and other assets, allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	79	62
Expenditure allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	54	16
Provision for inventory	7	17
Provision for litigations / contingencies	9	17
Deferred tax asset on business losses as per income tax	6	-
Lease Liability	18	20
Impact of difference in revenue recognition under income tax and Ind AS	2	-
Net movement of cash flow hedges	-	1
Others	11	8
Total deferred tax asset (B)	**186**	**141**
Net deferred tax (assets) / liability (A-B)	**(24)**	**44**

Reconciliation of deferred tax liability

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening deferred tax liability, net	44	56
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in statement of profit and loss	(71)	(4)
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in OCI	4	(8)
Closing deferred tax liability, net	**(24)**	**44**

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Profit or loss section		
Current tax related to continuing operation	25	102
Current tax related to discontinued operation	6	(91)
Deferred tax	(71)	(4)
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(40)**	**7**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

OCI section

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year		
Net (gain)/loss on movement in cash flow hedges	3	(9)
Re-measurement loss of defined employee benefit plans	1	1
Income tax charged through OCI	**4**	**(8)**

Reconciliation of tax expense

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Accounting profit before income tax from continuing and discontinued operations	(167)	83
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2022: 25.17%)	(42)	21
Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous years	(16)	0
Tax benefits under various sections of Income tax Act, 1961	2	(12)
Other adjustments	16	(2)
Income tax expense	**(40)**	**7**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(40)**	**7**

23B: CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening Current tax liabilities/(assets)	0	(58)
Add: Current tax payable for the year- Continued operations	25	102
Add: Current tax payable for the year- Discontinued operations	6	(91)
Add/(Less): Tax paid (Net of refunds)	(53)	47
Add/(less) : Other adjustments	-	0
Total current tax liabilities/(assets)	**(22)**	**0**

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

24 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non Current		
Provision for gratuity	19	14
Total non-current employee benefit obligations	**19**	**14**
Current		
Provision for gratuity	6	10
Provision for compensated absences	14	17
Total current employee benefit obligations	**20**	**27**

i) Compensated Absences

The compensated absences cover the Company's liability for sick and privilege leave. The entire amount is presented as current since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Compensated absences not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	11	15

ii) Post employment benefit obligation - Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (amended). Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimate of expected gratuity payments.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	34	37
Current service cost	4	6
Interest cost	3	3
Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments	(2)	(1)
Actuarial (gain)/loss		
- Due to change in Financial Assumptions	0	(1)
- Due to Experience	(2)	(4)
Benefits paid	(9)	(6)
Defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**28**	**34**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	11	4
Interest Income	1	0
Contribution by employer	(0)	11
Benefits paid	(9)	(4)
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	(0)	(0)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3**	**11**

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 6 crores (Actual contribution for the year ended March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 crore) to its gratuity plan in FY 2024-25.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 %	March 31, 2023 %
Insurance Fund with Life Insurance Corporation of India	100	100

The fair value of planned assets represents the amount as confirmed by the fund.

Details of defined benefit obligation

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Present value of defined benefit obligation	28	34
Fair value of plan assets	(3)	(11)
Net defined benefit liability	**25**	**23**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Present value of funded obligations	28	34
Fair value of plan assets	(3)	(11)
Deficit of funded plan (A)	**25**	**23**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company has no legal obligation to settle the deficit in the funded plans with an immediate contribution or additional one off contributions. The Company intends to continue to contribute the defined benefit plans as per the demand from LIC of India.

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current service cost	4	6
Interest cost	3	3
Expected return on plan assets	(1)	0
Net benefit expense*	**6**	**9**

* The above includes employee benefit expenses of ₹ Nil crores (March 31, 2023 ₹ 3 crores) with respect to discontinued operations.

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI):

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(2)	(5)
Return on Plan Assets (Excluding Interest Income)	0	0
Net (income)/expense for the year recognized in OCI	(2)	(5)

The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation are shown below:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Discount rate	7.21%	7.41%
Expected rate of return on plan asset	7.21%	7.41%
Employee turnover	10.00%	10.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality rate during employment	India assumed lives mortality 2012-14(Urban)	India assumed lives mortality 2012-14(Urban)

The estimated future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the effect of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Sensitivity Analysis

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
+1% Change in discount rate	(1)	(2)
-1% Change in discount rate	2	2
+1% Change in rate of salary increase	2	2
-1% Change in rate of salary increase	(1)	(2)
+1% Change in rate of employee turnover	(0)	(0)
-1% Change in rate of employee turnover	0	0

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below :

Asset volatility:

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Plan assets are maintained with fund manager, LIC of India.

The Company's assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by public sector insurance company (LIC of India). LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years. The plan asset mix is in compliance with the requirements of the respective local regulations.

Changes in bond yields:

A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

Future salary escalation and inflation risk:

Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this risk.

Life expectancy

Increases in life expectancy of employee will result in an increase in the plan liabilities. This is particularly significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 7 years (March 31, 2023 - 8 years). The expected maturity analysis of gratuity is as follows:

Maturity Analysis of defined benefit obligation:

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows :

(₹ in crores)

	March 31, 2024 (Funded)	March 31, 2023 (Funded)
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting :		
Less than 1 year	6	6
Between 1 to 2 years	2	3
Between 3 to 5 years	8	9
Over 5 years	32	41

25 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products		
- Finished goods	2,193	3,551
- Traded goods	346	163
Revenue from sale of products	**2,539**	**3,714**
Revenue from Global Services Business (GSB):		
- Network integration projects	1,084	1,208
- Sale of services - annual maintenance contracts (AMC)	216	141
Revenue from Global Services Business (GSB)	**1,300**	**1,349**
Revenue from software products/licenses and implementation activities	13	3
Revenue from sale of services	31	180
	3,883	**5,246**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Other operating revenue		
- Scrap sales	25	42
- Other operating income*	18	19
- Export incentives*	26	49
Revenue from operations	**3,952**	**5,356**

Revenue disaggregation in terms of nature of goods and services has been included above.

The total contract price of ₹ 3,906 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 5,259 crores) is reduced by the consideration of ₹ 18 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 13 crores) towards variable components and ₹ 5 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil) towards financing components.

Refer note 2 and 3 for accounting policy and significant judgements, respectively.

The Company's unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which mainly pertain to GSB projects and AMC contracts can vary due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates or other relevant economic factors. The aggregate value of unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is ₹ 3,966 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 3,950 crores) which is expected to be recognised over a period of one to eight years. Amount of unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations does not include contracts with original expected duration of one year or less since the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115.

Revenue from sale of services pertains to shipment services provided after transfer of control of the goods to the customers in accordance with the contract.

*This relates to government grants pertaining to indirect tax benefits availed under Industrial Promotion Scheme, Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme.

26 OTHER INCOME

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Royalty Income (refer note 47)	45	38
Profit on buyback of shares by subsidiary	2	15
Management Fees (refer note 47)	44	34
Rental Income (refer note 47)	0	1
Profit on sale of assets, net	5	0
Dividend income (refer note 47)	17	47
Interest on income tax refund	2	-
Miscellaneous Income	15	11
	130	**146**
Interest income on :		
- Bank deposits	4	5
- Loans to related parties (refer note 47)	37	22
Gain/(loss) on investment measured at FVTPL, net	2	2
	43	**29**
Total other income	**173**	**175**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

27 COST OF RAW MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS CONSUMED

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Inventory at the beginning of the year (refer note 11)	124	122
Add : Purchases	1,868	2,504
Less : Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 11)	(86)	(124)
Cost of raw material & components consumed	**1,906**	**2,502**
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		
Opening inventories		
Stock-in-trade	30	8
Work-in-progress	30	51
Finished goods	141	214
	201	**273**
Closing inventories		
Stock-in-trade	17	30
Work-in-progress	18	30
Finished goods	103	141
	138	**201**
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	**63**	**72**

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Salaries, wages and bonus	321	431
Contribution to provident fund (refer note below)	11	11
Gratuity expenses (refer note 24)	6	5
Employees stock option expense (refer note 33)	(5)	7
Staff welfare expenses	13	23
Total Employee benefit expense	**346**	**477**

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company has a provident fund plan which is a defined contribution plan. Contributions are made to provident fund administered by the Government in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per local regulations. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The Company has recognised the following expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year :

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	11	11
Total	**11**	**11**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

29 OTHER EXPENSES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Consumption of stores and spares	85	149
Consumption of packing materials	50	96
Power, fuel and water*	123	176
Labour Charges	75	78
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	3	3
Plant & Machinery	14	16
Others	24	25
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses (refer note 43)	6	8
Sales commission	16	13
Sales promotion	72	103
Carriage outwards	88	264
Rent	7	7
Insurance	18	22
Legal and professional fees	99	106
Rates and taxes	34	12
Travelling and conveyance	23	37
Subcontracting charges for Network Maintenance	113	98
IT Expenses	39	44
Bad debts/ advances written off	0	-
Directors sitting fee and commission	2	0
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	3	4
Exchange difference, (net)	2	-
Distributorship and manufacturing margin adjustment to related parties (refer note 47)	225	15
Research and development expenses (refer note 40)		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	20	17
- Raw materials consumed	1	5
- General expenses	8	17
Total Research and development expenses	29	39
Less: Amount transferred to individual expense line item	(29)	(39)
	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	34	41
Total other expenses	**1,155**	**1,317**

*Net of government grant of ₹ 7 Crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 10 Crores) pertaining to refund of electricity expenses under Industrial Promotion Scheme.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Payment to auditor		
As auditor:		
Audit fee (including limited reviews and audit of consolidated financial statements)	1.69	1.93
Reimbursement of expenses	0.59	0.08
Tax audit fee	0.08	0.08
Other services	-	1.53
In other capacity:		
Other services (including certification fees)	0.22	0.44
	2.58	**4.06**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

30 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	178	181
Depreciation of right of use assets	13	13
Amortisation of intangible assets	6	9
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**197**	**203**

31 FINANCE COST

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	236	254
Interest on lease liabilities	9	8
Bank charges	45	11
Others	4	7
Total finance cost	**294**	**280**

32 TAX EXPENSE

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current tax relating to continuing operations*	25	102
Deferred tax#	(71)	(4)
Total tax expense	**(46)**	**98**

Refer note 15 and 23 for details on income tax with respect to discontinued operation.

* For current year, the current tax expense includes charge of ₹ 25 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 24 crores) pertaining to current tax of earlier years.

For current year, the deferred tax includes credit of ₹ 9 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 24 crores) for adjustment pertaining to deferred tax of earlier years.

33 EMPLOYEE SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Company has established employees stock options plan, 2010 (“ESOP Scheme”) for its employees pursuant to the special resolution passed by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on July 14, 2010. The employee stock option plan is designed to provide incentives to the employees of the Company to deliver long-term returns and is an equity settled plan. The ESOP Scheme is administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Participation in the plan is at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee’s discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the ESOP Scheme or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Options granted under ESOP scheme would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company has approved multiple grants with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment with the Company and hence, the options would vest with passage of time. In addition to this, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee may also specify certain performance parameters subject to which the options would vest. Such options would vest when the performance parameters are met.

Once vested, the options remain exercisable for a period of maximum five years. Options granted under the plan are for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights. On exercise, each option is convertible into one equity share. The exercise price is ₹ 2 per option.

The Company has credited ₹ 5 crores (charged ₹ 9 crores in March 31, 2023) to the statement of profit and loss in respect of options granted under ESOP scheme.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

a) Set Out Below is the summary of options granted under the plan.

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2024	
	Average Exercise price per share option (₹)	Number of Options	Average Exercise price per share option (₹)	Number of Options
Opening Balance	2	2,779,847	2	2,931,471
Granted during the year	2	1,007,517	2	1,400,990
Exercised during the year	2	(535,742)	2	(823,648)
Expired/cancelled during the year	2	(1,658,407)	2	(728,966)
Closing Balance		**1,593,215**		**2,779,847**
Vested and Exercisable		559,246		610,633

Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2024 is ₹150 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 164).

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices.

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price (₹)	Share options outstanding on March 31, 2024	Share options outstanding on March 31, 2023
April 30, 2014	June 01, 2024	2	-	750
March 30, 2015	June 01, 2025	2	6,000	13,000
July 13, 2016	June 01, 2025	2	2,090	2,984
July 25, 2016	August 01, 2026	2	5,950	9,470
July 19, 2017	August 01, 2027	2	12,679	32,946
October 16, 2017	October 16, 2027	2	-	7,180
January 17, 2018	January 17, 2028	2	320	1,220
July 19, 2018	August 01, 2028	2	58,351	131,997
January 24, 2019	January 25, 2027	2	-	25,425
October 24, 2019	October 24, 2029	2	139,756	320,212
July 22, 2020	July 31, 2030	2	161,728	380,132
January 19, 2021	January 19, 2031	2	15,563	18,603
July 21, 2021	July 31, 2030	2	-	23,381
July 21, 2021	July 31, 2031	2	134,250	280,553
January 18, 2022	January 18, 2032	2	19,324	30,393
July 19, 2022	July 31, 2031	2	-	72,280
July 19, 2022	July 31, 2032	2	230,308	1,360,356
January 25, 2023	January 26, 2033	2	68,965	68,965
July 26, 2023	July 31, 2033	2	737,931	-
Total			**1,593,215**	**2,779,847**

Weighted Average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at the end of the period	3.08	3.23

b) Fair Value of the options granted during the year

During the current year nomination and remuneration committee has approved one grant. Following are the details of assumptions under the grant, related vesting conditions and fair valuation model used based on the nature of vesting.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Date of Grant- July 26, 2023

The Company has granted 13,41,143 options under ESOP scheme based on following criteria and related assumptions

1. Vesting criteria - Assured vesting of 25% options in four years subject to continuous employment with the Company.

   Fair Valuation Method- Black Scholes options Pricing Model

Variables	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
	August 01, 2024	August 01, 2025	August 01, 2026	August 01, 2027
Share price at Grant Date	148.60	148.60	148.60	148.60
Volatility	38.20%	38.20%	38.20%	38.20%
Risk Free rate	7.03%	7.03%	7.03%	7.03%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52
Dividend Yield	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%
Outputs				
Option Fair value	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.7
Vesting Percentage	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Fair Value of the option (Black Scholes Model)				**144.7**

2. Vesting criteria - 25% Vesting based on share price performance (SPP)

   Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

   Vesting of these options is dependent on the share price performance (SPP) conditions of FY 2023-24 identified by Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company and comparator group companies:

   - the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
   - Risk free interest rate of the country where stock of comparator group is listed
   - Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
   - Estimate of correlation coefficients for each pair of company

   Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	
Share price at Grant Date	148.60
Volatility	28.90%
Risk Free rate	7.03%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00
Life of the Option	0.81
Dividend Yield	0.59%
Fair Value of the option	**56.10**

3. Vesting criteria - 50% Vesting based on achivement of target EBITDA

   Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

   Vesting of these options is dependent on the achivement of target EBITDA during the performance of FY 2023-24 as per the criteria determined by Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company :

   - the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
   - Risk free interest rate of the company
   - Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
   - Estimate of EBITDA as per approved business plan

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	
Share price at Grant Date	148.60
Volatility	28.90%
Risk Free rate	7.03%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00
Life of the Option	0.81
Dividend Yield	0.59%
Fair Value of the option	**93.60**

34 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

The following table shows the computation of basic and diluted EPS.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	(143)	335
Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	16	(260)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	**40.05**	**39.81**
Adjustments for calculation of diluted EPS:		
Employee stock options outstanding during the year	0.28	0.35
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	40.34	40.16
Earnings per share		
Basic		
From continuing operations	(3.58)	8.42
From discontinued operations	0.41	(6.53)
From continuing and discontinued operations	(3.17)	1.89
Diluted		
From continuing operations	(3.58)	8.42
From discontinued operations	0.41	(6.53)
From continuing and discontinued operations	(3.17)	1.89

Options granted to employees under the ESOP Scheme 2010 are considered to be potential equity shares. They have been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive. The options have not been included in the determination of basic earnings per share. Details relating to the options are given in note 33.

35 CODE ON SOCIAL SECURITY, 2020

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 have been released by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on November 13, 2020.
The Company is in the process of assessing the additional impact on Provident Fund contributions and on Gratuity liability contributions and will complete their evaluation and give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which the rules that are notified become effective.

36 CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

a] Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not recognised for (net of advances) are ₹ 28 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 43 crores)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

b] The company has imported certain machinery under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme and accordingly has export obligation as per details below :

(₹ in crores)

Year of Issue	Year upto which export obligation to be fulfilled	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
2022-23	2028-29	-	45
2023-24	2029-30	19	-

In this respect, the Company has given bonds of ₹ 456 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 665 crores) to the Commissioner of Customs. The Company expects to fulfil the export obligation within prescribed time.

c] For commitments relating to lease arrangements please refer note 4.

37 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

		March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
1.	Disputed liabilities		
	a) Excise and Customs duty*	90	90
	b) Goods and Services tax*	4	3
	c) Income tax*	14	14
	d) Claims lodged by a bank against the company#	19	19
		127	**126**

* Excludes interest and penalties if any. The above matters pertain to certain disallowances/demand raised by respective authorities.

2. The Company had issued Corporate guarantees amounting to ₹ 114 crores to the Income tax Authorities in FY 2003-04 on behalf of the Group companies. The matter against which corporate guarantee was paid by STL was decided in favour of the Group companies by both ITAT and HC orders against which the Department has filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. The above corporate guarantee is backed by the corporate guarantee issued by Volcan Investments Limited (refer note 47) in the favour of the Company.

In an earlier year, one of the Bankers of the Company had wrongly paid an amount of ₹ 19 crores under the letter of credit facility. The letter of credit towards import consignment was not accepted by the Company, owing to discrepancies in the documents. Thereafter, the bank filed claim against the Company in the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT). Against the DRT Order dated October 28, 2010, the parties had filed cross appeals before the Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal. The Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal vide its Order dated January 28, 2015 has allowed the appeal filed by the Company and has dismissed the appeal filed by the bank. The bank has challenged the said order in Writ petition before the Bombay High Court. The management doesn't expect the claim to succeed and accordingly no provision for the contingent liability has been recognised in the financial statements.

In the FY21-22, the Company had received show cause notices with respect to 4 Service tax registrations of ₹57 crores each demanding service tax on difference between value of services appearing in 26AS (at legal entity level) vis-à-vis respective service tax registrations for the period 2016-17. Out of these 4 show cause notices, 3 cases were heard and got converted in Order, by subsuming 2 orders and dropping the demand of ₹5.61 crores and thereby confirming the demand of ₹50.72 crores. Management has assessed the said case and it is not required to be disclosed as contingent liability as it is erroneous in nature and the probability of an unfavourable outcome is remote.

3. The Company has not provided for disputed liabilities disclosed above arising from disallowances made in assessments which are pending with different appellate authorities for its decision. The Company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No liability has been accrued in the financial statements for the demands raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. In respect of the claims against the company not acknowledged as debts as above, the management does not expect these claims to succeed. It is not practicable to indicate the uncertainties which may affect the future outcome and estimate the financial effect of the above liabilities.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

4. The Company has certain on-going litigations by/or against the Company with respect to tax and other legal matters, other than those disclosed above. The Company believes that it has sufficient and strong arguments on facts as well as on point of law and accordingly no provision/disclosure in this regard has been considered in the financial statements.

38 DETAILS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES GIVEN TO SUBSIDIARIES

The details are provided as required by regulation 53 (f) read with Para A of Schedule V to SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Name of Subsidiary	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Outstanding amount	Maximum balance	Outstanding amount	Maximum balance
Speedon Network Limited (net of loss allowance)	36	35	32	17
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	56	382	39	267
Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	233	258	194	194
Sterlite Technologies Holding Inc USA	45	45	42	45
STL Digital Limited	141	461	63	63
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd	3	3	3	3
Sterlite Technologies DMCC	-	-	-	12
STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.	74	75	70	70
STL UK HoldCo Limited, UK	25	25	15	15
Total	**613**		**458**	

39 DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MSMED ACT, 2006

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

		March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
(a)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year		
	Principal amount due to supplier*	167	312
	Interest amount due to supplier	2	1
(b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	5	4
(e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Amount due to Micro and Small enterprises are disclosed on the basis of information available with the Company regarding status of the suppliers as Micro and Small enterprises.

40 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

STL through its extensive research capabilities, constant innovation and unique capabilities at following R&D centres is able to provide customers end to end solutions from manufacturing of cable to system integration to providing software products required by telecom players:

- **Aurangabad –** R&D activities to manufacture cable which can cater most bandwidth demand.
- **Gurgaon -** R&D activities to design, build, manage broadband network for global service providers, smart cities, rural broadband etc.
- **Pune -** R&D activities for Product Engineering towards Programmable Networking & Intelligence.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Capital expenditure		
- Plants and machinery - capitalized during the year	-	2
- IT Equipments - capitalized during the year	2	0
	2	**2**
Revenue expenditure		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	20	17
- Raw materials consumed	1	5
- General expenses	8	17
Total	**29**	**39**

The company has three Research and Development Centres. Centre wise breakup of expenditure is as follows :

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Sterlite Technologies - Aurangabad		
- Capital Expenditure	2	2
- Revenue Expenditure	19	21
	21	**23**
Sterlite Technologies - Silvassa		
- Capital Expenditure	-	-
- Revenue Expenditure	9	13
	9	**13**
Sterlite Technologies - Pune		
- Capital Expenditure	-	-
- Revenue Expenditure	0	5
	0	**5**

41 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE RATIOS

		March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)	Variance	Note
A.	**Performance Ratios**				
	Net profit ratio (Profit after tax and exceptional items from continuing operations) / (Revenue from operations)	-4%	6%	-158%	(i)
	Net capital turnover ratio (Revenue from operations) / (Closing working capital excluding current maturities of long term debt)	(9.16)	21.31	-143%	(i)
	Return on capital employed (Profit before exceptional items, interest and tax from continuing operations) / (Closing capital employed*)	3%	15%	-82%	(i)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

		March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)	Variance	Note
	Return on equity ratio (Profit after exceptional items and tax from continuing operations) / (Average shareholder's equity)	-8%	18%	-144%	(i)
	Return on investment (Profit before exceptional items, interest and tax from continuing operations) / (Closing total assets)	1%	9%	-84%	(i)
	Debt service coverage ratio [Profit before interest, depreciation, amortisation and tax after exceptional items from continuing operations/ (finance cost + principal long term loan repaid during the period)]	0.31	1.31	-76%	
B.	**Leverage Ratios**				
	Debt-equity ratio (Total borrowings (-) cash and cash equivalents and current investments) / (Total equity)	1.19	1.45	-18%	
C.	**Liquidity Ratios**				
	Current ratio (Current assets) / (Current liabilities excluding current maturities of long term debt)	0.91	1.06	-14%	
D.	**Activity Ratio**				
	Inventory turnover ratio (Cost of goods sold) / (Closing inventory)	7.04	6.71	5%	
	Trade receivables turnover ratio (Revenue from operations) / (Closing current trade receivables)	2.19	2.49	-12%	
	Trade payables turnover ratio (Cost of goods sold) / (Closing trade payable)	1.00	1.32	-24%	

*Closing capital employed = Tangible net worth + Gross debt + Deferred tax liability

Note: Explanation for change in ratio by more than 25%

(i) The variation in above ratios is on account of lower profitability and revenue.

42 RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck- off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956, except as reported below.

(₹ in crores)

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transaction	Balance as on March 31, 2024	Balance as on 31st March 2023	Relationship with the struck off compay
Curinnov Services Private Limited	Payable for services	0	0	Not a related party
Igus India Private Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party
Arun Timbers Private Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party
Tarun Info Solutions Private Limited	Payable for services	-	1	Not a related party
Shubhankit Infra Private Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party
Precision Electronics Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party
Overarching Solutions Private Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party

43 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company has spent an amount of ₹ 6 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 8 crs) during the year as required under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the areas of education, healthcare, woman empowerment and environment. The amount was spent by way of contribution to Sterlite Tech Foundation of ₹ 6 crores (refer note 47).

(a) Details of CSR expenditure:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Amount required to be spent during the year	6	8
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
Brought forward from last year	-	-
Short fall for pervious year spent now	-	-
Spent during the year for current year	6	8
Carried forward to next year (short)/excess	-	-
Amount of cumulative shortfall at the end of the year	-	-

(b) Details of ongoing CSR projects under Section 135(6) of the Act:

Balance as at April 01, 2023		Amount spent during the year			Balance as at March 31, 2024	
With the Company	In separate CSR Account	Amount required to be spent during the year	From the company's bank account	From Separate CSR Unspent account	With the company*	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
N.A.						

(c) Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects:

Balance unspent as at April 01, 2023	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance unspent as at March 31, 2024
-	-	6	6	-

(d) Details of excess CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act

Balance excess spent as at April 01, 2023	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance (short)/excess spent as at March 31, 2024
-	6	6	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

44 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments, loans, trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits and other financial assets that arise directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the activities to manage these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes should be undertaken.

The Risk Management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are approved and reviewed regularly by the Board to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The risks to which Company is exposed and related risk management policies are summarised below -

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk mainly includes loans given and borrowings, financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency, investments in quoted instruments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt, derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rate primarily relates to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company is exposed to the interest rate fluctuation in domestic as well as foreign currency borrowing. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate borrowings. At March 31, 2024, approximately 92% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (March 31, 2023: 88%).

The exposure of the company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Variable rate borrowings	183	366
Fixed rate borrowings	2,136	2,073
Total borrowings	**2,319**	**2,439**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the interest rates on borrowings at variable interest rate. With all the other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity Decrease/ (increase)
March 31, 2024		
Base Rate	+50	0.92
Base Rate	-50	(0.92)
March 31, 2023		
Base Rate	+50	1.83
Base Rate	-50	(1.83)

Foreign currency risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD, EURO and GBP. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (₹). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the ₹ cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The Company has a policy to keep minimum forex exposure on the books that are likely to occur within a 15-month period for hedges of forecasted sales and purchases. As per the risk management policy, foreign exchange forward contracts are taken to hedge its exposure in the foreign currency risk. During the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, the company did not have any hedging instruments with terms which were not aligned with those of the hedged items.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the underlying exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Out of total foreign currency exposure the Company has hedged the significant exposure as at March 31, 2024 and as at March 31, 2023.

The Company exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the year expressed in ₹ are as follows

March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Assets	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD	AED
Trade receivable	315	142	121	15	3
Bank Balances	-	10	19	-	-
Loans	45	75	258	3	-
Derivative Assets					
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Sell foreign currency	238	114	283	13	1
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**122**	**113**	**115**	**5**	**2**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Liabilities	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD	AED
Bank Loan	42	24	-	-	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant & equipments	2	1	-	-	-
Trade Payables	226	12	41	10	21
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	207				
Derivative Liabilities					
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Buy foreign currency	87	31	3	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**390**	**6**	**38**	**10**	**21**

March 31, 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Assets	USD	EUR	GBP	AED
Trade receivable	758	150	120	6
Bank Balances	-	4	2	-
Loans	42	89	190	-
Derivative Assets				
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Sell foreign currency	645	131	277	6
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**155**	**112**	**35**	**-**

March 31, 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Liabilities	USD	EUR	GBP
Bank Loan	113	53	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant & equipment's	35	23	-
Trade Payables	184	32	29
Derivative Liabilities			
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Buy foreign currency	314	108	6
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**18**	**-**	**23**

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR and GBP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. With all the other variable held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on change of foreign currency rate as follows-

(₹ in Crores)

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity
March 31, 2024	+5%	(13.47)/(14.52)	+5%	5.37/(4.37)	+5%	3.89/(2.36)
	-5%	13.47/14.52	-5%	(5.37)/4.37	-5%	(3.89)/2.36
March 31, 2023	+5%	6.74/15.97	+5%	5.61/15.67	+5%	0.54/29.13
	-5%	(6.74)/(15.97)	-5%	(5.61)/(15.67)	-5%	(0.54)/(29.13)

Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of copper cables and therefore require a continuous supply of copper. To meet requirements the company enters into contracts to purchase copper. The prices in these purchase contracts are linked to the price on London Metal Exchange.

The Company has a risk management strategy to mitigate commodity price risk.

Based on a 1 month forecast of the required copper supply, the Company hedges the purchase price using future commodity purchase contracts. The forecast is deemed to be highly probable.

Commodity price sensitivity

As per the Company's policy for commodity price hedging, all the commodity price exposures as on reporting dates are fully hedged. Thus, there are no open unhedged exposures on the reporting dates.

Price risk

The Company has investments mainly in wholly owned subsidiaries.These investment are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors review and approve all equity investment decisions.

The Company also invests into highly liquid mutual funds which are subject to price risk changes. These investments are generally for short duration and therefore impact of price changes is generally not significant. Investment in these funds are made as a part of treasury management activities.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables and Contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors, eg. credit rating and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with credit assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company provides for expected credit loss of trade receivables and contract assets based on life-time expected credit losses (simplified approach). The Company assesses the expected credit loss for Global Services Business (GSB) individually for each customer. The expected credit losses for other businesses is assessed using a provision matrix as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109.

A major portion of the GSB trade receivables and contract assets consists of government customers. The credit default risk on receivables and contract assets with government customers is considered to be remote. Disputes, if any, are assessed for indicators of increase in credit risk and, the Company considers the expected date of billing and collection, interpretation of contractual terms, project status, past history, latest discussion/ correspondence with the customers and legal opinions, wherever applicable in assessing the recoverability. The average project execution cycle in GSB ranges from 12 to 36 months based on the nature of contract and scope of services to be provided. General payment terms include mobilisation advance, progress payments with a credit period ranging from 45 to 90 days and certain retention money to be released at the end of the project. In some cases retentions are substituted with bank/corporate guarantees.

For other businesses, a provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables and contract assets for other businesses are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods and time and material contracts.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of smaller receivable balance are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively using a provision matrix. The assessment is based on historical information of defaults. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets. During the period, the company made write-offs of Nil (March 31, 2023: Nil) trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off. The contract assets have substantially the same risk characteristics as trade receivables for same type of contract etc. Therefore management has concluded that the expected loss for trade recievables are at reasonable approximation for loss rates for contract assets.

Details of Expected credit loss for Global Services Business (GSB) is as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables	1,019	1,217
Gross Carrying Amount - Contract Assets	1,260	1,434
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables	-	-
Expected credit losses - Contract Assets	61	61
Carrying amount of trade receivable (net of provision)	**1,019**	**1,217**
Carrying amount of contract assets (net of provision)	**1,199**	**1,373**

Details of Expected credit loss for Other than GSB Business are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

As at March 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables					
Considered good	725	38	12	40	815
Credit impaired	3	1	12	23	39
Expected loss rate	1.38%	10.53%	16.67%	27.50%	3.31%
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables	13	5	14	34	66
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	715	34	10	29	788

(₹ in Crores)

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables					
Considered good	988	57	70	15	1,130
Credit impaired	-	-	3	19	22
Expected loss rate	0.30%	1.75%	0.17%	26.67%	0.71%
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables	3	1	3	23	30
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	985	56	70	11	1,122

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of trade receivables and contract assets:

(₹ in Crores)

	Contract Assets	Trade Receivables
Loss Allowance as on April 01, 2022	**11**	**27**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	61	3
Loss allowance utilised during the year	(11)	-
Loss Allowance as on March 31, 2023	**61**	**30**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	36
Loss allowance utilised during the year	-	-
Loss Allowance as on March 31, 2024	**61**	**66**

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of inter company loans and financial guarantee:

The Company has given interest bearing loans to its subsidiaries which are repayable on demand. Further, certain external loans taken by the subsidiaries are guaranteed by the Company. The loans and financial guarantees given to subsidiaries are reviewed and assessed for impairment at each reporting date under Ind AS 109. The inter-company loans have been provided to the subsidiaries for operational purposes and with an expectation of an extended gestation period. The Company intends to allow the subsidiaries to continue trading and thus reviews the cash flow forecasts to confirm whether the projections are in line with the initial expectations and whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. The Company uses a weighted average probability based default rate model to determine the expected credit loss. The gross carrying amount of loans for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition is ₹ 577 crores (March 31, 2023 :₹ 426 crores). The gross carrying amount of loans for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and are credit-impaired is ₹ 36 crores (March 31, 2023 :₹ 32 crores)

The loss allowance as on March 31, 2024 reconciles to the opening loss allowance as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Loss allowance as at April 1, 2022	-	15	15
Add: Additions	-	6	6
Loss allowance as at March 31, 2023	-	21	21
Add: Additions	15	-	15
Loss allowance as at March 31, 2024*	15	21	36

*The above amount includes ₹ 6 crores for expected credit loss on financial guarantee.

Financial assets and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The credit default risk on balances with banks and financial institutions is considered to be negligible.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral obligations. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

as well as for long term investment programs mainly in growth projects. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It aims to minimise these risks by generating sufficient cash flows from its current operations, which in addition to the available cash and cash equivalents, liquid investments and sufficient committed fund facilities which will provide liquidity.

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period for trade payables is about 60 - 180 days. The other payables are with short term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be reasonable approximation of fair value. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(₹ in crores)

	Payable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024						
Borrowings	-	1,227	589	271	457	2,544
Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	207	-	-	-	-	207
Other financial liabilities	4	48	2	3	-	57
Trade payables	-	2,076	201	-	-	2,277
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipments	-	24	1	2	-	27
Derivative instruments	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lease liability	-	7	14	49	31	101
	211	**3,383**	**807**	**325**	**488**	**5,214**
As at March 31, 2023						
Borrowings	-	1,530	833	599	234	3,196
Other financial liabilities	-	5	86	4	-	95
Trade payables	-	1,620	467	-	-	2,087
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipments	-	-	112	7	-	119
Derivative instruments	-	11	10	-	-	21
Lease liability	-	4	12	43	40	99
	-	**3,170**	**1,520**	**653**	**274**	**5,617**

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of highly probable forecast transactions/firm commitments for sales and purchases mainly in USD, EUR and GBP. The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

The cash flow hedges for such derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024 were assessed to be highly effective and a net unrealised gain of ₹ 12 crores, with a deferred tax liability of ₹ 3 crores relating to the hedging instruments, is included in OCI. Comparatively, the cash flow hedges as at March 31, 2023 were assessed to be highly effective and an unrealised loss of ₹ 33 crores, with a deferred tax asset of ₹ 9 crores was included in OCI in respect of these contracts. The amounts retained in OCI at March 31, 2024 are expected to mature and affect the statement of profit and loss during the year ended 31 March 2025.

Impact of hedging activities

(a) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position:

March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Types of hedge and risks	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instruments Assets / (Liabilities)	Maturity date	Hedge ratio*	Weighted average Strike Price/Rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
Cash flow hedge							
Foreign exchange risk							
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts-Assets	206	1	April 2024-Mar 2025	1:1	EUR:₹-91.09, GBP:₹-105.41, USD:₹-83.11, AUD:₹-54.41	(1)	1
(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts-Liabilities	188	(0)	April 2024-Mar 2025	1:1	AED:₹-22.75, EUR:₹-90.69, GBP:₹-105.75, USD:₹-83.65, AUD:₹-54.06	13	(13)

March 31, 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Types of hedge and risks	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instruments Assets / (Liabilities)	Maturity date	Hedge ratio*	Weighted average Strike Price/Rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
Cash flow hedge							
Foreign exchange risk							
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts-Assets	479	2	April 2023-Mar 2024	1:1	EUR:₹- 87.77, GBP:₹- 102.58, USD:₹- 77.56, AED:₹- 21.66	(16)	16
(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts-Liabilities	783	(13)	April 2023-Mar 2024	1:1	EUR:₹-89.23 GBP:₹-105.11 USD:₹-76.74 AED:₹-20.68 AUD:₹-56.92	(12)	12

* The foreign exchange forward contracts are denominated in the same currency as the highly probable future sales therefore the hedge ratio is 1:1.

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

(b) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance

March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange risk	12	-	(1)	Revenue and COGS

March 31, 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange risk	(28)	-	(6)	Revenue and COGS

The Company's hedging policy requires for effective hedge relationships to be established. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The company enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the company uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

Ineffectiveness is recognised on a cash flow hedge where the cumulative change in the designated component value of the hedging instrument exceeds on an absolute basis the change in value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. In hedges of foreign currency forecast sale may arise if:

- the critical terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item differ (i.e. nominal amounts, timing of the forecast transaction, interest resets changes from what was originally estimated), or
- differences arise between the credit risk inherent within the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

Refer note 17 for the details related to movement in cash flow hedging reserve.

45 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value and optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio optimum. The Company includes within net debt interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents excluding discontinued operations.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

The recent investments by the Company in new businesses, increasing the capacity of existing businesses and increase in working capital due to certain projects has lead to increase in capital requirement. The Company expects to realise the benefits of these investments in near future.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Interest Bearing Loans and borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	2,319	2,969
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents & current investment*	(269)	(229)
Net debt	**2,050**	**2,740**
Equity share capital	80	80
Other equity	1,641	1,804
Total capital	**1,721**	**1,884**
Capital and net debt	**3,771**	**4,624**
Gearing ratio	54.36%	59.25%

* includes other bank balance of ₹ 50 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 50 crores) with respect to fixed deposit excluding deposits held as lien by banks against bank guarantees. These fixed deposits can be encashed by the Company at any time without any major penalties.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year and previous year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Dividend Distribution made and proposed

As a part of Company's capital management policy, dividend distribution is also considered as key element and management ensures that dividend distribution is in accordance with defined policy. Below mentioned are details of dividend distributed and proposed during the year.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 per share (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.5 per share)	40	20
	40	**20**
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2024: ₹ nil per share (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 per share)	-	40
	-	**40**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

46 FAIR VALUES

a) Financial Instruments by Category

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values as of the year end:

(₹ in Crores)

	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Used for hedging	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Used for hedging
Financial assets								
Investments								
Mutual funds	35	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,807	-	-	-	2,154	-
Loans	-	-	577	-	-	-	437	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	184	-	-	-	138	-
Other bank balances	-	-	63	-	-	-	57	-
Derivative financial assets	2	-	-	1	4	2	-	2
Other financials assets	-	-	150	-	13	-	116	-
Total financial assets	**37**	**-**	**2,781**	**1**	**57**	**2**	**2,902**	**2**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	2,319	-	-	-	2,969	-
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	-	-	207	-				-
Derivative financial liabilities	1	0	-	-	8	13	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	2,277	-	-	-	2,086	-
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipment	-	-	27	-	-	-	119	-
Deposits from vendors	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	56	-	-	-	92	-
Total financial liabilities	**1**	**0**	**4,888**	**-**	**8**	**13**	**5,269**	**-**

b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the Ind AS. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(₹ in Crores)

	Fair value measurement using			
	Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements				
Investments in Mutual Funds				
As at March 31, 2024	35	35	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	40	40	-	-
Other Financial Assets				
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	13	-	13	-

(₹ in Crores)

	Fair value measurement using			
	Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Derivative financial assets - Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts				
As at March 31, 2024	3	-	3	-
As at March 31, 2023	6	-	6	-
Derivative financial Liabilities - Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts				
As at March 31, 2024	1	-	1	-
As at March 31, 2023	21	-	21	-

Level 1 : The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

c) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair value of mutual funds are based on NAV at the reporting date.

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The foreign currency forwards - the present value of the future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

d) Valuation processes

The finance department of the Company includes a team that oversees the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financials assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the valuation team. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Valuation team decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.Further the loans given are loans repayable on demand. The management has further assessed that borrowings availed and loans given approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the interest rates being variable or in case of fixed rate borrowings/loans, movements in interest rates from the recognition of such financial instrument till period end not being material.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

47 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(A) Name of related party and nature of its relationship:

(a) Related parties where control exists

(i) Holding company

Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Immediate holding company)
Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas (Ultimate holding company)

(ii) Subsidiaries

Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd. (Effective-05-Dec-2022)
(formely known as Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co. Ltd.)
Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited
Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited
Speedon Network Limited
Sterlite Telesystems Limited (struck off w.e.f. September 20, 2023)
Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited
Elitecore Technologies SDN BHD. (Malaysia)
Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited
Sterlite Tech Holding Inc.
Sterlite Technologies Inc. (South Carolina)
Sterlite Technologies Inc. (Delaware) (Merged with Sterlite Tech Holding Inc. w.e.f. April 01, 2023)
Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A
Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited. (filed for struck off in March, 2024)
STL Digital Limited (earlier "Sterlite Tech Connectivity Solutions Limited")
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited
Impact Data Solutions Limited (sold w.e.f. September 26 2022)
Impact Data Soultions B.V.(sold w.e.f. September 26 2022)
Vulcan Data Centre Solutions Limited (dissolved w.e.f. January 16, 2024)
PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd
Sterlite Technologies DMCC
STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.
Optotec S.p.A.
Optotec International S.A.
STL Edge Networks Inc. (struck off w.e.f. November 27, 2023)
STL Networks Limited
STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK
STL UK Holdco Limited, UK
STL Digital Inc. (USA)
Clearcomm Group Limited, UK
STL Tech GmbH (Liquidated w.e.f October 18, 2022)
STL Optical Tech Limited
STL Network Services Inc., US (dissolved w.e.f. September 12, 2023)
STL Solutions Germany GmbH
STL Digital UK Limited

(b) Other related parties under IND AS-24 "Related party disclosures" with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(i) Fellow Subsidiaries
Cairn India Holdings Ltd
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited
Vedanta Limited

(ii) Joint ventures
Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda (50:50 joint venture between Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited and Conduspar Condutores Eletricos Limiteda)

(iii) Associates

M.B Maanshaan Special Cables Co. Ltd (upto November 28, 2023)
Manshaan Metallurgica Bresciana Electrical Technology Limited (upto November 28, 2023)
ASOCS Limited (upto December 14, 2023)

(iv) Key management personnel (KMP)

Mr. Anil Agarwal (Non executive Chairman)
Mr. Pravin Agarwal (Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director)
Mr. Sandip Das (Non executive & Independent Director)
Ms. Kumud Srinivasan (Non executive & Independent Director)
Mr. B. J Arun (Non executive & Independent Director)
Mr. S Madhavan (Non executive & Independent Director)
Mr. Ankit Agarwal (Managing Director)
Mr. Venkatesh Murthy (Executive Director w.e.f August 11, 2023)

(v) Relative of key management personnel (KMP)

Mrs. Jyoti Agarwal
Mrs. Ruchira Agarwal
Mrs. Sonakshi Agarwal
Mr. Navin Agarwal

(vi) Entities where key management personnel or relatives of key management personnel have significant influence (EKMP)

Universal Floritech LLP (EKMP)
Sterlite Tech Foundation (EKMP)
Pravin Agarwal Family Trust (EKMP)
Runaya Private Limited (EKMP)

(c) Additional related parties as per Companies Act, 2013 with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(i) Key management personnel (KMP)

Mr. Mihir Modi (Chief Financial Officer till October 14, 2022)
Mr. Tushar Shroff (Chief Financial Officer from December 06, 2022)
Mr. Amit Deshpande (Company Secretary)

Ultimate Controling Party

Sterlite Technologies Limited is a majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Twin Star Overseas Limited (Twin Star). Volcan Investments Limited ('Volcan') holds 100 % of the share capital and 100 % of the voting rights of Twin Star. Volcan is 100 % beneficially owned and controlled by the Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust ('Trust'). Mr. Anil Agarwal is the protector and the one of the beneficiaries of the Trust. Twin Star Overseas Limited, Volcan Investments Limited, and Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust do not produce Group financial statements.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(B) The transactions with related parties during the year and their outstanding balances are as follows:-

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.		Subsidiaries		Joint Ventures		Holding Company		KMP		Relatives of KMP		Fellow Subsidiaries/ EKMP	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	Remuneration$	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	-	-	-	-
2	Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
3	Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	Dividend (received)/paid	(17)	(47)	-	-	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Investment during the year	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Sale of investments	52	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Loans and advances given	711	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Repayment of loans given	598	1,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Interest charged on loans	37	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Management fees received	40	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
11	Reimbursement of expenses	8	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
12	Corporate guarantee & SBLC commission charged	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Purchase of goods & services	539	547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	222
14	Sale of goods & services	981	2,071	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
15	Contributions made for CSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
16	Royalty Income	45	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Distributorship and manufacturing margin adjustment	225	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Commission Income	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Rental income	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	Outstanding Balances												
1	Loans/advance receivables##	577	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Trade receivables	572	1,115	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
3	Other receivables	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
4	Trade payables	569	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	63
5	Advance to vendors	31	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Advance from customers	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Corporate and bank guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114^	114^
8	Investment in equity shares,preference shares & debentures	335	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(C) Disclosure in respect of material related party transaction during the year:

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.		Relationship	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	**Remuneration$**			
	Mr. Pravin Agarwal	KMP	8	8
	Mr. Ankit Agarwal	KMP	4	4
	Mr. Tushar Shroff	KMP	3	1
	Mr. Mihir Modi	KMP	-	1
	Mr. Amit Deshpande	KMP	1	1
	Mr. Venkatesh Murthy	KMP	2	-
2	**Sitting Fees**			
	Mr. Sandip Das	KMP	0	0
	Ms. Kumud Srinivasan	KMP	0	0
	Mr. S. Madhavan	KMP	0	0
	Mr. B J Arun	KMP	0	0
3	**Commission**			
	Ms. Kumud Srinivasan	KMP	0	0
	Mr. Sandip Das	KMP	0	0
	Mr. S. Madhavan	KMP	0	0
	Mr. B J Arun	KMP	0	0

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.		Relationship	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
4	**Dividend (received)/paid**			
	Twin Star Overseas Limited	Holding Company	21	10
	Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	-	(47)
	Elitecore Technologies Sdn Bhd	Subsidiary	(17)	-
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0	0
	Mr. Pravin Agarwal	KMP	0	0
	Mr. Pratik Agarwal	KMP	0	0
	Mr. Sandip Das	KMP	-	0
	Mr. Amit Deshpande	KMP	0	0
	Mr. S. Madhavan	KMP	-	0
	Mr. Navin Kumar Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	Mr. Ankit Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	Mrs. Sonakshi Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	Mrs. Jyoti Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	Ms. Ruchira Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	Pravin Agarwal Family Trust	EKMP	-	0
5	**Investment during the year**			
	Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	114
6	**Sale of investments**			
	Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	50	-
	Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	2	35
7	**Loans and advances given**			
	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	0	1
	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	20	77
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	414	1,100
	Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	-	39
	STL UK HoldCo Limited, UK	Subsidiary	8	2
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	268	75
8	**Repayment of loans given**			
	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	-	1
	Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	-	39
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	398	1,234
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	200	12
	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	Subsidiary	-	14
	STL UK HoldCo Limited, UK	Subsidiary	-	2
9	**Interest charged on loans**			
	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	3	2
	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	12	4
	Sterlite Tech Holding Inc. USA	Subsidiary	3	1
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	4	10
	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	Subsidiary	-	1
	STL UK HoldCo Limited, UK	Subsidiary	2	0
	Sterlite Technologies Pty Limited, Australia	Subsidiary	0	0
	STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.	Subsidiary	3	5
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	11	1
10	**Management fees received**			
	Cairn India Holdings Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	4	6
	STL Optical Tech Limited	Subsidiary	-	0
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	40	28
11	**Reimbursement of expenses**			
	Cairn India Holdings Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	0	1
	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	3	3
	Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0
	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	4	3

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.		Relationship	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	1	-
	Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A	Subsidiary	-	2
12	**Corporate guarantee & SBLC commission charged**			
	STL Optical Interconnect SpA	Subsidiary	1	1
	Sterlite Tech Holding Inc.	Subsidiary	1	-
	Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A	Subsidiary	1	1
13	**Purchase of goods & services**			
	STL Solutions Germany GmBH	Subsidiary	10	4
	Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	-	1
	Sterlite Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary	2	125
	Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	4
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary	13	19
	Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A	Subsidiary	8	11
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	50	47
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	135	190
	Optotec S.p.A., Italy	Subsidiary	38	16
	Sterlite Technologies Pty. Limited	Subsidiary	28	17
	STL Edge Networks Inc.	Subsidiary	-	17
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	363	252
	Universal Floritech LLP	EKMP	0	0
	Runaya Private Limited	EKMP	15	32
	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	Subsidiary	22	27
	Sterlte Power Transmission Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0	0
	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	5	7
14	**Sale of goods & services**			
	Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A	Subsidiary	177	249
	Sterlite Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary	380	1,364
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary	36	21
	Sterlite Technologies Pty. Limited	Subsidiary	16	21
	Elitecore Technologies sdn. bhd.	Subsidiary	-	2
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	320	372
	Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	4
	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	Subsidiary	5	0
	Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	16	16
	Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda	Joint Venture	-	6
	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	4	5
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	-	10
	Optotec S.p.A., Italy	Subsidiary	43	15
	STL Digital UK Limited	Subsidiary	-	2
	STL Digital Inc	Subsidiary	-	7
	Runaya Private Limited	EKMP	-	0
15	**Contributions made for CSR**			
	Sterlite Tech Foundation	EKMP	6	8
16	**Distributorship and manufacturing margin adjustment**			
	Sterlite Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary	176	15
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary	49	-
17	**Rental income**			
	Universal Floritech LLP	EKMP	0	0
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	0	1
18	**Commission Income**			
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary	2	-
19	**Royalty Income**			
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	42	38
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary	3	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2024

(D) Compensation of Key management personnel of the company

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Short term employee benefits	17	14
Long term & Post employment benefits	1	1
Share based payment transaction*	0	0
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**18**	**15**

(E) Terms and Conditions

a) Transactions relating to dividends for equity shares were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

b) All outstanding balances are unsecured and repayable in cash

c) The transactions with the related parties disclosed above are net of goods and services tax (as applicable).

d) The outstanding balances of related parties disclosed above are gross of goods and services tax (as applicable).

e) The outstanding balances receivable for Loans/advance receivables and Investment in equity shares, preference shares & debentures from related parties are net of impairment loss.

##Includes interest & expenses incurred and recoverable.

^ Refer note 37 for details

* Share-based payments include the perquisite value of stock incentives excercised during the year,determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act,1961.

$ The Company has paid / provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act except for managerial remuneration aggregating to ₹ 14 crores. The Company will seek necessary approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

48 BORROWING SECURED AGAINST CURRENT ASSETS

List of banks to which stock statements are submitted:

Sr No	Bank Name
1	ICICI Bank Ltd.
2	State Bank of India
3	Yes Bank Ltd
4	Axis Bank Ltd
5	IDFC FIRST Bank Ltd
6	Indusind Bank Limited
7	Bank of Baroda
8	RBL Bank Ltd.
9	The Federal Bank Limited
10	IDBI Bank Limited
11	Deutsche Bank AG
12	Union Bank of India
13	HDFC Bank Ltd.
14	Export-Import Bank of India
15	Citi Bank
16	Shinhan Bank
17	CTBC Bank Co. Ltd.
18	Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)
19	Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C)
20	DBS Bank India Limited
21	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns of statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts, except for the following statements in the table below:-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in crores)

Quarter ended	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
March, 2023	Trade receivables and contract assets	3,527	3,532	(5)	The difference is on account of period end regroupings.

49 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has presented segment information in the Consolidated Financial Statements which are part of in the same annual report. Accordingly, in terms of provisions of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', no disclosures related to segments are presented in these Standalone Financial Statements.

50 DEMERGER

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on May 17, 2023 has considered and approved, subject to necessary approvals, a Scheme of Arrangement ("Scheme") between Sterlite Technologies Limited (the "Demerged Company" or "Company") and STL Networks Limited (the "Resulting Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors, under Sections 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

The Scheme, inter alia, provides for the following:

(a) Transfer by way of demerger of the Demerged Undertaking (as defined in the Scheme) consisting of Global Services Business (as defined in the Scheme) of the Demerged Company to the Resulting Company and consequent issuance of equity shares by the Resulting Company to the shareholders of the Demerged Company; and

(b) Various other matters consequential or otherwise integrally connected therewith including the reorganisation of the share capital of the Resulting Company.

The equity shares of the Resulting Company are to be listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (collectively, the "Stock Exchanges"), post the effectiveness of the Scheme. The shareholders of the Company will be issued shares in the Resulting Company in the same proportion as their holding in the Company. The Scheme is subject to necessary statutory and regulatory approvals, including the approval of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench has passed an order dated April 17, 2024 and directed the Company to convene meeting of Stakeholders.

51 ADVANCES UNDER ADVANCE PAYMENT AND SALES AGREEMENT (APSA)

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has received an interest-bearing advance of ₹ 207 crores under an Advance Payment and Sales Agreement (APSA). The advance received is recongnized as a current financial liability in accordance with the terms of the agreement and requirements of Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments).

52 ROUNDING OFF

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest crores as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Amounts below rounding off norm followed by the Company are disclosed as "0".

53 PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

Previous year figures have been reclassified to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associate companies and jointly controlled entity (refer Note 36 to the attached consolidated financial statements), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entity as at March 31, 2024, and consolidated total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in India in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in sub-paragraph 14 and 15 of the Other Matters section below, other than the unaudited financial statements as certified by the management and referred to in sub-paragraph 16 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
a. Recognition of revenue: (Refer note 2.2(a), note 3 and note 26 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)	**We performed the following procedures:**
The Group recognises revenue in accordance with Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". This involves application of significant judgements by Management with respect to: • Combination of contracts entered into with the same customer; • Identification of distinct performance obligations; • Total consideration when the contract involves variable consideration;	Understood and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls relating to revenue recognition. In respect of a sample of contracts, our procedures included, among other things: • Reading of selected contracts to identify significant terms of the contracts; • Assessing appropriateness of management's significant judgements in accounting for identified contracts such as identification of performance obligation and allocation of consideration to identified performance obligation;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
• Allocation of consideration to identified performance obligations; and • Recognition of revenue over a period of time or at a point in time, based on timing when control is transferred to customer. Further, for contracts where revenue is recognised over a period of time, the Group makes estimates which impact the revenue recognition. Such estimates include, but are not limited to: • costs to complete, • contract risks, and • variable consideration like liquidated damages and disputes related to performance and contractual terms Also, for ongoing contracts, management re-assesses the above estimates at each reporting date taking into account expected delays in completion of the performance obligations, cost escalations and available contractual remedies. In case of disputes, the Group considers interpretation of contractual terms, project status, possibility of settlement, counter-claims, latest discussions / correspondence and legal opinions, wherever applicable. We focused on this area since it requires management to exercise judgement and therefore could be subject to material misstatement due to fraud or error.	• Evaluating the contract terms with respect to assessment of the date of transfer of control; • Testing of timing of recognition of revenue (including procedures related to cut off) in line with the terms of contracts; • Testing the appropriateness of key assumptions used by the Management in making estimates for contracts where revenue is recognised over time including the appropriateness and reasonability of Management's conclusion regarding the expected delays in estimated completion of the performance obligations and possible impact on key estimates. • Inquiring with the inhouse legal counsel regarding disputes related to performance and contractual terms, status of the disputes and reviewing and discussing the legal opinions obtained by the management from the external legal counsels, wherever necessary. • Reading of the related contract terms and communications with the customers to assess the likelihood of availability of contractual remedies. • Testing of journal entries for unusual/ irregular revenue transactions, if any; and • Assessing adequacy of presentation and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Based on the above procedures, we did not note any significant exceptions in the estimates and judgements applied by the Management in revenue recognition including those relating to presentation and disclosures as required by Ind AS 115.
b. **Valuation of contract assets and trade receivables – risk of credit losses** (Refer note 2.2(g)(iii), note 3, note 8 and note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements)	**Our audit procedures included:**
The Group's trade receivables and contract assets amount to ₹ 1,598 crores and ₹ 1,240 crores as at March 31, 2024. The Group measures the expected credit loss provision in respect of these balances using the simplified approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109: Financial Instruments. A significant portion of these balances are related to the Global Services Business (GSB) wherein revenue is recognised over time. The credit risk of the customers in GSB is assessed individually by the Group for each customer including assessment of whether overall project status, past history, latest discussion/ correspondence with the customers, disputes and legal opinions are indicative of credit risk.	• Understanding and evaluating the accounting policy of the Group. • Evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of the key controls on measurement of expected credit loss. • Understanding the reasons for aged / overdue balances including factors like project status and contractual terms through discussions with the management, corroborating by review of correspondences with the customers and site visits as necessary and obtaining management representations where necessary. • Assessing and challenging the appropriateness and completeness of the assumptions used by the Management in determining the expected credit loss by considering credit risk of the customer, cash collection, correspondence with the customers, etc.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The other trade receivables and contract assets are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods for which a provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables and contract assets are material to the consolidated financial statements and as the assessment of their recoverability requires considerable management judgement, we determined this to be a key audit matter.	• Inquiring with the inhouse legal counsel regarding disputes, status of the disputed dues and reviewing and discussing the legal opinions obtained by the management with the external legal counsels wherever necessary. • Assessing and testing the appropriateness of inputs and assumptions used in the provision matrix; and • Assessing adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements required to be made by the Management as per the applicable Ind AS requirements. Based on the above procedures performed, no significant observations were noted in management's assessment of valuation of trade receivables and contract assets.
c. Impairment assessment of the carrying value of Goodwill and other intangible assets in Global Services Business (GSB) UK Region (Refer note 2.2(e), note 3, note 5 and note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).	**Our audit procedures included:**
The carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets in GSB UK Region as at March 31, 2024 was ₹ 67 crores and ₹ 31 crores included in note 6 and 5 respectively. The Group assesses the carrying amount of goodwill and other intangible assets of GSB UK region at least annually as part of goodwill impairment testing or when events occur which indicate that the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") is less than its carrying amount. The impairment analysis is performed by making an estimate of recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The Management has estimated the recoverable value based on the value in use approach determined using discounted forecast cash flow model requiring judgements with certain key assumptions like: • Future cashflows, • Discount rates, • Terminal growth rate, • Economic and entity specific factors incorporated in the valuation. We have considered the impairment assessment of the carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets to be a key audit matter as it requires exercise of significant judgement by the management.	• Understanding and evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of the key controls in relation to impairment assessment of the carrying value of Goodwill and other intangible assets in the GSB UK region. • Evaluating the cash flow forecasts by comparing them to budgets, past results and our understanding of internal and external factors. • Testing the mathematical accuracy of the underlying calculations. • Assessing the Group's sensitivity analysis and evaluating whether any reasonably foreseeable change in assumptions could lead to impairment. • Involving our valuation experts to assist in assessing the appropriateness of discount rate and terminal growth rate; and • Assessing the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Based on the above procedures performed, no significant observations were noted in the Management's assessment of impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets in the GSB UK Region.

Other Information

5. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

   Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

   In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

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

6. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group including its associate companies and jointly controlled entity in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entity are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

7. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entity are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

8. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entity are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associate companies and jointly controlled entity.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its associate companies and jointly controlled entity to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

11. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Other Matters

14. We did not audit the financial information of three subsidiaries whose financial information

reflect total assets of ₹ 752 crores and net assets of ₹ 309 crores as at March 31, 2024, total revenue of ₹ 937 crores, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of ₹ 98 crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹ (5) crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

15. The financial information of one subsidiary located outside India, included in the consolidated financial statements, which constitute total assets of ₹ 454 crores and net assets of ₹ 122 crores as at March 31, 2024, total revenue of ₹ 154 crores, total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income) of ₹ (21) crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹ (14) crores for the year then ended, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial information of such subsidiaries located outside India from the accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to the accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India, including other information, is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

16. We did not audit the financial information of twenty-seven subsidiaries whose financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 1,160 crores and net assets of ₹ 154 crores as at March 31, 2024, total revenue of ₹ 351 crores, total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income) of ₹ (71) crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹ (82) crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of ₹ 4 crores for the year ended March 31, 2024 as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of three associate companies and one jointly controlled entity whose financial information have not been audited by us. These financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entity and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 including Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associate companies and jointly controlled entity, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B, a statement on the matter specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of CARO 2020.

18. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India during the year and the matters stated in paragraph 18(g)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account and records maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 18 (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 18(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A.

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

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact, if any, of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entity– Refer Note 22 and 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group, its associate companies and jointly controlled entity were not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts. The Group, its associates and jointly controlled entity did not have any long-term derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India during the year.

iv. (a) The respective Managements of the Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective Managements of the Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

v. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Holding Company, is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks and the reports of the statutory auditors of the subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, the Group has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that has operated throughout the year for all transactions, except that the audit trail is not maintained for certain type of transactions and changes made by certain users with specific access and for direct data changes at the database level. During the course of performing our procedures and the reports of the statutory auditors of the subsidiaries, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with in the accounting software. With respect to other accounting software used by the Group, based on our examination and the reports of the statutory auditors of the subsidiaries, the audit trail feature was not available for the entire year and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered, with does not arise. With respect to another accounting software, the service organisation report produced to us for our examination does not cover the audit trail feature in the accounting software in line with the requirements of the Act and accordingly, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature of the aforesaid software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with.

19. The Holding Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act except for managerial remuneration aggregating to ₹ 14 crores. As informed to us by the Board of Directors, the Holding Company will seek necessary approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 24108391BKCZBI3585

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 18(g) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Sterlite Technologies Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date. The statutory audit reports of three subsidiaries of the Holding Company incorporated in India have not been issued until the date of this report.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, to whom reporting under clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Act in respect of the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is applicable, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company

are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 24108391BKCZBI3585

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 17 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Sterlite Technologies Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

As required by paragraph 3(xxi) of the CARO 2020, we report that the auditors of the following companies have given qualification or adverse remarks in their CARO report on the standalone financial statements of the respective companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company:

S. No.	Name of the Company	CIN	Relationship with the Holding Company	Date of the respective auditors' report	Paragraph number and comment in the respective CARO report reproduced below
1	Sterlite Technologies Limited	L31300PN2000PLC202408	Holding Company	May 08, 2024	ix. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating ₹ 431 crores for long-term purposes.
2.	STL Digital Limited	U72100DN2018PLC005557	Subsidiary	May 08, 2024	ix. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating ₹ 1,760.24 Lakhs for long-term purposes. xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 9,218.12 Lakhs in the financial year and of ₹ 2,958.25 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
3.	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	U74999MH2019PLC333336	Subsidiary	May 08, 2024	vii. (a) In our opinion, except for dues in respect of provident fund, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. The extent of the arrears of statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2024, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as mentioned in annexure 1

The statutory audit report on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 of following subsidiaries of the Holding Company has not been issued until the date of this report. Accordingly, no comments for the said subsidiaries have been included for the purpose of reporting under this clause.

Sr. no.	Name of the Company	Relationship with the Holding Company
1.	Speedon Networks Limited	Subsidiary
2.	STL Networks Limited	Subsidiary
3.	STL Optical Tech Limited	Subsidiary

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 24108391BKCZBI3585

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

Annexure 1

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of Payment	Remarks, if any
The Employee's Provident fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	1.70	April 2022 to August 2023	15th of the following month	As informed to us by the management, the same has not been paid till the date of this report	-

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	4	2,839	2,854
Capital work-in-progress	4	62	129
Goodwill	5,6	228	225
Other intangible assets	5	142	167
Deferred tax assets (net)	24A	146	77
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	88	96
(ii) Loans	9	1	3
(iii) Other financial assets	10	8	11
Other non-current assets	11	174	97
Total non-current assets		**3,688**	**3,659**
II. Current assets			
Inventories	12	822	832
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	13	35	40
(ii) Trade receivables	8	1,598	1,822
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	339	450
(iv) Other bank balances	15	64	57
(v) Loans	9	-	0
(vi) Other financial assets	10	136	118
Contract assets	11	1,240	1,416
Other current assets	11	409	461
		4,643	**5,196**
Assets classified as held for sale	16	-	10
Total current assets		**4,643**	**5,206**
Total assets		**8,331**	**8,865**
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	80	80
Other equity	18	1,943	2,011
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**2,023**	**2,091**
Non-controlling interests		-	4
Total Equity		**2,023**	**2,095**
Liabilities			
I. Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	991	1,002
(ii) Lease liabilities	4	55	126
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	5	15
Employee benefit obligations	25	24	44
Provisions	22	-	0
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	24A	53	54
Total Non-current Liabilities		**1,128**	**1,241**
II. Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	2,234	2,665
(ii) Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	55	207	-
(iii) Lease liabilities	4	96	41
(iv) Trade payables	21		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 40)		389	326
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,789	1,826
(v) Other financial liabilities	20	201	254
Contract liabilities	23	130	156
Employee benefit obligations	25	47	29
Provisions	22	39	66
Current tax liabilities (Net)	24B	16	33
Other current liabilities	23	32	133
Total current liabilities		**5,180**	**5,529**
Total liabilities		**6,308**	**6,770**
Total equity & liabilities		**8,331**	**8,865**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from operations	26	5,478	6,925
Other income	27	57	41
Total income (I)		**5,535**	**6,966**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	28	2,487	3,164
Purchase of stock-in-trade		0	1
(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	28	12	134
Employee benefits expense	29	952	912
Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets	47	22	72
Other expenses	30	1,435	1,752
Total Expenses (II)		**4,908**	**6,035**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (I) - (II)		**627**	**931**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	335	309
Finance costs	32	369	311
Profit/(loss) before tax and share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method		**(77)**	**311**
Share of net profit of associates and joint venture	52	4	4
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		**(73)**	**315**
Tax expense / (credit):	33		
Current tax		62	148
Deferred tax		(71)	(64)
Total tax expense / (credit)		**(9)**	**84**
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		**(64)**	**231**
Profit / (loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	16	7	(104)
Profit/(loss) for the year (A)		**(57)**	**127**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net movement on cash flow hedges		10	(37)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(9)	14
Income tax effect on the above		(3)	6
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(2)**	**(17)**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI		28	-
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Remeasurements of defined employee benefits plans		3	4
Income tax effect on the above		-	(1)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**31**	**3**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (B)		**29**	**(14)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**(28)**	**113**
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		(51)	141
Non-controlling interests		(6)	(14)
		(57)	**127**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		29	(10)
Non-controlling interests		-	(4)
		29	**(14)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		(22)	131
Non-controlling interests		(6)	(18)
		(28)	**113**
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners arising from:			
Continuing Operations		(29)	235
Discontinued Operations		7	(104)
		(22)	**131**
Earnings/(loss) per equity share to owners of the parent (Amounts in ₹)	35		
Basic			
From continuing operations		(1.46)	6.15
From discontinued operations		0.19	(2.62)
From continuing and discontinued operations		(1.27)	3.53
Diluted			
From continuing operations		(1.46)	6.12
From discontinued operations		0.18	(2.62)
From continuing and discontinued operations		(1.27)	3.50
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A. Operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax		
From continuing operations	(73)	315
From discontinued operations	14	(162)
	(59)	**153**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment	302	336
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	33	37
Impairment losses on financial and contract assets	39	64
Bad debts / advances written off	-	56
(Profit) / Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net including gain on termination of lease	(6)	5
Profit from sale of business undertaking	-	(90)
Profit on sale of investments	(14)	(37)
Share of profit from associates and joint venture	(4)	(4)
Employee stock option expenses	(3)	9
Finance costs (including interest pertaining to Ind AS 116)	369	311
Finance income (forming part of other income)	(11)	(10)
Unrealized exchange difference	31	(40)
	736	**637**
Operating profit before working capital changes	**677**	**790**
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	13	(305)
Increase/(decrease) in long-term provisions	(0)	(1)
Increase/(decrease) in short-term provisions	(27)	41
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(99)	23
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	(26)	9
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(43)	(12)
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current financial liabilities	(6)	40
Increase/(decrease) in current employee benefit obligations	18	12
Increase/(decrease) in non-current employee benefit obligations	(17)	(2)
Decrease/(increase) in current trade receivable	168	(233)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	16	120
Decrease/(increase) in other current financial assets	(8)	(18)
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current financial assets	3	6
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	89	(4)
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets	177	(192)
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	(10)	(27)
Changes in working capital	**248**	**(543)**
Cash generated from operations	**925**	**247**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(134)	(19)
Net cash inflow from operating activities (A)	**791**	**228**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
B. Investing activities*		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	(269)	(365)
Receipt of government grant for investment in property, plant & equipment	-	14
Purchase of intangible assets	(11)	(10)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments	33	26
Proceeds from assets held for sale	10	10
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries	18	113
Proceeds from sale of business undertaking	-	123
Purchase of current investments	5	(40)
Net movement in other bank balance	(7)	62
Interest received (finance income)	12	10
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(209)**	**(57)**
C. Financing activities*		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	457	346
Repayment of long term borrowings	(961)	(523)
Proceeds/(repayment) from/of short term borrowings (net)	49	493
Proceeds from issue of shares against employee stock options	1	0
Interest paid (including interest pertaining to Ind AS 116)	(366)	(314)
Principal elements of leases payments	(37)	(33)
Payment to non-controlling interest for acquisition	-	(67)
Dividend paid by subsidiary to non-controlling interest	-	(14)
Dividend paid on equity shares	(41)	(20)
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	207	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**(691)**	**(132)**

* Non-cash financing and investing activities during the year pertain to acquisition of right to use assets of ₹ 13 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 26 crores) and fair valuation gain on investments through other comprehensive income of ₹ 28 crores (March 31, 2023: Nil)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(109)**	**39**
Foreign exchange relating to cash and cash equivalents of Foreign operations	(2)	1
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year (Refer note 14)	450	410
Cash and cash equivalents as at the year end (Refer note 14)	**339**	**450**

Components of cash and cash equivalents:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks	339	450
Cash on hand	0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	**339**	**450**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

A. Equity share capital

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Note No.	No. in Crs.	Amount
As at April 01, 2022		**39.77**	**80**
Changes in equity share capital	17	0.08	0
As at March 31, 2023		**39.85**	**80**
Changes in equity share capital	17	0.06	0
As at March 31, 2024		**39.91**	**80**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus						Other reserves			Total	Non-Controlling interest
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Employee stock option outstanding	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Redemption liability reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve		
As at April 01, 2022	**0**	**25**	**25**	**139**	**2**	**1,679**	**1**	**(47)**	**51**	**1,875**	**92**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	141	(14)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	3	(27)	-	14	(10)	(4)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**144**	**(27)**	**-**	**14**	**131**	**(18)**
Restatement of redemption liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	47	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners											
Employee stock option exercised	-	9	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expense for the year (refer note 34)	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Equity dividend (refer note 48)	-	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	(20)	(14)
Transactions with non-controlling interest (refer note 53)	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	-	-	(26)	(40)
Non-controlling interest sold during the year (refer note 16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)
As at March 31, 2023	**0**	**34**	**25**	**139**	**2**	**1,777**	**(26)**	**-**	**60**	**2,011**	**4**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN-L31300PN2000PLC202408

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Reserves and surplus						Other reserves			Total	Non-Controlling interest
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Employee stock option outstanding	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Redemption liability reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve		
As at March 31, 2023	**0**	**34**	**25**	**139**	**2**	**1,777**	**(26)**	**-**	**60**	**2,011**	**4**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(51)	-	-	-	(51)	(6)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	31	7	-	(9)	29	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(20)**	**7**	**-**	**(9)**	**(22)**	**(6)**
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners											
Employee stock option exercised	-	8	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expenses for the year (refer note 34)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-
Equity dividend (refer note 48)	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	(40)	-
Transactions with non-controlling interest (refer note 53)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	2
As at March 31, 2024	**0**	**42**	**14**	**139**	**2**	**1,715**	**(19)**	**-**	**50**	**1,943**	**-**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited (the Parent Company), its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) and its joint venture and associate companies for the year ended March 31, 2024. The Parent Company is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Its shares are listed on two stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the Parent Company is located at 4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1, Pune, Maharashtra- 411001, India. The Group's operations primarily relates to telecom sector including manufacturing of telecom products, telecom services and providing digital and technology solutions.

The Group is a global leader in end-to-end data network solutions. The Group designs and deploy high-capacity converged fibre and wireless networks. With expertise ranging from optical fibre and cables, hyper-scale network design, and deployment and network software, the Group is the industry's leading integrated solutions provider for global data networks. The group partners with global telecom companies, cloud companies, citizen networks and large enterprises to design, build and manage such cloud-native software-defined networks.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 08, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material and other accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material and other accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value;
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Share Based Payments
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value
- Assets classified as held for sale measured at fair value less cost to sale.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees crores, except when otherwise indicated.

Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights;
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when 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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent Group, i.e., year ended on March 31, 2024. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

Eliminate the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how goodwill is accounted.

Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet, respectively.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating cycle of the Group is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisitions of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained operating cycle of 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective April 01, 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

The following is the summary of material accounting policies applied by the Group in preparing its consolidated Ind AS financial statements:

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group has following streams of revenue:

(i) Revenue from sale of products

(ii) Revenue from Global Services Business (GSB) – Network integration projects and sale of services

(iii) Revenue from sale of services

(iv) Revenue from software products/ licenses and implementation activities

The Group accounts for a contract when it has approval and commitment from parties involved, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

The Group identifies distinct performance obligations in each contract. For most of the network integration project contracts, the customer contracts with the Group to provide a significant service of integrating a complex set of tasks and components into a single project or capability. Hence, the entire contract is accounted for as one performance obligation.

However, the Group may promise to provide distinct goods or services within a contract, for example when a contract covers multiple promises (e.g., construction of network with its maintenance and support), in which case the Group separates the contract into more than one performance obligation. If a contract is separated into more than one performance obligation, the Group allocates the total transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation. In case of cost to obtain a contract, the same is determined as per the terms of contract with the customer and is amortised on a

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods and services.

The Group assesses for the timing of revenue recognition in case of each distinct performance obligation. The Group first assesses whether the revenue can be recognized over time as it performs if any of the following criteria is met:

(a) The customer simultaneously consumes the benefits as the Group performs, or

(b) The customer controls the work-in-progress, or

(c) The Group's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Group and the Group has right to payment for performance completed till date.

If none of the criteria above are met, the Group recognizes revenue at a point-in-time. The point-in-time is determined when the control of the goods or services is transferred which is generally determined based on when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer. Apart from this, the Group also considers its present right to payment, the legal title to the goods, the physical possession and the customer acceptance in determining the point in time when control has been transferred.

The Group uses input method to measure the progress for contracts because it best depicts the transfer of control to the customer which occurs as it incurs costs on contracts. Under the input method measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Revenues, including estimated fees or profits, are recorded proportionally as costs are incurred. Revenue in respect of operation and maintenance contracts is recognized on a time proportion basis.

Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost at completion is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. It is common for network intergration project contracts to contain liquidated damages on delay in completion/ performance, bonus on early completion, or other provisions that can either increase or decrease the transaction price. These variable amounts generally are awarded upon achievement of certain performance metrics, program milestones or cost targets and may be based upon customer discretion.

The Group estimates variable consideration using the most likely amount to which it expects to be entitled. The Group includes estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The customer disputes or disagreement on scope, quality of work and deductions for delays are factored in the estimate of variable consideration and updated as and when new information arises. The estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of the anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available.

Contracts are modified to account for changes in contract specifications and requirements. The Group considers contract modifications to exist when the modification either creates new or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. Most of the contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct from the existing contract due to the significant integration service provided in the context of the contract and are accounted for as if they were part of that existing contract. The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and our measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates, is recognized as an adjustment to revenue (either as an increase in or a reduction of revenue) on a cumulative catch-up basis.

When estimates of total costs to be incurred exceed total estimates of revenue to be earned on a performance obligation related to a contract, a provision for the entire loss on the performance obligation is recognized in the period.

For fixed price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on the payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Group exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payment exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

Financing components: The Group does not expect to have any material contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year except for few contracts. As a consequence, apart from the few contracts, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue recognised at a point-in-time

For contracts where performance obligation(s) are not satisfied over time, revenue is recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the customer - based on right to payment, alternative use of goods, legal title to goods, delivery terms, payment terms, customer acceptance and other indicators of control as mentioned above.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. The Group, based on technical assessments made by technical experts and management estimates, depreciates the certainitems of tangible assets over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. Table below provides the details of the useful life which are different from useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

Asset Category	Useful Life considered#	Useful life (Schedule II)
Buildings	30-60 Years	30-60 Years
Plant & Machinery	3-25 Years*	Continuous process plant -25 Years Others - 15 Years
Furniture and fixtures	7.5-10 Years	10 Years
Data processing equipments	3-5 Years	Servers and networks -6 years and Desktops and laptop etc - 3 Years
Office equipments	4-5 Years	5 Years
Electric fittings	4-10 Years	10 Years
Vehicles#	4-5 Years	8 Years

*Considered on the basis of management's estimation, supported by technical advice of management's expert, of the useful lives of the respective assets.

Residual value considered upto 15% on the basis of management's estimation, supported by technical advice.

The leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment acquired under leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, unless the entity/Group expects to use the assets beyond the lease term.

The Group depreciates building using straight line method over 30 to 60 years from the date of original purchase.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

See note (f) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

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c) **Leases**

As a lessee:

The Group leases various assets which includes land, buildings and plant & machinery. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 15 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, and leased assets are not used as security for borrowing purposes

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the principal (liability) and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Group. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

See note (h) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

d) **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average basis. Management estimates and writes down value of slow moving inventory, considering the future usage and marketability of the product.

See note (i) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

e) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

f) **Share-based payments**

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Stock Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- Including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price)
- Excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- Including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

g) Investments and other financial assets

i) Classification & recognition:

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss)
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Measurement:

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other income/ (expenses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a. Financial assets that are debt instrument, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits and bank balance;

b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

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

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receivables or contract revenue 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 that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a 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 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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. When estimating the cash flows, an entity considers:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity uses the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument;
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

  ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets" in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Group does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

See note (l) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

h) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at FVPL. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Group designates their derivatives as hedges of foreign exchange risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions and variable interest rate risk associated with borrowings (cash flow hedges). The Group documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Group designates the full change in fair value of the forward contract as the hedging instrument. The gains and losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place).

When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example inventory), the amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to profit or loss as follows:

- With respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the of forward contracts, the deferred hedging gains and losses are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, through cost of sales).

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss. If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

See note (o) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

i) Presentation of EBITDA

The Group presents Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation

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('EBITDA') in the statement of profit or loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals to be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the Group's financial position or performance.

Accordingly, the Group has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Group measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Group does not include exceptional items, depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs, share of profit/ loss from associates and joint venture and tax expense.

2.3 Summary of Other accounting policies

a) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair values of the assets transferred; liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business; equity interests issued by the Group and fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred; amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Redemption liability

The Group recognises a financial liability at the present value of the redemption amount for its obligation, if any, to pay cash in the future to purchase the shares held by non-controlling interest shareholders. The initial redemption liability and any subsequent adjustment to the liability is reduced from the parent's equity if the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the non-controlling interest and are not transferred to the Group.

b) Investment in joint ventures and associate companies

The Group's investment in its joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income.

Dividends received or receivable from associate companies and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Associate companies are all entities over which group has significant influence but not control. Investment in associate companies are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

c) Other income

1. **Interest income**

   Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

2. **Dividends**

   Dividends are recognised in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

3. **Rental income**

   Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Government grants

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

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are recognised in books by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset.

e) Income taxes (Current income tax & deferred tax)

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation in the countries where the parent company and it's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when

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the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences only if it is probable that taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Current and Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to income taxes levied by same taxation authorities on either same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle the current tax assets and tax liabilities on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

f) Property plant and equipment

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items of property, plant and equipment. Such historical cost also includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

When significant parts of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. No decommissioning liabilities are expected to be incurred on the assets of plant and equipment.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised as part of the construction cost to the extent the expenditure can be attributable to construction activity or is incidental there to. Income earned during the construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

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 included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

g) Intangible assets

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, or is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or group of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or group of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. 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.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Customer acquisition costs consist of payments made to obtain consents/ permissions for laying of fiber cables and other telecom infrastructure in residential and commercial complexes/townships. Such cost is amortized over the period of the consent/permission on a straight line basis.

All intangibles assets (other than Goodwill and Customer Relationships) are amortised on a straight line basis five to six years.

Customer relationships recognised as a part of business combination are amortised over period of five to ten years.

Research costs are expensed as incurred.

h) Leases

As a lessee:

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

As a lessor:

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in

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obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

i) Inventories

Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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 statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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 is recognised as an interest expense.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the 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.

k) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for privilege leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) **Post-employment obligations**

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) Defined benefit plans in the nature of gratuity, and

(b) Defined contribution plans in the nature of provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in ₹ is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than ₹, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Group pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

l) Investments and other financial assets

i. **Classification & recognition:**

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commit to purchase or sell the financial asset.

ii. **Measurement:**

Debt instruments

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

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

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Interest income from these financial assets is included in statement of profit and loss using the effective interest rate method. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the financial statements.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income/ (expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment expenses are presented as separate lines item in the financial statements.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other income/(expenses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

iii. De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Group has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Group evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Group has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Group has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Group has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

iv. 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.

m) Financial Liabilitites

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income/(expenses).

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

n) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counter party.

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

o) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

The Group enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in statement of profit and loss.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in a host contract that is an asset within the scope of Ind AS 109 are not separated. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated only if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

p) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model as per Ind AS 109 and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the priciples of Ind AS 115.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instrument and the payments that would be without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to the third party for assuming the obligations.

Where the guarantees in relation to the loans or other payables of associate companies are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

q) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (`the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is Sterlite Technologies Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on the basis of underlying transactions.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet.
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income or profit and loss account.

On consolidation, exchange difference arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowing and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange difference are classified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rate.

r) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price unless there is significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Board of Directors has been identified as being the CODM. Refer note 46 for segment information presented.

t) Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts if they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

u) Dividends

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Group when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

v) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

w) Exceptional items

When the items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Group for the period, the nature and amount of such items are disclosed separately as exceptional item by the Group.

3 Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates. Management exercises judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reliable and relevant under the circumstances. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Management believes that the estimates are the most likely outcome of future events. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is described below.

Impairment of Goodwill

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is determined based on value in use calculations. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for goodwill including a sensitivity analysis are disclosed and further explained in Note 6.

Revenue Recognition on Contracts with Customers

The Group's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Group assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the distinct goods/services and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such goods/services.

Judgement is also 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 liquidated damages, penalties and financing components. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. 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. The Group allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

The Group uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation (allocation of transaction price). The Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Group uses the expected cost plus reasonable margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

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 indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer.

Revenue for fixed-price contract is recognised using the input method for measuring progress. The Group uses cost incurred related to total estimated costs to determine the extent of progress towards completion. Judgement is involved to estimate the future cost to complete the contract and to estimate the actual cost incurred basis completion of relevant activities towards fulfilment of performance obligations.

Share-based payments

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using Black Scholes model and Monte carlo's simulation model to determine the fair value of options. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions relating to vesting of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 34.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increase, employee turnover and expected return on planned assets. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at the year end. Details about employee benefit obligations and related assumptions are given in Note 25.

Deferred Tax Asset on unutilised tax losses

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether the realisation of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognise deferred tax assets on unutilised tax losses. This assessment requires the use of estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted for any of the tax jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

Impairment assessment for trade receivables and contract assets

A significant portion of contract assets and trade receivables of the Group is related to the Global Services business (GSB) wherein revenue is recognised over time. The Group uses the simplified approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109: Financial Instruments to calculate the expected lifetime credit loss for receivable and contract assets from the GSB. Given the differences in size, nature and contractual and operational risks of each contract, in assessing the recoverability of receivable, contract assets and expected lifetime credit loss, the Group assesses credit risk individually for each customer after considering expected date of billing and collection, interpretation of contractual terms, project status, past history, latest discussion/ correspondence with the customers and legal opinions wherever applicable, of individual contracts.

For other businesses, a provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables and contract assets for other businesses are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods and time and material contracts for which a provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109.

4 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

(₹ in crores)

	Freehold land	Buildings#	Plant & machinery *	Furniture & fixtures	Data processing equipments	Office equipments	Electrical fittings	Vehicles	Right of Use asset - Land	Right of Use asset - Plant & Machinery	Right of Use asset - Buildings	Total
Cost												
As at April 01, 2022	**133**	**708**	**3,478**	**31**	**92**	**23**	**87**	**16**	**28**	**49**	**150**	**4,795**
Additions	-	17	287	7	11	5	9	2	-	-	25	363
Asset disclosed as asset held for sale (refer note 16)	-	-	(76)	-	(3)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(80)
Translation adjustments	4	5	12	0	-	1	-	0	-	-	6	28
Disposals/adjustments	-	(21)	(27)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(0)	(2)	-	-	(27)	(84)
As at March 31, 2023	**137**	**709**	**3,674**	**37**	**95**	**27**	**95**	**16**	**28**	**49**	**154**	**5,021**
Additions	-	47	227	4	15	12	8	1	2	-	14	330
Translation adjustments	0	(2)	(13)	0	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	-	1	(13)
Disposals/adjustments	-	(19)	(40)	(5)	(7)	(2)	(4)	(4)	-	-	(24)	(105)
As at March 31, 2024	**137**	**735**	**3,848**	**37**	**104**	**37**	**99**	**14**	**30**	**49**	**145**	**5,234**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment												
As at April 01, 2022	**-**	**168**	**1,562**	**18**	**71**	**17**	**41**	**7**	**1**	**12**	**42**	**1,939**
Charge for the year	-	33	194	2	10	3	8	2	0	4	18	274
Charge for the year (Discontinued operations) (refer note 16)	-	-	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Asset disclosed as asset held for sale	-	-	(23)	(0)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(25)
Translation adjustments	-	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	20
Disposal / adjustments	-	(3)	(19)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	(26)	(54)
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**200**	**1,741**	**20**	**79**	**20**	**48**	**8**	**1**	**16**	**36**	**2,167**
Charge for the year	-	37	213	4	11	4	8	2	1	4	19	303
Translation adjustments	-	(1)	(9)	0	0	0	(0)	0	(0)	-	0	(10)
Disposal/adjustments	-	(7)	(25)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(3)	-	-	(18)	(67)
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**229**	**1,920**	**21**	**85**	**22**	**54**	**7**	**2**	**20**	**38**	**2,394**
Net Book Value												
As at March 31, 2024	137	506	1,928	16	19	15	46	6	27	29	106	2,839
As at March 31, 2023	137	509	1,933	17	16	7	47	9	27	33	118	2,854

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

Movement in Capital work in progress	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**129**	**143**
Additions during the year	247	312
Borrowing cost capitalised during the year (Refer Note 32)	-	10
Transfers during the year	(314)	(336)
Closing balance	**62**	**129**

Capital work in progress mainly comprises amounts pertaining to plant & machinery, building and Data processing equipments.

 # Buildings include those constructed on leasehold land:

Movement in Capital work in progress	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Gross Block	537	482
Depreciation for the year	24	20
Accumulated depreciation	143	119
Net Block	**394**	**363**

Refer note 19 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Group.

Refer note 38 for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant & equipments.

No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the group for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

Title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the group is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Group.

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Projects in progress				
Fiber project	7	-	-	7
Fiber cable project	51	-	-	51
Others	1	2	1	4
	59	**2**	**1**	**62**

CWIP ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
Projects in progress			
Fiber cable project	37	0	37
Fiber project	78	3	80
Others	12	0	12
	126	**3**	**129**

There are no material overdues compared to original plans as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The Group evaluates completion of the projects based on its original plan which includes certain projects relating to research and development monitored on an ongoing basis.

Details of Leases :

The note provides information for leases where the company is a lessee. The company has taken land, various offices and plant and machinery on lease. Rental contracts for offices and plant and machinery are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 15 years, but have extension options.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(i) Liability recognised in balance sheet

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Lease liabilities		
Current	96	41
Non-current	55	126
Total	**151**	**167**

Movement of lease liability

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	167	164
Add: Acquired during the year	14	26
Less: Disposed during the year	(9)	(3)
Add: Interest accrued during the year	11	9
Less: Payments	(32)	(33)
Add/(less): FCTR	(1)	3
Closing balance	**151**	**167**

(ii) Amount recognised in the statement of profit & loss

	Note	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Interest expenses (included in finance cost)	32	11	9
Expenses related to short term leases, low value assets (disclosed as rent in other expenses)	30	25	16

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2024 was ₹ 57 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 49 crores)

Extension and Termination option :

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases held by the group. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor.

Commitment for leases not yet commenced on March 31, 2024 was ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023 - ₹ Nil)

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in crores)

	Software/ licenses	Patents	Customer acquisition / Customer Relationships	Non-Compete	Indefeasible right of use	Goodwill (Refer note 6 and note 44)	Total
Cost							
As at April 01, 2022	**85**	**46**	**199**	**11**	**1**	**418**	**761**
Additions	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Assets disclosed as asset held for sale (refer note 16)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	(11)
Disposals /adjustments	(2)	0	(34)	(1)	-	(54)	(91)
Translation adjustments	1	2	2	(0)	-	9	14
As at March 31, 2023	**82**	**48**	**167**	**10**	**1**	**373**	**682**
Additions	6	-	2	-	-	-	8
Disposals /adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Translation adjustments	0	0	1	0	-	3	4
As at March 31, 2024	**87**	**48**	**171**	**10**	**1**	**376**	**693**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Software/ licenses	Patents	Customer acquisition / Customer Relationships	Non-Compete	Indefeasible right of use	Goodwill (Refer note 6 and note 44)	Total
Accumulated Amortization and Impairment							
As at April 01, 2022	**48**	**14**	**53**	**2**	**1**	**148**	**265**
Charge for the year (Continued operations)	8	3	22	1	-	-	35
Charge for the year (Discontinued operations) (refer note 16)	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Assets disclosed as asset held for sale (refer note 16)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Disposals /adjustments	(2)	-	(12)	(0)	-	-	(14)
Translation adjustments	2	1	2	(0)	-	-	4
As at March 31, 2023	**52**	**18**	**67**	**3**	**1**	**148**	**289**
Charge for the year	8	4	20	1	0	-	33
Disposals /adjustments	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
Translation adjustments	(0)	(1)	2	0	-	-	1
As at March 31, 2024	**59**	**21**	**89**	**4**	**1**	**148**	**323**
Net Book Value							
As at March 31, 2024	**27**	**27**	**82**	**6**	**(0)**	**228**	**370**
As at March 31, 2023	**29**	**30**	**99**	**7**	**0**	**225**	**392**

6 IMPAIRMENT TESTING OF GOODWILL

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Goodwill (refer note 5)	228	225

Goodwill is monitored by management at CGU level. The Group has performed its annual impairment test by computing the recoverable amount based on a value in use calculations which require the use of assumptions as given in table below. The calculations use cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a period of five years. The management has not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the CGU's to exceed the recoverable amount.

A CGU level summary of the goodwill allocation is given below

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Connectivity Solutions business in Europe Region	65	65
Optical Inter-connect Solutions business in Europe Region and India	96	95
Global Services Business in UK Region (refer note 44)	67	65
	228	**225**

A segment level summary of the goodwill allocation is given below

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Optical networking business (ONB)		
Connectivity Solutions business in Europe Region	65	65
Optical Inter-connect Solutions business in Europe Region and India	96	95
Global service business (GSB)		
Global Services Business in UK Region (refer note 44)	67	65
	228	**225**

Key assumptions used in the value in use calculations

The following table provides the key assumptions for those CGUs that have goodwill allocated to them:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
EBIDTA margins over the budgeted period for Connectivity Solutions business	19.00% - 21.00%	15.00%
EBIDTA margins over the budgeted period for Optical Inter-connect Solutions in Europe and India	17.00%-31.00%	22.00%
EBIDTA margins over the budgeted period for Global Services Business in UK Region	5.00%-25.00%	6.00%-19.00%
Sales volume (% annual growth rate) over the budgeted period for Connectivity Solutions business	9.00%-10.00%	10.00%-33.00%
Sales volume (% annual growth rate) over the budgeted period for Optical Inter-connect Solutions in Europe and India	10.00%	10.00%
Sales volume (% annual growth rate) over the budgeted period for Global Services Business in UK Region	10.00%-32.00%	5.00%-65.00%
Long-term terminal Growth rate for Connectivity Solutions business	1.10%	2.00%
Long-term terminal Growth rate for Optical Inter-connect Solutions in Europe and India	1.10%-3.00%	3.00%
Long-term terminal Growth rate for Global Services Business in UK Region	2.00%	3.00%
Pre-tax discount rate for Connectivity Solutions business	12.45%	12.38%
Pre-tax discount rate for Optical Inter-connect Solutions in Europe and India	12.45%-13.58%	12.38%
Pre-tax discount rate for Global Services Business in UK Region	11.45%	12.90%

Management has determined the values assigned to each of the above key assumptions as follows:

Discount Rate

Discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and the CGU and is derived from the CGU's weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. CGU specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factor. The beta factor is evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

Growth rate assumptions

The Group has considered growth rate to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period, consistent with the industry forecasts.

EBITDA margins

EBITDA margins are based on the actual EBITDA of the CGU based on the past trend and future expectations.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions - Connectivity Solutions business in Europe Region

Discount rates

A rise in Pre-tax discount rate to 48.33% would result in impairment.

EBITDA margins - A decreased demand can lead to a decline in EBITDA. A decrease in EBITDA margins below 4.00% would result in impairment.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions - Optical Inter-connect Solutions business in Europe Region and India

Discount rates

A rise in Pre-tax discount rate to 56.95% would result in impairment.

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EBITDA margins - A decreased demand can lead to a decline in EBITDA. A decrease in EBITDA margins below 7.80% would result in impairment.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions - Global Services Business in UK Region

Discount rates

A rise in Pre-tax discount rate to 17.30% would result in impairment.

EBITDA margins - A decreased demand can lead to a decline in EBITDA. A decrease in EBITDA margins to 3% - 13% would result in impairment.

7 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current investments (unquoted)		
Investment in Joint Venture		
50% (March 31, 2023: 50%) Equity investment in Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda	-	-
Investments - Other at fair value through OCI		
18,683 (March 31, 2023: 18,683) Equity shares of Singularity Healthcare IT Systems Private Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	0	0
9.19% (March 31, 2023 : 11.70%) stake in ASOCS Ltd.*	88	-
Investment in Associate Company		
Nil (March 31, 2023 : 40%) stake in MB Maanshan Special Cable Limited#	-	36
9.19% (March 31, 2023 : 11.70%) stake in ASOCS Ltd.*	-	60
Total Investments	**88**	**96**
Total non-current investments		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**88**	**96**
Amount of impairment in the value of investments	19	19

The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

During the current year, the Group through its wholly owned subsidiary Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.a, Italy has sold the entire stake in MB Maanshan Special Cable Limited (amounting to 40% of the entire share capital). Consequently, the Group has recognised a gain of ₹ 16 crores on sale of associate which includes accumulated gain of ₹ 2 crores of foreign currency translation reserve which was reclassified to other income (refer note 27).

* With effect from December 14, 2023, the group has lost significant influence in ASOCS Ltd. on account of non-participation in the additional fund raise by ASOCS Ltd. Consequently, the entity is no longer classified as an Associate.

The fair value of investment in ASOCS Ltd. (start-up) as on March 31, 2024 was assessed as ₹88 crores (2023: ₹60 crores) as per the valuation exercise performed based on the latest funding round.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current		
Trade receivables	1,616	1,814
Receivables from related parties (refer note 50)	34	38
Less : Loss allowance	(52)	(30)
	1,598	**1,822**
Break-up for security details		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,627	1,830
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - Credit impaired	23	22
Total	**1,650**	**1,852**
Less: Loss allowance	(52)	(30)
Total Current trade receivables	**1,598**	**1,822**

Trade receivable ageing (Amount ₹ in crores)

March 31, 2024

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	875	348	149	67	16	27	1,482
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	50	4	-	2	37	53	145
Total	**925**	**352**	**149**	**69**	**53**	**102**	**1,650**

March 31, 2023

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	927	567	55	87	32	26	1694
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3	19	22
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	53	4	1	27	46	5	136
Total	**980**	**571**	**56**	**114**	**81**	**50**	**1,852**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Refer note 19 for information on trade receivables hypothecated as security by the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

9 LOANS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans to related parties (Refer note 50)	3	3
Less : Loss allowance	(2)	-
Total non-current loans	**1**	**3**
Break-up for security details		
Loans Considered good - secured	-	-
Loans Considered good - Unsecured	1	3
Loans - Credit impaired	2	-
Total	**3**	**3**
Current		
Loans to employees	-	0
Total current loans	**-**	**0**

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties:

Type of Borrower	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand		
Other Related Parties		
Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda	3	100%
Total	**3**	**100%**

Type of Borrower	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand		
Other Related Parties		
Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda	3	98%
Maharashtra Transmission Communication Infrastructure Limited	0	2%
Total	**3**	**100%**

The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons/ entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (‘ultimate beneficiaries’) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries other than loans aggregating ₹ 28 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 79 crores) given during the year to STL UK Holdco Limited and Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited, subsidiaries of the Sterlite Technologies Limited, in the ordinary course of business and in keeping with the applicable regulatory requirements for onward funding to one of the overseas subsidiary of Sterlite Technologies Limited towards meeting its business requirements by Sterlite Technologies Limited. Accordingly, no further disclosures, in this regard, are required.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

10 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Others		
Security deposits	8	8
Financial guarantee receivable	-	1
Others*	0	2
Total other non-current financial assets	**8**	**11**
Current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	3	7
Others		
Security deposits	11	10
Interest accrued on investments/deposits	0	0
Government grants receivable	59	25
Receivable on sale of Investment in MTCIL	-	13
Discounted bills receivables re-purchased	23	30
Others*	40	33
Total other current financial assets	**136**	**118**

*This includes expenses incurred on behalf of customer and receivables from sale and lease back of buildings amounting to ₹ Nil crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 6 crores) and ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 19 crores) respectively.

Refer note 19 for information on financial assets hypothecated as security by the Group.

11 OTHER ASSETS AND CONTRACT ASSETS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital advances	49	29
Advance income tax, including TDS (net of provision)	58	10
Prepaid expenses	48	39
Advance to suppliers	19	19
Total other non-current assets	**174**	**97**
Current (unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses*	47	67
Balances with Government authorities	225	312
Advance to suppliers	83	73
Other advances	54	9
Total other current assets	**409**	**461**

* Includes cost to obtain a contract of ₹ 4 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 4 crores) which is being amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis which is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods and services. The amount amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss in the current year is ₹ 0 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 crores).

Refer note 19 for information on other assets hypothecated as security by the Group.

Contract assets (Unsecured, considered good)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
- Undisputed	1,107	1,277
- Disputed	194	200
Less: Loss allowance	(61)	(61)
Total contract assets	**1,240**	**1,416**

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

Significant changes in Contract assets

Contract assets have decreased from previous year as entity has provided fewer services ahead of agreed billing and payment schedule for fixed price contracts and on account of billing done in current year.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, ₹ 793 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 664 crores) of opening unbilled revenue has been reclassified to Trade receivables upon billing to customers on completion of milestones.

Refer note 19 for information on other assets and contract assets hypothecated as security by the Group.

12 INVENTORIES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Raw materials [Includes stock in transit ₹ 9 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 9 crores)]	178	191
Work-in-progress	111	61
Finished goods [Includes stock in transit ₹ 131 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 237 crores)]	408	469
Stores, spares, packing materials and others	125	111
Total	**822**	**832**

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounted to ₹ 38 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 41 crores). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in "(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-trade and cost of raw material & components consumed" in statement of profit and loss of the respective years.

Refer note 19 for information on inventories hypothecated as security by the Group.

13 CURRENT INVESTMENT

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
In mutual funds(at fair value through profit or loss) (unquoted)		
Nil (March 31, 2023: 3,29,964) units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund-Direct Plan- Growth option	-	40
39,743 (March 31, 2023: Nil) units of SBI Liquid fund- Direct Growth Plan	15	-
643 (March 31, 2023: Nil) units of SBI overnight Fund- Direct growth plan	0	-
2,56,960 (March 31, 2023: Nil) units of Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Direct growth plan	10	-
25,296 (March 31, 2023: Nil) units of UTI Liquid Fund - Direct growth plan	10	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**35**	**40**
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	**-**	**-**

Refer note 19 for information on investments hypothecated as security by the Group.

14 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts (in ₹)	185	135
In current accounts (in foreign currency)	153	315
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	1	-
Cash on hand	0	0
Total	**339**	**450**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents.

Refer note 19 for information on cash and cash equivalents hypothecated as security by the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

15 OTHER BANK BALANCES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months*	10	2
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	50	50
In unpaid dividend account	4	5
Total other bank balances	**64**	**57**

* Includes ₹ 9 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 crores) held as lien by banks against bank guarantees.

Refer note 19 for information on other bank balances hypothecated as security by the Group.

16 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Year ending March 31, 2024 :

A. Wireless Solution Business

During the previous year, the Company recognised its Wireless Business as discontinued operation and classified certain non-current assets of ₹ 62 crores as assets held for sale. As of March 31, 2023, the Company has recognised an impairment provision of ₹ 52 crores as the difference between the estimated fair value and carrying amount of the assets held for sale.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Assets classified as held for sale		
Property, plant and equipment	-	10
Total assets of disposal group held for sale	**-**	**10**

Financial performance

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Revenue	8	6
Expenses	-	145
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**8**	**(139)**
Income tax	3	36
Profit / (loss) for the year	**5**	**(103)**
Loss on measurement of fair value less cost to sale of assets held for sale	-	(52)
Income tax on above	-	14
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	**5**	**(141)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**5**	**(141)**
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	5	(75)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	-	2
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-	(2)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinuing operation	**5**	**(74)**

B. Telecom Software Business

During the previous year, the Group recognised its Telecom Software Business as a discontinued operation and sold the said business and recognised a net gain of ₹ 42 crores in accordance with the business transfer agreement after considering charge of certain net assets not transferred.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial performance

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Revenue	19	145
Expenses	12	210
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**7**	**(65)**
Income tax	5	34
Profit / (loss) for the year	**2**	**(31)**
Gain (Net off ₹ 45 crores provided for certain net assets not transferred) on sale of business (see note a below)	-	42
Income tax on above gain	-	(22)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	**2**	**(11)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	2	(11)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	2	57
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	-	18
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-	24
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinuing operation	**2**	**99**

a. Details of the sale of the business

	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Consideration received:	
Cash	123
Carrying amount of net assets sold	(33)
Expenses pertaining to above sale	(3)
Provision for certain asstes not transferred	(45)
Gain on sale of business	42
Income tax on above	(22)
Gain on sale of business after tax	20

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of sale (27 March 2023) were as follows:

	27 March 2023 (₹ in crores)
Property, Plant and Equipment	0
Capital work-in-progress	6
Other Intangible assets	0
Inventories	1
Trade receivables	34
Contract Assets	24
Other current assets	1
Total assets	**67**
Trade payables	2
Contract Liabilities	31
Total liability	**34**
Net assets	**33**

C. Impact Data Solutions Limited, UK

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Group has recognised a gain of ₹ 37 crores for sale of its stake in Impact Data Solutions Limited, UK and its wholly owned subsidiary Impact Data Solutions BV (IDS) in accordance with terms of Sale and Purchase Agreement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Financial performance

	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Revenue	95
Expenses	79
Profit before income tax	**15**
Income tax	(3)
Profit for the year	**12**
Gain on sale of subsidiary after tax (see note a below)	37
Profit from discontinued operations	**49**
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income	**49**
Net cash inflow from operating activities	4
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(4)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	-
Net increase in cash generated from discontinuing operation	**-**

a. Details of the sale of the subsidiary

	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Consideration received/ receivables:	
Cash	158
Less: Incidental selling costs	(8)
Net consideration	**151**
Less: Carrying amount of net assets sold	114
Gain on sale of business before income tax and reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	**37**
Income tax expense on gain	-
Gain on sale of business after tax	37

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of sale (September 30, 2022) were as follows:

	September 30, 2022 (₹ in crores)
Property, Plant and Equipment	1
Goodwill	52
Other Intangible assets	28
Other Non-current assets	0
Trade receivables	17
Cash and cash equivalents	32
Other Current Financial Assets	0
Contract Assets	38
Other current assets	5
Total assets	**174**
Lease Liability (Non-current)	0
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	7
Trade payables	32
Other current liabilities	1
Current tax liability	4
Total liability	**44**
Non-controlling interests	**(16)**
Net assets	**114**

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

17 SHARE CAPITAL

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Authorised equity share capital (no. crores) 75.00 (March 31, 2023: 75.00) equity shares of ₹2 each	**150**	**150**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (no. crores) 39.91 (March 31, 2023: 39.85) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid - up.	80	80
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**80**	**80**

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Nos in crores	₹ in crores	Nos in crores	₹ in crores
At the beginning of the year	39.85	80	39.77	80
Issued during the year against employee stock options	0.06	0	0.08	0
Outstanding at the end of the year	**39.91**	**80**	**39.85**	**80**

b. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Parent Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Parent Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Parent Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shares held by holding company and its fellow subsidiaries:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in crores	% holding	No. in crores	% holding
Immediate holding company				
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Subsidiary of Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas) (Refer note 50)	20.94	52.47%	20.94	52.44%
Vedanta Limited	0.48	1.19%	0.48	1.19%

d. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5 % of shares in the company

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. in crores	% holding	No. in crores	% holding
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Subsidiary of Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas) (Refer note 50)	20.94	52.47%	20.94	52.55%

e. Shares reserved for issue under options

For information relating to employees stock options plan, 2010 including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, refer note 34.

f. Details of shareholding of promoters:

Name of the promoter	Number of shares (No. in crores) as at March 31, 2024	Number of shares (No. in crores) as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of total number of shares as at March 31, 2024	Percentage of total number of shares as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of change during the year ended March 31, 2024	Percentage of change during the year ended March 31, 2023
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius	20.94	20.94	52.47%	52.55%	-0.08%	-0.09%

'Promoters' for the purpose of this disclosure means promoters as defined under Section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

g. Details of shares bought back during the 5 years preceding March 31, 2024:

On March 24, 2020, the Board of Directors had approved the buyback of Equity Shares for a total amount not exceeding ₹ 145 Crores, being 9.95% and 9.32% of the aggregate of the total paid-up equity capital and free reserves (including securities premium) of the Company based on the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements, respectively, of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The Company closed the buy back on August 27, 2020. The Company has bought back 88,67,000 shares for ₹ 100 crores (excluding taxes).

h. Details of Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP)

Subsequent to the year end, the Company has issued 88,456,435 equity shares of face value ₹ 2 each at an issue price of ₹ 113.05 per equity share pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) under the provisions of Chapter VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended (the "SEBI ICDR Regulations"), and section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, including the rules made thereunder, each as amended. The promoter's shareholding has decreased from 53.98% to 44.19% pursuant to the QIP issue. The management does not expect any material impact on account of the change in the promoter's shareholding.

18 OTHER EQUITY

		March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
A.	**Securities Premium**		
	Opening balance	34	25
	Add: Addition on Employee stock options exercised	8	9
	Closing balance (A)	**42**	**34**
B.	**Other reserves**		
	Capital Reserve		
	Redemption Liability Reserve		
	Opening balance	-	(47)
	Add : Restatement of redemption liability (refer note 45)	-	47
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
	Employee Stock Options Outstanding		
	Opening balance	25	25
	Add: Employees stock options expenses for the year (refer note 34)	(3)	9
	Less: Employees stock options exercised	(8)	(9)
	Closing balance	**14**	**25**
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
	Opening balance	60	51
	Add: Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations for the year	(6)	9
	Add /(Less) : Gain on restatement of net investments in foreign operations	(1)	10
	Less: Amount reclassified to statement of profit and loss on disposal of foreign subsidiary / associate	(2)	(2)
	Add / (Less) : Deferred tax	(0)	(3)
	Add / (less): Others	(1)	(5)
	Closing balance	**50**	**60**
	Capital Redemption Reserve		
	Opening balance	2	2
	Closing balance	**2**	**2**
	General Reserve		
	Opening balance	139	139

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

		March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
	Closing balance	**139**	**139**
	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve		
	Opening balance	(26)	1
	Add / (Less) : Cash flow hedge reserve created on currency forward contracts	11	(26)
	Add / (Less) : Cash flow hedge reserve on swap contracts	0	(4)
	Add / (Less) : Amount reclassified to statement of profit and loss	(1)	(6)
	Add / (Less) : Deferred tax	(3)	9
	Closing balance	**(19)**	**(26)**
	Total other reserves (B)	**186**	**200**
C.	**Retained Earnings**		
	Opening balance	1,777	1,679
	Net profit/(loss) for the year	(51)	141
	Remeasurement of defined employee benefit obligation (Net of tax)	3	3
	Equity dividend (refer note 48)	(40)	(20)
	Add / (Less) : Change in fair value of equity instrument measured at FVOCI	28	-
	Transactions with non-controlling interest (note 53)	(2)	(26)
	Total retained earnings (C)	**1,715**	**1,777**
	Total other equity (A+B+C)	**1,943**	**2,011**

Nature and Purpose of reserves, other than retained earnings

Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

General Reserve

General reserve is created out of the amounts transferred from debenture redemption reserve on account of redemption of debentures.

Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve in equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed off.

Cash Flow Hedge Reserve

The Group uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk associated with its highly probable forecast sale and inventory purchases and interest rate risk associated with variable interest rate borrowings as described in note 48. For hedging foreign currency risk, the Group uses foreign currency forward contracts which are designated as cash flow hedges. For hedging interest rate risk, the Group uses interest rate swaps which are also designated as cash flow hedges. To the extent these hedges are effective; the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss (e.g. sales and interest payments). When the forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (e.g. inventory), the amount recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is adjusted against the carrying amount of the non financial asset.

Employee Stock Options Outstanding

The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under employee stock option plans (ESOP Schemes) approved by shareholders of the Parent Company.

Redemption Liability Reserve

Redemption liability reserve is created on account of redemption liability pertaining to acquisition of Clearcomm Group Limited (Refer note 44). During the previous year redemption liability on account of acquisition of the subsidiary, Clearcomm Group Limited, has been reversed considering negative EBITDA (computed as per the share purchase agreement).

Capital Reserve

Capital reserve is not available for distribution as dividend.

Capital Redemption Reserve

As per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Group has created a capital redemption reserve of ₹ 2 Crores against face value of equity shares bought back by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021.

19 BORROWINGS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current		
Debentures (Secured)		
10,000 (March 31, 2023 : 10,000) 9.10% Non convertible debentures of ₹ 1 lacs each	100	100
2,900 (March 31, 2023 : 2,900) 8.25% Non convertible debentures of ₹ 10 lacs each	290	290
Nil (March 31, 2023 : 1,500) 7.30% Non convertible debentures of ₹ 10 lacs each	-	150
Term loans		
Indian rupee loans from banks (secured)	161	459
Indian rupee loans from NBFC (secured)	100	-
Foreign currency loans from banks (secured)	520	359
Indian rupee loans from NBFC (unsecured)	78	249
Foreign currency loans from banks (unsecured)	112	147
	1,361	**1,754**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	1,171	1,358
Unsecured borrowings	190	396
Total Non-current borrowings	**1,361**	**1,754**
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed under the head "Current Borrowings"	370	752
Net Amount	**991**	**1,002**

Notes:

Sterlite Technologies Limited (STL)

a) 8.25% Non convertible debentures carry 8.25% p.a rate of interest. Total amount of non-convertible debentures is due in 4 equal annual installments starting from FY 2027-28 till FY 2030-31. These non-convertible debentures are secured by way of hypothecation on specified movable fixed assets at Shendra plant (project Gaurav) (both present and future).

b) 7.30% Non convertible debentures carry 7.30% p.a rate of interest. The non convertible debentures have been repaid in FY 2023-24

c) 9.10% Non convertible debentures carry 9.10% p.a rate of interest. Total amount of non-convertible debentures is due in the FY 2025-26. These non-convertible debentures are secured by way of a first pari passu charge over movable fixed assets of the Company (STL), other than assets located at Shendra Aurangabad.

d) Secured Indian rupee term loan from bank amounting to ₹ 83 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 166 crores) carries interest @ One Year MCLR +0.15% p.a. Loan amount was repayable in 12 quarterly instalments from June 2022 of ₹ 21 crores per Quarter

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

(excluding interest). The term loan was secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire movable fixed assets (both present and future).

e) Secured Indian rupee term loan from bank amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 200 crores) carries interest @ overnight MCLR. The loan amount was repaid in FY 23-24.

f) Secured Indian rupee term loan from NBFC amounting to ₹ 100 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil) carries interest @ benchmark rate - 11.25% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in FY 2025-26. The term loan is secured by way of first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of entire movable fixed assets of the Company, other than assets located at Shendra, Aurangabad (both present and future).

g) Unsecured Indian rupee term loan from NBFC amounting to ₹ 78 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 74 crores) carries interest @ 6.5% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in FY 2024-25, 2025-26 and 2026-27.

Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.

a) Unsecured foreign currency revolving line from Citi bank of ₹ 98 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 123 crores) carries interest of EURIBOR + 2.50% p.a. The ₹ 98 crores loan is to be repaid on October 2, 2024.

b) Unsecured foreign currency loan from bank of ₹ 4 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 7 crores) carries interest of EURIBOR + 1.25% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 1 annual installment and 9 half yearly instalments of Euro 0.02 crores starting from November 2019 to November 2024 (excluding interest).

c) Unsecured foreign currency loan from bank of ₹ 3 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 8 crores) carries interest of EURIBOR + 1.25% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 1 annual installment and 9 half yearly instalments of Euro 0.03 crores starting from August 2019 to August 2024 (excluding interest).

Non-compliance with covenants:

As at March 31, 2023, there was a non-compliance with respect to certain covenants of loan taken Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A. Accordingly, non-current amount of the loan of ₹ 110 crores was reclassified to current borrowings in the previous year.

STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.

a) Foreign currency loan from bank of ₹ 151 crores (March 31, 2022: ₹ 193 crores) carries interest of 6 months EURIBOR + 1.7% p.a. This loan is backed by SBLC issued by SBI India which is further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire movable fixed assets (both present and future) and mortgage of immovable fixed assets located at Dadra & Nagar Haveli of Sterlite Technologies Limited. Loan amount is repayable in 9 half yearly instalments of Euro 0.24 crores starting from January 2023 to January 2025 and thereafter Euro 0.30 crores for the period July 2025 to January 2027 (excluding interest).

Optotec S.p.A.

a) Unsecured foreign currency loan from bank of ₹ 7 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 8 crores) carries interest of 2.6 % p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 20 quarterly installments of Euro 0.05 crores starting from March 2023 to March 2028 (excluding interest).

STL UK Holdco Limited, UK

a) Foreign currency loan from bank of ₹ 86 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 95 crores) carries interest of overnight SONIA + 2.8% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 2 half yearly instalments of GBP 0.06 crores starting from July 2023 to January 2024 and thereafter GBP 0.11 crores for the period July 2024 to July 2028 (excluding interest). The loan is secured by way of charge created on entire current assets of Clearcomm Group Limited.

Sterlite Technologies Inc.

a) Foreign currency loan from bank of ₹ 283 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ Nil) carries interest of SOFR (3M) + 237 bps p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 24 quarterly installments of USD 0.22 crores starting from March 2023 to March 2028 (excluding interest). The term loan is secured by way of first charge created on movable fixed assets of Sterlite Technologies Inc.

Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited

a) Indian rupee term loan from bank of ₹ 78 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 93 crores) carries interest of overnight MCLR + 0.3% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 11 ballooning half yearly instalments starting from September 2022. This loan is secured by way of first charge on mortgage of leasehold land and building, entire Plant and Machinery and other equipments both present and future of the Company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current borrowings		
Cash credit from banks (secured)	79	79
Working capital demand loans from banks (secured)	775	734
Working capital demand loans from banks (unsecured)	157	-
Commercial paper from bank (unsecured)	300	200
Foreign currency loan (unsecured)	17	20
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings (secured)	226	659
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings (unsecured)	144	93
Other loans from banks (secured)	300	714
Other loans from banks (unsecured)	236	166
	2,234	**2,665**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	1,380	2,186
Unsecured borrowings	854	479
Net Amount	**2,234**	**2,665**

Note :

Sterlite Technologies Limited (STL)

(i) Working capital demand loan from banks is secured by first pari-passu charge on entire current assets of the Company (both present and future) and second pari-passu charge on plant & machinery and other movable fixed assets of the Company. Working capital demand loans have been taken for a period of 7 days to 180 days and carry interest @ 7.65% to 8.30% p.a (March 31, 2023: 6.85 % to 8.60% p.a).

(ii) Commercial Papers are unsecured and are generally taken for a period from 60 Days to 180 days and carry interest @ 8.20% to 9.00% p.a (March 31, 2023: 7.55% to 8.40% p.a).

(iii) Other loans include buyer's credit arrangements (secured) and export packing credit (secured and unsecured). These secured loans are secured by hypothecation of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and trade receivables. Export packing credit is taken for a period ranging from 30-180 days. Interest rate for both the products range from 4.46% - 8.30% p.a (March 31, 2023: 3.26% - 8.05% p.a).

Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Limited (JSFTCL)

a) Unsercured foreign currency loan from bank of ₹ 10 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 6 crores) carries interest 4.5% (March 31, 2023: 4.50% p.a.).

Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.

a) Unsercured foreign currency working capital loan from bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 7 crores) carries interest @ EURIBOR + 1.20% - 3.50% (March 31, 2023: EURIBOR + 1.20% - 3.50%).

Optotec S.p.A.

a) Unsercured foreign currency working capital loan from bank of ₹ 6 crore (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil) carries interest @ EURIBOR + 1.20%.

Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited

a) Cash credit facility of ₹ 79 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 79) from banks is secured by first pari-passu charge on entire current assets of the Company (both present and future). Loan carries interest overnight MCLR + 0.3% p.a

b) Other loans from bank include export packing credit (secured) of ₹ 100 crores (March 31, 2023: Nil). The loan is secured by way of first charge against the current assests both present and future of the company. The loan carries interest of 0.30% + overnight MCLR rate p.a.

Clearcomm Group Limited

a) Unsercured foreign currency working capital loan from bank of ₹ 1 crores (March 31, 2022: ₹ 7) carries interest @ EURIBOR + 1.20% - 3.50%.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Borrowing secured against current assets :

The Group has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Group with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts except as disclosed in Note no. 51.

Utilisation of borrowed funds :

The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or ;

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The borrowings obtained by the Group during the year from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Cash and cash equivalents	339	450
Current investments *	86	91
Current Borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	(2,239)	(2,666)
Non-current borrowings	(991)	(1,002)
Net Debt	**(2,804)**	**(3,127)**

The amount of net debt considering the amount of lease liability of ₹ 151 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 167 crores) and Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA) of ₹ 207 crores (March 31, 2023 : Nil) is ₹ 3,163 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 3,296 crores). For movement of lease liability refer note 4.

* Includes other bank balance of ₹ 51 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 51 crores) with respect to fixed deposit excluding deposits held as lien by banks against bank guarantees. These fixed deposits can be encashed by the Group at any time without any major penalties.

Movement of Borrowings (current and non current)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**3,668**	**3,315**
Cashflows (net)	(455)	316
Interest expense	295	247
Interest paid	(291)	(250)
Forex adjustment	13	40
Closing balance	**3,231**	**3,668**

Movement of Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**-**	**-**
Cashflows (net)	207	-
Interest expense	4	-
Interest paid	(4)	-
Forex adjustment	-	-
Closing balance	**207**	**-**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Cash and cash equivalent

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**450**	**411**
Cashflows (net)	(109)	37
Forex adjustment	(2)	2
Closing balance	**339**	**450**

Current Investments

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening balance	**90**	**113**
Cashflows	(4)	(23)
Fair value adjustments	-	-
Closing balance	**86**	**90**

Asset Pledged as Security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current		
Financial Assets		
Exclusive Charge		
Trade Receivables	596	439
Current Investments	0	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	27	1
Other Current Financial Assets	4	2
Pari Passu Charge		
Current Investments	35	40
Loans	0	0
Trade Receivables	1,807	2,154
Cash and Cash Equivalents	184	138
Other Bank Balances	63	57
Other Current Financial Assets	148	120
Non Financial Assets		
Exclusive Charge		
Inventories	25	17
Contract Assets	6	8
Other Current Assets	103	49
Pari Passu Charge		
Inventories	323	410
Contract Assets	1,199	1,373
Other Current Assets	358	402
Total Current Assets pledged as security	**4,878**	**5,209**
Non Current Assets		
Exclusive Charge		
Right of Use asset	18	24
Buildings	35	194
Plant & Machinery	357	72
Furnitures & Fixtures	6	0
Data Processing Equipments	8	1
Office Equipments	8	0
Electrical Fittings	6	6

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Pari Passu Charge		
Freehold Land	28	28
Buildings	86	125
Plant & Machinery	1,262	1,341
Furnitures & Fixtures	10	12
Data Processing Equipments	9	13
Office Equipments	3	5
Electrical Fittings	38	39
Vehicles	4	6
Capital Work in Progress	16	55
Total Non Current Assets pledged as security	**1,893**	**1,923**
Total Assets pledged as security	**6,772**	**7,132**

20 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	0	-
Others		
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	7
Redemption liability (refer note 44)	-	5
Others	3	3
Total other non-current financial liabilities	**5**	**15**
Current		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	2	22
	2	**22**
Others		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	4	1
Unclaimed dividend*	4	5
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	100	114
Employee benefits payable	90	112
Others	1	0
	199	**232**
Total other current financial liabilities	**201**	**254**

* There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

21 TRADE PAYABLES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises (refer note 40)	389	326
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 50)	137	63
Acceptances	232	241
Others	1,420	1,522
	1,789	**1,826**
Total Trade Payables	**2,178**	**2,152**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Trade payable ageing (₹ in crores)

March 31, 2024

	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME-undisputed	-	305	80	4	0	0	389
(ii) Others-undisputed	313	597	635	198	24	22	1,789
Total	**313**	**902**	**715**	**202**	**24**	**22**	**2,178**

March 31, 2023

	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME-undisputed	-	206	119	1	0	0	326
(ii) Others-undisputed	708	760	326	14	12	6	1,826
Total	**708**	**966**	**445**	**15**	**12**	**6**	**2,152**

22 PROVISIONS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non-current		
Provision for warranty	-	0
Total non-current provision	**-**	**0**
Current		
Provision for litigations / contingencies	39	66
Provision for warranty	0	0
Total current provision	**39**	**66**

Provision for litigations / contingencies

The provision of ₹ 39 crores as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 66 Crores) is towards contingencies in respect of disputed claims against the Group as described in note 39, quantum of outflow and timing of which is presently unascertainable.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
At the beginning of the year	66	24
Addition during the year	2	42
Utilized during the year	(29)	-
At the end of the year	**39**	**66**
Current portion	39	66
Non-current portion	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Provision for warranty

Movement in provision for warranty is given below :

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
At the beginning of the year	(0)	1
Addition during the year	-	-
Utilized during the year	0	(1)
At the end of the year	**0**	**(0)**
Current portion	0	0
Non-current portion	-	-

23 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Contract Liabilities		
Unearned revenue	-	1
Advance from customers	130	155
Total contract liabilities	**130**	**156**

Significant changes in Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities have decreased in current year as the Group has recognised revenue from opening unearned revenue. The movement in advance from customer is on account of advances received and utilised during the year.

During the year ended March 31, 2024 , the group recognized revenue of ₹ 1 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 28 crores) arising from opening unearned revenue.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current		
Indirect taxes payable	-	56
Withholding taxes (TDS) payable	9	16
Others	23	61
Total other current liabilities	**32**	**133**

24A: DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation for financial reporting	174	149
Impact of fair valuation of Land as at Ind AS transition date	11	11
Right of use assets	30	23
Net movement on cash flow hedges	0	-
Impact of difference in revenue recognition under income tax and Ind AS	-	25
Others	11	-
Total deferred tax liability (A)	**227**	**208**
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debtors, contract assets and other assets	79	62
Expenditure allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	61	16
Provision for inventory	7	17
Provision for litigations / contingencies	9	17

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Net movement on cash flow hedges	0	1
Lease Liability	28	20
Impact of difference in revenue recognition under income tax and Ind AS	2	-
Brought forward losses of parent and it's subsidiaries	123	77
Others	11	21
Total deferred tax assets (B)	**320**	**231**
Net deferred tax liability/(asset) (A-B)	**(93)**	**(23)**

Reconciliation of deferred tax liability / deferred tax asset

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening deferred tax liability, net	(23)	42
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in statement of profit and loss	(71)	(64)
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in OCI	3	(13)
Others	(1)	12
Closing deferred tax liability/(asset), net	**(93)**	**(23)**

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Profit or loss section		
Current Tax		
Current tax related to continuing operations	62	148
Current tax related to discontinued operations	7	(59)
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(71)	(64)
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(2)**	**25**
OCI Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Net (gain)/loss on movement in cash flow hedges	3	(14)
Re-measurement loss of defined employee benefit plans	-	1
Income tax charged through OCI	**3**	**(13)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Profit before tax from continuing operations	**(73)**	**315**
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2022: 25.17%)	(18)	79
Tax at lower tax rate of subsidiaries	(4)	(43)
Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous years	29	-
Tax (DTA) not created on losses of subsidiaries	9	17
Tax (DTA) at subsidiaries recognised on losses at lower rate (as per respective statutory tax rate)	1	24
Other adjustments	(26)	7
Income tax expense	**(9)**	**84**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(9)**	**84**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

24B CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Opening Current tax liabilities/(assets)	23	(37)
Add/(Less) : Current tax payable for the year - Continued operations	62	148
Add/(Less) : Current tax payable for the year - Discontinued operations	7	(59)
Add/(Less) : Tax paid	(134)	(19)
Add/(less) : Other adjustments	-	(10)
Total current tax liabilities / (assets)	**(42)**	**23**
Disclosed as current tax assets in note 11	58	(10)
Disclosed as current tax liability	(16)	33

25 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Non Current		
Provision for gratuity	20	14
Provision for employee benefit obligations of other subsidiaries	-	2
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.	4	6
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Optotec S.p.A.	0	2
Provision for compensated absences	-	20
Total non-current employee benefit obligations	**24**	**44**
Current		
Provision for gratuity	15	10
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.	9	10
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Optotec S.p.A.	-	4
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Other subsidiaries	1	1
Provision for compensated absences	22	4
Total current employee benefit obligations	**47**	**29**

i) Compensated Absences

The compensated absences cover the Group's liability for sick and privilege leave. The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months and accordingly amounts have been classified as current and non current based on actuarial valuation report.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Compensated absences not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	16	23

ii) Post employment benefit obligation - Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (amended). Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Group makes contributions to fund managed by Life insurance Corporation of India. The Group does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimate of expected gratuity payments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	38	37
Current service cost	7	6
Interest cost	3	3
Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments	2	(1)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	-
- Due to change in Demographic Assumptions	0	-
- Due to change in Financial Assumptions	0	(1)
- Due to Experience	(2)	(3)
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	(9)	(5)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**39**	**34**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	11	4
Interest Income	1	0
Contribution by employer	1	11
Benefits paid	(9)	(4)
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	(0)	(0)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**4**	**11**

The parent company expects to contribute ₹ 6 crores (Actual contribution for the year March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 crores) to its gratuity plan in FY 2024-25.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 %	March 31, 2023 %
Insurance Fund with Life Insurance Corporation of India	100	100

The fair value of planned assets represents the amount as confirmed by the fund.

Details of defined benefit obligation

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Present value of defined benefit obligation	39	34
Fair value of plan assets	(4)	(11)
Net defined benefit liability	**35**	**23**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Present value of funded obligations	39	34
Fair value of plan assets	(4)	(11)
Deficit of funded plan (A)	**35**	**23**
Unfunded plans (B)	-	-
Total net obligation (A+B)	**35**	**23**

The Group has no legal obligation to settle the deficit in the funded plans with an immediate contribution or additional one off contributions. The Group intends to continue to contribute the defined benefit plans as per the demand from LIC of India.

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current service cost	7	6
Interest cost	3	3
Past service cost	-	-
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognised	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	(1)	(0)
Contribution by employer	-	-
Net benefit expense	**9**	**9**

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI):

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on Obligation For the Period	(1)	(4)
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	0	0
Change in Asset Ceiling	-	-
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-	-

* Amount is below the rounding off norm followed by the Group.

The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation are shown below:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.21%	7.41%
Expected rate of return on plan asset	7.21%	7.41%
Employee turnover	10.00%	10.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

The estimated future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the effect of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Sensitivity Analysis

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
+1% Change in discount rate	(1)	(2)
-1% Change in discount rate	2	2
+1% Change in rate of salary increase	2	2
-1% Change in rate of salary increase	(1)	(2)
+1% Change in rate of employee turnover	(0)	(0)
-1% Change in rate of employee turnover	0	0

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below :

Asset volatility:

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Plan assets are maintained with fund manager LIC of India.

Changes in bond yields:

A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

Future salary escalation and inflation risk:

Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at managements discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this risk.

Increases in life expectancy of employee will result in an increase in the plan liabilities. This is particularly significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 7 years (March 31, 2023: 8 years). The expected maturity analysis of gratuity is as follows:

Maturity Analysis of defined benefit obligation:

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows :

	March 31, 2024 Funded	March 31, 2023 Funded
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
Less than 1 year	7	6
Between 1 to 2 years	4	3
Between 2 to 5 years	12	9
Over 5 years	54	41

(iii) Employee benefit obligations of Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A. and Optotec S.p.A.

The provision for the staff leaving indemnity were calculated in accordance with the terms of article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, taking into account legal provisions and the specific nature of the contracts and professional categories, and includes the annual amounts accrued and revaluations performed based on ISTAT coefficients. The amount of the provision is assessed net of advances paid and the amounts used for terminations of employment occurring during the fiscal year and represents the certain payable due to the employees on the fiscal year's closing date.

26 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products		
Finished goods	3,696	5,209
Revenue from sale of products	**3,696**	**5,209**
Revenue from Global Services Business (GSB):		
- Network integration projects	1,240	1,370
- Sale of services - annual maintenance contracts (AMC)	216	141
Revenue from Global Services Business (GSB)	**1,456**	**1,511**
Revenue from software products/licenses and implementation activities	9	5
Revenue from sale of services	234	65
	5,395	**6,790**

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	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Other Operating income		
Scrap sales	30	48
Other operating income *	19	9
Export incentives *	34	79
Revenue from operation	**5,478**	**6,925**

Revenue disaggregation in terms of nature of goods and services has been included above.

The total contract price of ₹ 5,417 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 6,803 crores) is reduced by the consideration of ₹ 18 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 13 crores) towards variable components and ₹ 5 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ Nil) towards financing components.

Refer note 2 and 3 for accounting policy and significant judgements respectively.

The Group's unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which mainly pertain to GSB projects and AMC contracts can vary due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates or other relevant economic factors. The aggregate value of unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is ₹ 4,052 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 4,059 crores) which is expected to be recognised over a period of one to eight years. Amount of unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations does not include contracts with original expected duration of one year or less since the Group has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115.

Revenue from sale of services pertains to time and material contracts related to information technology and information technology enabled services.

* This relates to government grants pertaining to indirect tax benefits availed under Industrial Promotion Scheme, Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme.

27 OTHER INCOME

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Management Fees (refer note 50)	4	6
Rental Income	0	0
Profit on sale of assets, net	6	-
Profit on sale of investment in joint venture	16	-
Miscellaneous Income	20	25
	46	**31**
Interest income on :		
- Bank deposits	8	8
- Others	1	-
Gain on investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	2	2
	11	**10**
Total Other Income	**57**	**41**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

28 COST OF RAW MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS CONSUMED

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Inventory at the beginning of the year (refer note 12)	191	182
Add : Purchases	2,474	3,173
	2,665	**3,355**
Less : Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 12)	178	191
Cost of raw material & components consumed	**2,487**	**3,164**
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		
Opening inventories		
Stock-in-trade	-	3
Work-in-progress	61	101
Finished goods	469	560
	530	**664**
Closing inventories		
Stock-in-trade	-	-
Work-in-progress	111	61
Finished goods	408	469
	519	**530**
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	**12**	**134**

29 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Salaries, wages and bonus	874	830
Contribution to provident fund (refer note below)	34	30
Gratuity expenses (refer note 25)	9	9
Employees stock options expense (refer note 34)	(3)	7
Staff welfare expenses	38	36
Total Employee benefits expense	**952**	**912**

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Parent Company and its indian subsidiaries have a provident fund plan which is a defined contribution plan. Contributions are made to provident fund administered by the Government in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per local regulations.

Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A. has a social security fund which is a defined contribution plan. Contributions are made to social security fund administered by Italian Goverment for employees at the rate of 16%-25% of salary as per the local laws present in the country.

The obligation of the Group is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The Group has recognised the following expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	34	30
Total	**34**	**30**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

30 OTHER EXPENSES

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Consumption of stores and spares	101	163
Consumption of packing materials	107	147
Power, fuel and water *	168	203
Labour Charges	181	97
Repairs and maintenance		
Building	4	4
Plant & machinery	39	31
Others	44	37
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses (refer note 43)	8	8
Sales commission	53	104
Sales promotion	26	16
Carriage outwards	166	394
Rent	25	16
Insurance	32	33
Legal and professional fees	161	136
Rates and taxes	43	20
Travelling and conveyance	61	73
Subcontracting charges for Network Maintenance	131	98
IT Expenses	42	44
Loss on sale of assets, net	-	5
Directors sitting fee and commission	5	1
Exchange difference, (net)	0	2
Research and development expenses (refer note 41)		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	20	16
- Raw materials consumed	1	5
- General expenses	8	19
Total Research and development expenses	29	40
Less: Amount transferred to individual expense line item	(29)	(40)
	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	30	101
Total other expenses	**1,435**	**1,752**

*Net of government grant of ₹ 7 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 10 crores) pertaining to refund of the employers contribution towards provident fund under Industrial Promotion Scheme.

31 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	278	252
Depreciation of right of use assets	24	22
Amortisation of intangible assets	33	35
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**335**	**309**

32 FINANCE COST

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	299	237
Interest on lease liabilities	11	9
Bank charges	53	57
Others	6	8
Exchange difference to the extent considered as an adjustment to borrowing costs	-	-
Total finance cost	**369**	**311**

* During the year, the Group has capitalised borrowing costs of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 10 crores) incurred on the borrowings specifically availed for expansion of production facilities and general borrowing costs. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalised is the weighted average interest rate applicable to the Group's general borrowings, in this case Nil %. (March 31, 2023: 7.90 % p.a.).

33 TAX EXPENSE

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current tax*	62	148
Deferred tax#	(71)	(64)
Total tax expense	**(9)**	**84**
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	36	67
Potential tax benefit @ 25.17 % (March 31, 2023 : 25.17%)	9	17

Certain subsidiaries of the Group have undistributed earnings aggregating to ₹ 641 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 494 crores). The Group plans to reinvest these undistributed earnings in the foreseeable future and consequently did not recognise a deferred tax liability on the same.

These undistributed earnings even if distributed by subsidiaries in the form of dividend will be eligible for tax deduction if it is utilised for further distribution of dividend to shareholders of the Parent company within timelines specified and as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

* For current year, the current tax expense includes charge of ₹ 38 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 24 crores) pertaining to current tax of earlier years.

For current year, the deferred tax includes credit of ₹ 9 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 24 crores) for adjustment pertaining to deferred tax of earlier years.

34 EMPLOYEE SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Group has established employees stock options plan, 2010 ("ESOP Scheme") for its employees pursuant to the special resolution passed by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on July 14, 2010. The employee stock option plan is designed to provide incentives to the employees of the Group to deliver long-term returns and is an equity settled plan. The ESOP Scheme is administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Participation in the plan is at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the ESOP Scheme or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Options granted under ESOP scheme would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Group has approved multiple grants with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment with the Group and hence, the options would vest with passage of time. In addition to this, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee may also specify certain performance parameters subject to which the options would vest. Such options would vest when the performance parameters are met.

Once vested, the options remain exercisable for a period of maximum five years. Options granted under the plan are for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights. On exercise, each option is convertible into one equity share. The exercise price is ₹ 2 per option.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

The Group has credited ₹ 3 crores (charged ₹ 9 crores in March 31, 2023) to the statement of profit and loss in respect of options granted under ESOP scheme.

a) Set Out Below is the summary of options granted under the plan.

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2024	
	Average Exercise price per share option (₹)	Number of Options	Average Exercise price per share option (₹)	Number of Options
Opening Balance	2	3,043,831	2	3,002,165
Granted during the year	2	1,341,143	2	1,603,514
Exercised during the year	2	(535,742)	2	(823,648)
Expired/cancelled during the year	2	(1,658,407)	2	(738,200)
Closing Balance		**2,190,825**		**3,043,831**
Vested and Exercisable		559,246		610,633

Weighted average share price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2024 is ₹150 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 164).

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices.

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price (₹)	Share options outstanding on March 31, 2024	Share options outstanding on March 31, 2023
April 30, 2014	June 01, 2024	2	-	750
March 30, 2015	June 01, 2025	2	9,000	16,000
July 13, 2016	June 01, 2025	2	2,090	2,984
July 25, 2016	August 01, 2026	2	7,450	10,970
July 19, 2017	August 01, 2027	2	12,979	34,396
October 16, 2017	October 16, 2027	2	-	7,180
January 17, 2018	January 17, 2028	2	320	1,220
July 19, 2018	August 01, 2028	2	60,521	137,691
January 24, 2019	January 25, 2027	2	-	25,425
October 24, 2019	October 24, 2029	2	144,546	333,922
July 22, 2020	July 31, 2030	2	169,696	403,403
January 19, 2021	January 19, 2031	2	15,563	18,603
July 21, 2021	July 31, 2030	2	-	45,450
July 21, 2021	July 31, 2031	2	141,318	452,578
January 18, 2022	January 18, 2032	2	19,324	30,393
July 19, 2022	July 31, 2031	2	-	72,280
July 19, 2022	July 31, 2032	2	486,251	1,360,356
January 25, 2023	January 26, 2033	2	84,483	90,230
July 26, 2023	July 31, 2033	2	1,037,284	-
Total			**2,190,825**	**3,043,831**

Weighted Average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at the end of the period	3.26	3.23

b) Fair Value of the options granted during the year

During the current year nomination and remuneration committee has approved one grant. Following are the details of assumptions under the grant, related vesting conditions and fair valuation model used based on the nature of vesting.

Date of Grant- July 26, 2023

The Group has granted 13,41,143 options under ESOP scheme based on following criteria and related assumptions

1. Vesting criteria - Assured vesting of 25% options in four years subject to continuous employment with the Group.

Fair Valuation Method- Black Scholes options Pricing Model

Variables	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
	August 01, 2024	August 01, 2025	August 01, 2026	August 01, 2027
Share price at Grant Date	148.60	148.60	148.60	148.60
Volatility	38.20%	38.20%	38.20%	38.20%
Risk Free rate	7.03%	7.03%	7.03%	7.03%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52
Dividend Yield	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%
Outputs				
Option Fair value	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.7
Vesting Percentage	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Fair Value of the option (Black Scholes Model)				**144.7**

2. Vesting criteria - 25% Vesting based on share price performance (SPP)

Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

Vesting of these options is dependent on the share price performance (SPP) conditions of FY 2023-24 identified by Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the Group and comparator group companies:

- the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the country where stock of comparator group is listed
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of correlation coefficients for each pair of company

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	
Share price at Grant Date	148.60
Volatility	28.90%
Risk Free rate	7.03%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00
Life of the Option	0.81
Dividend Yield	0.59%
Fair Value of the option	**56.10**

3. Vesting criteria - 50% Vesting based on achivement of target EBITDA

Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

Vesting of these options is dependent on the achivement of target EBITDA during the performance of FY 2023-24 as per the criteria determined by Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company :

- the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the company
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of EBITDA as per approved business plan

Assumptions used are as follows:

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

Variables	
Share price at Grant Date	148.60
Volatility	28.90%
Risk Free rate	7.03%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00
Life of the Option	0.81
Dividend Yield	0.59%
Fair Value of the option	**93.60**

35 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

The following table reflects the basic and diluted EPS

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations attributable to owners of the Parent Company (₹ in crores)	(58)	245
Profit /(Loss) for the year from discountinued operations attributable to owners of Parent Company (₹ in crores)	7	(104)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (units in crores)	40.05	39.81
Adjustments for classification of diluted EPS:		
Employee stock options outstanding during the year	0.28	0.35
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	40.34	40.16
Earnings/(loss) per share		
Basic		
From continuing operations	(1.46)	6.15
From discontinued operations	0.19	(2.62)
From continuing and discontinued operations	(1.27)	3.53
Diluted		
From continuing operations	(1.46)	6.12
From discontinued operations	0.18	(2.62)
From continuing and discontinued operations	(1.27)	3.50

Options granted to employees under the ESOP Scheme 2010 are considered to be potential equity shares. They have been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive. The options have not been included in the determination of basic earnings per share. Details relating to the options are set out in note 34.

36 THE LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURE AND ASSOCIATES WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATION AND THE GROUP'S EFFECTIVE HOLDING THEREIN

Name of the Group	Effective ownership as on March 31, 2024	Effective ownership as on March 31, 2023	Country of incorporation
List of subsidiaries			
Speedon Network Limited	100%	100%	India
Sterlite Telesystems Limited (struck off on September 20, 2023)	0%	100%	India
Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited (filed for striking off in March 2024)	100%	100%	India
STL Digital Limited	100%	100%	India
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	100%	100%	India
STL Networks Limited	100%	100%	India

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Name of the Group	Effective ownership as on March 31, 2024	Effective ownership as on March 31, 2023	Country of incorporation
Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	100%	100%	Mauritius
Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Limited	100%	100%	China
Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Co. Limited	100%	100%	China
Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.	100%	100%	Italy
Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited	100%	100%	Mauritius
Elitecore Technologies SDN. BHD	100%	100%	Malaysia
Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	100%	100%	United Kingdom
Sterlite Tech Holding Inc.	100%	100%	USA
Sterlite Technologies Inc. (South Carolina)	100%	100%	USA
Sterlite Technologies Inc. (Delaware) (merged with Sterlite Tech Holding Inc. W.e.f April 01, 2023)	100%	100%	USA
Vulcan Data Centre Solutions Limited (dissolved w.e.f. January 16, 2024)	0%	80%	United Kingdom
PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia	100%	100%	Indonesia
Sterlite Technologies DMCC	100%	100%	United Arab Emirates
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd.	100%	100%	Australia
STL Edge Networks Inc. (struck off w.e.f. November 27, 2023)	0%	100%	USA
STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.	100%	100%	Italy
Optotec S.p.A.	100%	100%	Italy
Optotec International S.A.	100%	100%	Switzerland
STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK	100%	100%	United Kingdom
STL Digital Inc. (USA)	100%	100%	USA
STL Digital UK Limited	100%	100%	United Kingdom
STL Optical Tech Limited	100%	100%	India
STL Network Services Inc., US (dissolved w.e.f. September 12, 2023)	0%	100%	USA
STL Solutions Germany GmbH	100%	100%	Germany
STL UK Holdco Limited, UK	100%	100%	United Kingdom
Clearcomm Group Limited	100%	80%	United Kingdom
List of Associate companies			
MB Maanshan Special Cable Limited#	0.00%	40.00%	China
Manshaan Metallurgica Bresciana Electrical Technology Limited #	0.00%	40.00%	China
ASOCS Ltd.*	0.00%	11.71%	Israel
List of joint venture			
Sterlite Conduspar Industries Ltda	50.00%	50.00%	Brazil

* With effect from December 14, 2023, the group has lost significant influence in ASOCS Ltd. on account of non-participation in the additional fund raise by ASOCS Ltd. Consequently, the entity is no longer classified as an Associate.

The Group through its wholly owned subsidiary Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.a, Italy has sold the entire stake in MB Maanshan Special Cable Limited and Manshaan Metallurgica Bresciana Electrical Technology Limited on November 28, 2023 (amounting to 40% of the entire share capital).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

37 CODE ON SOCIAL SECURITY, 2020

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Group towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 have been released by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on November 13, 2020. The Group is in the process of assessing the additional impact on Provident Fund contributions and on Gratuity liability contributions and will complete their evaluation and give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which the rules that are notified become effective.

38 CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

a] Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not recognized for (net of advances) are ₹ 148 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 151 crores)

b] The Group has imported certain machinery under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme and accordingly has export obligation as per details below :

Year of Issue	Year upto which export obligation to be fulfilled	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
2022-23	2028-29	-	45
2023-24	2029-30	19	-

In this respect, the Group has given bonds of ₹ 456 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 665 crores) to the Commissioner of Customs. The Group expects to fulfil the export obligation within prescribed time.

39 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

			March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
1.	Disputed liabilities			
	a)	Excise and Customs duty*	90	90
	b)	Goods and Service tax*	4	3
	c)	Income tax*	14	14
	d)	Claims lodged by a bank against the Group#	19	19
			127	**126**

* Excludes interest and penalties if any. The above matters pertain to certain disallowances/demand raised by respective authorities.

The group had issued Corporate guarantees amounting to ₹ 114 crores to the Income tax Authorities in FY 2003-04 on behalf of the Group companies. The matter against which corporate guarantee was paid by STL was decided in favour of the Group companies by both ITAT and HC orders against which the Department has filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. The above corporate guarantee is backed by the corporate guarantee issued by the Volcan Investments Limited (ultimate holding Company) [refer note 50] in the favour of the Group.

In an earlier year, one of the Bankers of the Group had wrongly paid an amount of ₹ 19 crores under the letter of credit facility. The letter of credit towards import consignment was not accepted by the Group, owing to discrepancies in the documents. Thereafter, the bank filed claim against the Group in the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT). Against the DRT Order dated October 28, 2010, the parties had filed cross appeals before the Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal. The Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal vide its Order dated January 28, 2015 has allowed the appeal filed by the Group and has dismissed the appeal filed by the bank. The bank has challenged the said order in Writ petition before the Bombay High Court. The management doesn't expect the claim to succeed and accordingly no provision for the contingent liability has been recognised in the financial statements.

In the FY21-22, the Group had received show cause notices with respect to 4 Service tax registrations of ₹57 crores each demanding service tax on difference between value of services appearing in 26AS (at legal entity level) vis-à-vis respective service tax registrations for the period 2016-17. Out of these 4 show cause notices, 3 cases were heard and got converted in Order, by subsuming 2 orders and dropping the demand of ₹5.61 crores and thereby confirming the demand of ₹50.72 crores. Management has assessed the said case and it is not required to be disclosed as contingent liability as it is erroneous in nature and the probability of an unfavourable outcome is remote.

The Group has not provided for disputed liabilities disclosed above arising from disallowances made in assessments which are pending with different appellate authorities for its decision. The Group is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No liability has been accrued in the financial statements for the demands raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position. In respect of the claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts as above, the management does not expect these claims to succeed. It is not practicable to indicate the uncertainties which may affect the future outcome and estimate the financial effect of the above liabilities.

The Company has certain on-going litigations by/or against the Company with respect to tax and other legal matters, other than those disclosed above. The Company believes that it has sufficient and strong arguments on facts as well as on point of law and accordingly no provision/disclosure in this regard has been considered in the financial statements.

40 DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MSMED ACT, 2006

The Group has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

		March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year		
	Principal amount due to supplier*	389	326
	Interest amount due to supplier	2	2
(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		
	Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	6	4
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

Amount due to Micro and Small enterprises are disclosed on the basis of information available with the Company regarding status of the suppliers as Micro and Small enterprises.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

41 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

STL through its extensive research capabilities, constant innovation and unique capabilities at following R&D centres is able to provide customers end to end solutions from manufacturing of cable to system integration to providing software products required by telecom players:

- **Aurangabad and Silvasa –** R&D activities to manufacture cable which can cater most bandwidth demand
- **Pune -** R&D activities for Product Engineering towards Programmable Networking & Intelligence

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Capital expenditure		
- Plants and machinery - capitalized during the year	-	2
- IT Equipments - capitalized during the year	2	0
	2	**2**
Revenue expenditure		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	20	16
- Raw materials consumed	1	5
- General expenses	8	19
Total	**29**	**40**

The Group has four Research and Development Centres. Centre wise breakup of expenditure is as follows :

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Sterlite Technologies - Aurangabad		
- Capital Expenditure	-	2
- Revenue Expenditure	-	21
	0	**23**
Sterlite Technologies - Silvassa		
- Capital Expenditure	2	-
- Revenue Expenditure	19	13
	20	**13**
Sterlite Technologies - Italy		
- Capital Expenditure	-	-
- Revenue Expenditure	-	2
	0	2
Sterlite Technologies - Pune		
- Capital Expenditure	-	-
- Revenue Expenditure	0	5
	0	**5**

42 RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES

The Group does not have any transactions with companies struck- off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956, except as reported below.

(₹ in crores)

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transaction	Balance as at March 31, 2024	Balance as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with the struck off company
Curinnov Services Private Limited	Payable for services	0	0	Not a related party
Igus India Private Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party
Arun Timbers Private Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party
Tarun Info Solutions Private Limited	Payable for services	-	1	Not a related party
Shubhankit Infra Private Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party
Precision Electronics Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party
Overarching Solutions Private Limited	Payable for services	-	0	Not a related party

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

43 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Group has spent an amount of ₹ 8 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 8 crores) during the year as required under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the areas of education, healthcare, woman empowerment and environment. The amount was spent by way of contribution to Sterlite Tech Foundation of ₹ 8 crores (refer note 50).

(a) Details of CSR expenditure:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Amount required to be spent during the year	8	8
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above:		
Brought forward from last year	-	-
Short fall for pervious year spent now	-	-
Spent during the year for current year	8	8
Carried forward to next year (short)/excess	-	-
Amount of cumulative shortfall at the end of the year	-	-

(b) Details of ongoing CSR projects under Section 135(6) of the Act:

Balance as at April 01, 2023		Amount spent during the year			Balance as at March 31, 2024	
With the Company	In separate CSR Account	Amount required to be spent during the year	From the company's bank account	From Separate CSR Unspent account	With the company*	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
N.A.						

(c) Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects:

Balance unspent as at April 01, 2023	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance unspent as at March 31, 2024
-	-	8	8	-

(d) Details of excess CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act

Balance excess spent as at April 01, 2023	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance (short)/excess spent as at March 31, 2024
-	8	8	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

44 Business Combinations

There are no business combination transactions in the current year.

Summary of acquisition FY 2021-22

The Group acquired 80% of the shares of Clearcomm Group Limited for a purchase consideration of GBP 10.72 million in accordance with the agreement dated July 27, 2021. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the purchase price was allocated to assets and liabilities on a provisional basis as per Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations resulting in a provisional goodwill of GBP 8.95 million pending completion of purchase price allocation. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has completed the allocation of purchase price to identified assets and liabilities as given below as at acquisition date fair value as per Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations. Accordingly, amount of goodwill has reduced to GBP 6.51 million (₹ 66.62 crores) on account of increase in the value of identified intangible assets in consolidated balance sheet.

Further, the Group has an obligation to acquire the balance 20% by FY 2022-23 for a consideration based on an earn out model (multiple of EBITDA). The Group has reassessed the payout for acquisition of balance 20% and reversed the redemption liability in FY 2022-23 with credit to retained earnings.

The previous year numbers have been restated to give the impact of allocation of purchase price. The profit of Clearcomm Group Limited consolidated for the current year is for 12 months whereas for the last year was from July 27, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

The measurement period adjustments were as follows:

	Provisional amount as at March 31, 2022 (GBP in Crores)	Provisional amount as at March 31, 2022 (₹ In Crores)	Measurement Period Adjustments (GBP in Crores)	Measurement Period Adjustments (₹ in Crores)	Book Value Amount in (GBP in Crores)	Book Value Amount in (₹ Crores)
Tangible Assets	0.07	7.08	-	-	0.07	7.08
Intangible Assets	-	-	0.43	44.80	0.43	44.80
Inventories	0.01	1.24	-	-	0.01	1.24
Cash & Cash equivalents	0.05	4.90	-	-	0.05	4.90
Trade receivables	0.39	40.82	-	-	0.39	40.82
Other assets	0.11	11.81	-	-	0.11	11.81
Deferred tax assets	-	-	(0.11)	(11.16)	(0.11)	(11.16)
Borrowings	(0.02)	(2.07)	-	-	(0.02)	(2.07)
Trade and other payables	(0.36)	(36.58)	-	-	(0.36)	(36.58)
Other liabilities	(0.04)	(4.34)	-	-	(0.04)	(4.34)
Net identifiable asset required	**0.21**	**22.86**	**0.32**	**33.64**	**0.53**	**56.50**
Non-controlling interest	0.04	4.57	0.07	7.73	0.11	12.30
Net identifiable asset required	**0.17**	**18.29**	**0.25**	**25.91**	**0.42**	**44.20**

Calculation of goodwill	Provisional amount as at March 31, 2022 (GBP in Crores)	Provisional amount as at March 31, 2022 (₹ In Crores)	Measurement Period Adjustments (GBP in Crores)	Measurement Period Adjustments (₹ in Crores)	Amount as at March 31, 2023 (GBP in Crores)	Amount as at March 31, 2023 (₹ in Crores)
Consideration transferred for investment	1.07	110.82	0.00	0.00	1.07	110.82
Less: Net identifiable assets required	(0.17)	(18.29)	(0.25)	(25.91)	(0.42)	(44.20)
Goodwill	**0.90**	**92.53**	**(0.25)**	**(25.91)**	**0.65**	**66.62**

The goodwill is attributable to the synergies from combining operations with group and workforce.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Revenue & Profit Contribution :

If the acquisitions had occurred on April 01, 2021, consolidated pro-forma revenue and profit from continuing operation for the year ended March 31, 2022 would have been ₹ 5,491 Crores and ₹ 119 Crores respectively. These amounts have been calculated using the subsidiary's results.

Calculation of Revenue & Profit Contribution	Revenue (₹ in crores)	Profit (₹ in crores)
Total revenue and profit of group excluding Clearcomm Group	5,307	134
Revenue and profit of Clearcomm Group	184	(15)
Total	**5,491**	**119**

Purchase Consideration - cash outflow

The cash outflow for acquisition of Clearcomm is ₹ 109.95 crores, net of cash acquired including amount of ₹ 4.02 crores given as loan to Clearcomm Group Limited at the time of acquisition. Accordingly net cash outflow for investment is ₹ 105.93 crores.

Acquisition related costs

Acquisition related costs of ₹ 4.36 crores is included in other expenses in Statement of profit & loss.

45 STATUTORY GROUP INFORMATION

Name of the Entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ in crores	As % of consolidated profit and loss	₹ in crores	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	₹ in crores	As % of total comprehensive income	₹ in crores
Parent								
Sterlite Technologies Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	53.22%	1,077	33.92%	(20)	22.23%	6	45.35%	(13)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	50.09%	1,049	-129.38%	(164)	34.54%	(5)	-149.83%	(169)
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
1. Speedon Network limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-1.59%	(32)	12.83%	(7)	0.00%	0	25.38%	(7)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-1.18%	(25)	-8.27%	(10)	0.00%	0	-9.30%	(10)
2. STL Optical Tech Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	0	-0.02%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0
3. Sterlite Telesystems Limited (struck off on September 20, 2023)								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	-	0.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.19%	0
4. STL Digital Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-5.30%	(107)	149.97%	(87)	0.00%	0	296.72%	(87)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-1.07%	(22)	-17.46%	(22)	0.00%	0	-19.64%	(22)
5. Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited (filed for striking off in March 2024)								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	(0)	0.02%	(0)	0.00%	0	0.03%	(0)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
6. Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	14.71%	298	-71.88%	42	0.24%	0	-142.44%	42
Balance as at March 31, 2023	12.22%	256	188.93%	239	2.85%	(0)	212.15%	239
7. STL Networks Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	-	0.33%	(0)	0.35%	0	0.31%	(0)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	0	-0.02%	(0)	0.00%	0	-0.02%	(0)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Name of the Entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ in crores	As % of consolidated profit and loss	₹ in crores	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	₹ in crores	As % of total comprehensive income	₹ in crores
Foreign								
1. Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	14.67%	297	-8.89%	5	103.11%	30	-118.47%	35
Balance as at March 31, 2023	12.79%	268	38.81%	49	26.57%	(4)	40.34%	45
2. Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	6.05%	122	37.10%	(21)	-19.92%	(6)	92.89%	(27)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	7.14%	150	-42.68%	(54)	3.70%	(1)	-48.46%	(55)
3. Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	3.35%	68	4.03%	(2)	-7.41%	(2)	15.22%	(4)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5.82%	122	1.15%	1	-23.43%	3	4.21%	5
5. Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A (Italy)								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	12.48%	253	-176.11%	102	11.18%	3	-359.37%	105
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5.55%	116	31.68%	40	-51.99%	7	42.11%	47
6. Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-6.08%	(123)	41.88%	(24)	-12.55%	(4)	95.14%	(28)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-4.55%	(95)	-40.68%	(52)	0.21%	(0)	-45.78%	(52)
7. Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.04%	1	0.29%	(0)	0.00%	0	0.58%	(0)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.04%	1	0.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.12%	0
8. Elitecore Technologies Sdn Bhd.								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-0.14%	(3)	6.08%	(4)	0.00%	0	12.04%	(4)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.86%	18	8.78%	11	0.00%	0	9.88%	11
9. Sterlite Tech Holding Inc.								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	5.03%	102	3.68%	(2)	-2.13%	(1)	9.37%	(3)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-0.19%	(4)	-0.90%	(1)	2.56%	(0)	-1.33%	(2)
10. Sterlite Technologies Inc								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	8.35%	169	-39.27%	23	5.87%	2	-83.45%	24
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5.11%	107	67.83%	86	-24.79%	3	79.39%	89
11. Impact Data Solutions Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	-	10.12%	13	18.23%	(3)	9.11%	10
12. Vulcan Data Centre Solutions Limited (dissolved w.e.f. January 16, 2024)								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
13. PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.04%	1	0.28%	(0)	-0.14%	(0)	0.68%	(0)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.05%	1	-0.11%	(0)	-0.21%	0	-0.10%	(0)
14. Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.17%	3	-2.61%	2	-0.21%	(0)	-4.96%	1
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.10%	2	0.81%	1	0.00%	0	0.92%	1
15. Sterlite Technologies DMCC								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1.11%	22	-0.38%	0	1.15%	0	-1.88%	1
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1.05%	22	16.76%	21	-1.78%	0	19.08%	21
16. STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-1.74%	(35)	17.63%	(10)	-4.86%	(1)	39.64%	(12)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-1.13%	(24)	-7.25%	(9)	110.54%	(16)	-21.95%	(25)

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Name of the Entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ in crores	As % of consolidated profit and loss	₹ in crores	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	₹ in crores	As % of total comprehensive income	₹ in crores
17. Optotec S.p.A.								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-2.32%	(47)	30.46%	(18)	5.42%	2	54.96%	(16)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5.01%	105	7.09%	9	-44.52%	6	13.53%	15
18. Optotec International S.A.								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
19. STL Edge Networks Inc. (struck off w.e.f. November 27, 2023)								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.01%	0	0.05%	(0)	0.00%	0	0.10%	(0)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.08%	2	-0.14%	(0)	-2.21%	0	0.12%	0
20. STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	(0)	0.33%	(0)	0.35%	0	0.31%	(0)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	0	-3.10%	(4)	-0.93%	0	-3.38%	(4)
23. STL UK Holdco Limited, UK								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.48%	10	5.74%	(3)	-12.09%	(3)	23.19%	(7)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.79%	17	-5.98%	(8)	14.17%	(2)	-8.49%	(10)
24. Clearcomm Group Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-2.96%	(60)	61.18%	(35)	9.40%	3	111.83%	(33)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-0.53%	(11)	-9.98%	(13)	6.21%	(1)	-12.00%	(14)
25. STL Network Services Inc., US (dissolved w.e.f. September 12, 2023)								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
26. STL Solutions Germany GmbH								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-0.11%	(2)	-0.85%	(1)	1.00%	(0)	-1.08%	(1)
27. STL_Digital_Inc								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.41%	8	-6.02%	3	0.00%	0	-11.90%	3
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.13%	3	2.08%	3	0.00%	0	2.34%	3
28. STL Digital UK Ltd								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.02%	0	-0.62%	0	0.00%	0	-1.23%	0
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
29. Share of profit of Joint Venture/ Associate Group								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1.74%	36	3.48%	4	0.00%	0	3.91%	4
Non controlling interest in all subsidiaries								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.18%	4	-10.99%	(14)	29.27%	(4)	-16.01%	(18)
Total								
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**100.00%**	**2,024**	**100.00%**	**(58)**	**100.00%**	**29**	**100.03%**	**(29)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**100.00%**	**2,095**	**100.00%**	**127**	**100.00%**	**(14)**	**100.00%**	**113**

All eliminations and adjustments are netted off against balances of parent company for disclosure purpose.

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46 SEGMENT REPORTING

(a) Description of segments and principal activities

The Group's operations primarily relate to telecom sector including manufacturing of telecom products, providing telecom services and digital and technology solutions. The segment information is provided to and reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Group's segment consists of:

1. Optical networking business (ONB) - Designing and Manufacturing of optical fiber, cables and optical interconnect products
2. Global service business (GSB) - Fiber roll out, end to end system integration and network deployment
3. Digital and technology solutions (Digital) - Enabling digital transformation of telcos and enterprises

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

The Parent Company publishes the Standalone financial statements of the Parent Company along with the consolidated financial statements of the Group. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Group has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements. The Operating segments are identified considering:

a) the nature of products and services,

b) the differing risks and returns,

c) the internal organisation and management structure, and

d) the internal financial reporting systems.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed separately. Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable assets and liabilities. The segment information reviewed by the CODM does not include discontinued operations.

Given the proposed restructuring by way of demerger (refer note 54), the Global service business segment information reviewed by the CODM does not include the active and passive infrastructure business. The corresponding segment information for the previous periods have been restated accordingly.

(b) Segment Revenue

Revenues from external customers comprise sale of telecom products for the ONB Business, rendering of telecom services and end to end system integration and network development for the GSB Business and IT and ITES related services for the digital segment.

Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation. The segment revenue is measured in the same way as in the statement of profit and loss. The group derives revenue from transfer of goods and services over time and at a point of time in the following segment.

	March 31, 2024			Timing of Recognition	
	External Turnover	Inter Segment	Total	Point in time	Overtime
Revenue					
ONB	3,779	51	3,830	3,779	-
GSB	1,456	-	1,456	-	1,456
Digital	243	55	298	-	243
Eliminations	-	(106)	(106)	-	-
Total	**5,478**	**-**	**5,478**	**3,779**	**1,699**

	March 31, 2023			Timing of Recognition	
	External Turnover	Inter Segment	Total	Point in time	Overtime
Revenue					
ONB	5,344	95	5,439	5,344	-
GSB	1,511	-	1,511	-	1,511
Digital	70	-	70	-	70
Eliminations	-	(95)	(95)	-	-
Total	**6,925**	**-**	**6,925**	**5,344**	**1,581**

(c) Segment Results (EBITDA)

The CODM primarily uses a measure of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA, see below) from the continuing operations to assess the performance of the operating segments. The CODM also receives information about the segments' revenue, assets and liabilities on a regular basis. Finance cost, exceptional items and other items specified in para 23 and para 24 of Ind AS 108 are not included in the measure of profit or loss that is reported to the CODM or otherwise provided to the CODM.

The segment results for the current and previous year is given below:

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	External	Inter Segment	Total	External	Inter Segment	Total
ONB	621	-	621	1,045	-	1,045
GSB	110	-	110	47	-	47
Digital	(83)	-	(83)	(124)	-	(124)
Unallocable	(21)	-	(21)	(37)	-	(37)
Total	**627**	**-**	**627**	**931**	**-**	**931**
Finance costs	-	-	369	-	-	311
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-	335	-	-	309
Share of Profit/(loss) of Joint Venture	-	-	4	-	-	4
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	-	-	(73)	-	-	315

(d) Segment Assets and Liabilities

Segment assets and liabilities are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These assets and liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

The Group's Cash and other bank balances, current investments and borrowings are not considered to be segment assets and liabilities, and are managed by the treasury function.

The segment assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2024 and Macrh 31, 2023 is given below:

	Segmental Assets		Segmental Liabilities	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
ONB*	4,779	4,933	1,297	1,319
GSB	2,681	2,930	1,456	1,374
Digital	122	153	149	105
Unallocable	864	873	3,522	3,996
Eliminations	(115)	(24)	(115)	(24)
Total	**8,331**	**8,865**	**6,308**	**6,770**
Unallocable Assets and liabilities includes:				
Cash & Cash equivalents	339	450	-	-
Other Bank balances	64	57	-	-
Current Investment	35	40	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	Segmental Assets		Segmental Liabilities	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Advance income tax and current tax assets	58	9	-	-
Deferred tax assets	146	77	-	-
Corporate Assets	222	229	-	-
Assets related to Discontinued operations and assets held for sale	-	11	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-	16	33
Current borrowings	-	-	2,234	2,665
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	53	54
Non current borrowings	-	-	991	1,002
Liabilities related to discontinued operations	-	-	-	31
Corporate Liabilities	-	-	228	211

* amount includes investment in associate company namely MB Maanshan Speciality Cables Limited amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2023: 36 crores) measured using equity method.

Investment in associates and joint venture accounted for under equity method / FVOCI are allocated to respective segment assets but the share of profit / loss is not reported as part of segment results or reported to the CODM separately. The share of profit in associate and joint venture is ₹ 4 crores (March 31, 2023: 4 crores) related to ONB segment.

Depreciation and amortisation is not reported to the CODM for each segment however the property plant & equipments and intangile assets are included in the respective segment assets.

Geographical Information

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
(1) Revenue from external customers		
- Within India	1,919	1,922
- Outside India	3,559	5,003
Total revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**5,478**	**6,925**
(2) Non-current assets		
- Within India	1,893	2,458
- Outside India	1,552	1,014
Total	**3,445**	**3,471**

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress. intangible assets including Goodwill and other non-current assets.

No individual customer contributed more than 10% of Group's Total Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

47 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include Investments, trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits and other financial assets that arise directly from its operations. The Group also enters into derivative transactions.

The Group's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the activities to manage of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes should be undertaken.

The Risk Management policies of the Group are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are approved and reviewed regularly by the Board to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The risks to which Group is exposed and related risk management policies are summarised below -

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk mainly including borrowings, financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency, quoted investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt, derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rate primarily relates to the Group's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Group is exposed to the interest rate fluctuation in domestic as well as foreign currency borrowing. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate borrowings. As at March 31, 2024, approximately 67% of the group's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (March 31, 2023 : 71%)

The exposure of the group's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Variable rate borrowings	1,072	1,050
Fixed rate borrowings	2,153	2,616
Total borrowings	**3,225**	**3,667**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the interest rates borrowings at variable interest rate. With all the other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity Decrease/ (increase)
March 31, 2024		
Base Rate	+50	5
Base Rate	-50	(5)
March 31, 2023		
Base Rate	+50	5
Base Rate	-50	(5)

Foreign currency risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD, EURO and GBP. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency (₹). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the ₹ cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The Group has a policy to keep minimum forex exposure on the books that are likely to occur within a maximum 15-month period for hedges of forecasted sales and purchases. As per the risk management policy, foreign exchange forward contracts are taken to hedge its exposure in foreign currency risk. During the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the Group did not have any hedging instruments with terms which were not aligned with those of the hedged items.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of hedge, the Group negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the underlying exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Out of total foreign currency exposure the Group has hedged significant exposure as at March 31, 2024 and as at March 31, 2023. The Group's foreign currency exposure at the year end is as follows

March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Assets	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD	AED
Trade receivable	135	36	113	1	-
Bank Balances	4	11	19	-	-
Loans	-	3	-	-	-
Derivative Assets					
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Sell foreign currency*	636	114	303	13	1
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**(496)**	**(65)**	**(171)**	**(12)**	**(1)**

**Includes forward contracts of ₹496 crores (for USD currency risk), ₹65 crores (for EUR currency risk), ₹171 crores (for GBP currency risk), ₹12 crores (for AUD currency risk) and ₹ 1 crores (for AED currency risk) on intragroup monetary items which result in exposure to foreign exchange rate gains or losses that are not fully eliminated on consolidation.

March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Liabilities	USD	EUR	GBP
Bank Loan	42	24	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant & equipments	2	1	-
Trade Payables	49	5	19
Customer advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	207	-	-
Derivative Liabilities			
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Buy foreign currency	95	32	3
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**206**	**(2)**	**16**

* Includes forward contracts of ₹2 crores (for EUR currency risk) on intragroup monetary items which result in exposure to foreign exchange rate gains or losses that are not fully eliminated on consolidation

March 31, 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Assets	USD	EUR	GBP
Trade receivable	92	69	115
Bank Balances	2	16	4
Loans	-	3	-
Derivative Assets			
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Sell foreign currency*	951	131	277
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**(857)**	**(42)**	**(158)**

* Includes forward contracts of ₹857 crores (for USD currency risk), ₹42 crores (for EUR currency risk) and ₹158 crores (for GBP currency risk) on intragroup monetary items which result in exposure to foreign exchange rate gains or losses that are not fully eliminated on consolidation.

March 31, 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Liabilities	USD	EUR	GBP
Bank Loan	113	53	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant & equipments	36	24	-
Trade Payables	171	77	6
Derivative Liabilities			
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Buy foreign currency	335	108	6
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**(15)**	**46**	**0**

*Includes forward contracts of ₹15 crores (for USD currency risk) on intragroup monetary items which result in exposure to foreign exchange rate gains or losses that are not fully eliminated on consolidation

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR and GBP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The impact on the Group's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. With all the other variable held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on change of foreign currency rate as follows-

(₹ in Crores)

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity
March 31, 2024	+5%	(35.14)/(36.16)	+5%	(3.05)/(12.79)	+5%	(9.30)/(15.55)
	-5%	35.14/36.16	-5%	3.05/12.79	-5%	9.30/15.55
March 31, 2023	+5%	(42.16)/(32.92)	+5%	(4.44)/5.62	+5%	(7.98)/20.60
	-5%	42.16/32.92	-5%	4.44/(5.62)	-5%	7.98/(20.60)

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

Commodity price risk

The Group is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of copper cables and therefore require a continuous supply of copper. To meet these requirements the Group enters into contracts to purchase copper. The prices in these purchase contracts are linked to the price on London Metal Exchange.

The Group has risk management strategy to mitigate commodity price risk.

Based on a 1 month forecast of the required copper supply, the Group hedges the purchase price using future commodity purchase contracts. The forecast is deemed to be highly probable.

Commodity price sensitivity

As per the Group's policy for commodity price hedging, all the commodity price exposures as on reporting dates are fully hedged. Thus, there are no open unhedged exposures on the reporting dates.

Price risk

The Group's investment in non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors review and approve all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities (other than investments in subsidiaries) at fair value was ₹ 88 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 60 crores). The Group also invests into highly liquid mutual funds which are subject to price risk changes. These investments are generally for short duration and therefore impact of price changes is generally not significant. Investment in these funds are made as a part of treasury management activities.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables and Contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors, eg. credit rating and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with credit assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Group provides for expected credit loss of trade receivables and contract assets based on life-time expected credit losses (simplified approach). The Group assesses the expected credit loss for Global Services Business (GSB) individually for each customer. The expected credit losses for other businesses is assessed using a provision matrix as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109.

A major portion of the GSB trade receivables and contract assets consists of government customers. The credit default risk on receivables and contract assets with government customers is considered to be remote. Disputes, if any, are assessed for indicators of increase in credit risk and, the Group considers the expected date of billing and collection, interpretation of contractual terms, project status, past history, latest discussion/ correspondence with the customers and legal opinions, wherever applicable in assessing the recoverability. The average project execution cycle in GSB ranges from 12 to 36 months based on the nature of contract and scope of services to be provided. General payment terms include mobilisation advance, progress payments with a credit period ranging from 45 to 90 days and certain retention money to be released at the end of the project. In some cases retentions are substituted with bank/corporate guarantees.

For other businesses, a provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables and contract assets for other businesses are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods and time and material contracts.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of smaller receivable balance are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively using a provision matrix. The assessment is based on historical information of defaults. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

The Group does not hold collateral as security. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets. During the period, the Group made write-offs of Nil (March 31, 2023: Nil) trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off. The contract assets have substantially the same risk characteristics as trade receivables for same type of contract etc. Therefore management has concluded that the expected loss for trade recievables are at reasonable approximation for loss rates for contract assets.

Details of Expected credit loss for Global Services Business (GSB) is as follows: (₹ in Crores)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables	1,070	1,028
Gross Carrying Amount - Contract Assets	1,294	1,475
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables	2	-
Expected credit losses - Contract Assets	61	61
Carrying amount of trade receivable (net of provision)	**1,068**	**1,028**
Carrying amount of contract assets (net of provision)	**1,233**	**1,414**

Details of Expected credit loss for Other than GSB Business are as follows: (₹ in Crores)

As at March 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables					
Considered good	511	11	13	21	557
Credit impaired	-	-	-	23	23
Gross Carrying Amount - Contract Assets	7	-	-	-	7
Expected loss rate	1.96%	36.36%	15.38%	52.38%	4.85%
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables	10	4	2	34	50
Expected credit losses - Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**501**	**7**	**11**	**10**	**530**
Carrying amount of contract assets (net of provision)	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**

(₹ in Crores)

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables					
Considered good	755	16	13	18	802
Credit impaired	-	-	3	19	22
Gross Carrying Amount - Contract Assets	2	-	-	-	2
Expected loss rate	0.40%	6.25%	0.00%	22.22%	1.00%
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables	3	1	3	23	30
Expected credit losses - Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**752**	**15**	**13**	**14**	**794**
Carrying amount of contract assets (net of provision)	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of trade receivables and contract assets:

(₹ in Crores)

	Contract Assets	Trade Receivables
Loss Allowance as on April 01, 2022	**11**	**27**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	61	3
Loss allowance utilised during the year	(11)	-
Loss Allowance as on March 31, 2023	**61**	**30**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	22
Loss allowance utilised during the year	-	-
Loss Allowance as on March 31, 2024	**61**	**52**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year . The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. . The credit default risk on balances with banks and financial institutions is considered to be negligible.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral obligations. The Group requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term investment programs mainly in growth projects. The Group closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It aims to minimise these risks by generating sufficient cash flows from its current operations, which in addition to the available cash and cash equivalents, liquid investments and sufficient committed fund facilities, will provide liquidity.

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period for trade payables is about 60 - 180 days. The other payables are with short term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be reasonable approximation of fair value. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(₹ in crores)

	Payable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024						
Borrowings	-	1,499	747	860	457	3,563
Other financial liabilities	4	95	1	2	-	102
Trade payables	-	1,504	675	-	-	2,179
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	207	-	-	-	-	207
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipments	-	36	63	2	-	102
Derivatives	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lease liability	-	10	24	103	45	183
	211	**3,145**	**1,513**	**967**	**503**	**6,337**
As at March 31, 2023						
Borrowings	-	1,637	1,117	1,008	244	4,006
Other financial liabilities	-	10	113	3	-	126
Trade payables	-	1,653	499	-	-	2,152
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipments	-	114	7	-	-	121
Derivatives	-	11	11	0	-	22
Lease liability	-	8	23	101	58	189
	-	**3,432**	**1,769**	**1,113**	**301**	**6,615**

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of highly probable forecast transactions/firm commitments for sales and purchases in USD, EUR and GBP. The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

The cash flow hedges for such derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024 were assessed to be highly effective and a net unrealised gain of ₹ 12 crores, with a deferred tax liability of ₹ 3 crores relating to the hedging instruments, is included in OCI. Comparatively, the cash flow hedges as at March 31, 2023 were assessed to be highly effective and an unrealised loss of ₹ 33 crores, with a deferred tax asset of ₹ 9 crores was included

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

in OCI in respect of these contracts. The amounts retained in OCI at March 31, 2024 are expected to mature and affect the statement of profit and loss during the year ended 31 March 2025.

Impact of hedging activities

(a) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position:

March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Types of hedge and risks	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instruments Assets / (Liabilities)	Maturity date	Hedge ratio*	Weighted average Strike Price/Rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
Cash flow hedge							
Foreign exchange risk							
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts-Assets	206	1	April 2024-Mar 2025	1:1	EUR:₹-91.09, GBP:₹-105.41, USD:₹-83.11, AUD:₹-54.41	(1)	1
(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts-Liabilities	188	(0)	April 2024-Mar 2025	1:1	AED:₹-22.75, EUR:₹-90.69, GBP:₹-105.75, USD:₹-83.65, AUD:₹-54.06	13	(13)

March 31, 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Types of hedge and risks	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instruments Assets / (Liabilities)	Maturity date	Hedge ratio*	Weighted average Strike Price/Rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
Cash flow hedge							
Foreign exchange risk							
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts-Assets	480	2	April 2023-Jun 2024	1:1	EUR:₹-89.99 GBP:₹-102.38 USD:₹-83.06 AED:₹-22.59 AUD:₹-59.03 CNH:₹-11.90	(16)	16
(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts-Liabilities	801	(13)	April 2023-Jun 2024	1:1	EUR:₹-89.31 USD:₹-82.70 GBP:₹-99.59 AED:₹-22.41	(12)	12

*The foreign exchange forward contracts are denominated in the same currency as the highly probable future sales therefore the hedge ratio is 1:1.

(b) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance

March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange risk	12	-	(6)	Revenue and COGS

March 31, 2023

(₹ in Crores)

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange risk	(28)	-	(6)	Revenue and COGS

The Group's hedging policy requires for effective hedge relationships to be established. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

Ineffectiveness is recognised on a cash flow hedge where the cumulative change in the designated component value of the hedging instrument exceeds on an absolute basis the change in value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. In hedges of foreign currency forecast sale may arise if:

- the critical terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item differ (i.e. nominal amounts, timing of the forecast transaction, interest resets changes from what was originally estimated), or
- differences arise between the credit risk inherent within the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

Refer note 18 for the details related to movement in cash flow hedging reserve.

48 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value and optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and/or the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio optimum. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents excluding discontinued operations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

The recent investments by the Company in new businesses, increasing the capacity of existing businesses and increase in working capital due to certain projects has lead to increase in capital requirement. The Company expects to realise the benefits of these investments in near future.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	3,230	3,669
Less: Cash and cash equivalents & current investment*	(425)	(541)
Net debt	**2,804**	**3,128**
Equity share capital	80	80
Other equity	1,943	2,011
Total capital	**2,024**	**2,091**
Capital and net debt	**4,828**	**5,219**
Gearing ratio	58.08%	59.93%

* includes other bank balance of ₹ 51 crores (March 31, 2023 :₹ 51 crores) with respect to fixed deposit excluding deposits held as lien by banks against bank guarantees. These fixed deposits can be encashed by the Company at any time without any major penalties.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year and previous year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Dividend distribution made and proposed

As a part of Group's capital management policy, dividend distribution is also considered as key element and management ensures that dividend distribution is in accordance with defined policy. Below mentioned are details of dividend distributed and proposed during the year.

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Sterlite Technologies Limited		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 per share (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.5 per share)	40	20
	40	**20**
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2024: ₹ Nil per share (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 per share)	-	40
	-	**40**

49 FAIR VALUES

a) Financial Instruments by Category

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values as of the year end:

(₹ in Crores)

	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Used for hedging	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Used for hedging
Financial assets								
Investments								
Equity instruments	-	88	-	-	-	60	-	-
Mutual funds	35	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,598	-	-	-	1,822	-
Loans	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	339	-	-	-	450	-
Other bank balances	-	-	64	-	-	-	57	-
Derivative financial assets	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	2
Other financials assets	-	-	141	-	13	-	109	-
Total financial assets	**37**	**88**	**2,143**	**1**	**58**	**60**	**2,441**	**2**
Financial liabilities				-				
Borrowings	-	-	3,225	-	-	-	3,668	-
Trade Payables	-	-	2,178	-	-	-	2,152	-
Derivative financial liabilities	2	0	-	-	9	13	-	-
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipment's	-	-	102	-	-	-	121	-
Deposits from vendors	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	99	-	-	-	123	-
Total financial liabilities	**2**	**0**	**5,607**	**-**	**9**	**13**	**6,067**	**-**

b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(₹ in Crores)

		Fair value measurement using		
	Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements				
Investments in Equity Shares of Associates				
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	60	-	-	60
Investments in Mutual funds				
As at March 31, 2024	35	35	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	40	40	-	-

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For the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Crores)

	Amount	Fair value measurement using: Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investments in equity shares of ASOCS				
As at March 31, 2024	88	-	-	88
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets				
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	13	-	13	-
Derivative financial assets - Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts				
As at March 31, 2024	2	-	2	-
As at March 31, 2023	5	-	5	-
Derivative financial Liabilities - Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts				
As at March 31, 2024	2	-	2	-
As at March 31, 2023	9	-	9	-

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

c) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair values of mutual funds are based on NAV at the reporting date.

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The foreign currency forwards - the present value of the future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

d) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

₹ in crores

	Investments in Equity Shares of Associate
As at March 31, 2023	**60**
Fair Value through OCI	28
Deletion	-

As at March 31, 2024	**88**

e) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs*	Range	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	Transaction multiple approach	Revenue multiple considered	March 31, 2023 : 3.6	March 31, 2023 : 5% increase/ (decrease) in the revenue multiple would result in increase /(decrease) in fair value by ₹ 3.43/(3.43) crores

*There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair values.

The fair value of investment in ASOCS Ltd. (start-up) as on March 31, 2024 was assessed as ₹88 crores as per the valuation exercise performed based on the latest funding round.

f) Valuation processes

The finance department of the Group includes a team that oversees the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financials assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the valuation team. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Valuation team decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.The management has further assessed that borrowings availed approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the interest rates being variable or in case of fixed rate borrowings/loans, movements in interest rates from the recognition of such financial instrument till period end not being material.

NOTE 50: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(A) Name of related party and nature of its relationship:

(a) Related parties where control exists

(i) Holding company

Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Immediate holding company)
Volcan Investments Limited, Bahamas (Ultimate holding company)

(b) Other related parties under IND AS-24 "Related party disclosures" with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(i) Fellow Subsidiaries

Cairn India Holdings Ltd
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited
Vedanta Limited
Hindustan Zinc Limited
Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR)
ESL Steel limited
Talwandi Sabo Power Limited
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited
Malco Energy Limited

(ii) Joint ventures

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda (50:50 joint venture between Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited and Conduspar Condutores Eletricos Limiteda)

(iii) Key management personnel (KMP)

Mr. Anil Agarwal (Chairman)
Mr. Pravin Agarwal (Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director)
Mr. Sandip Das (Non executive & Independent Director)
Ms. Kumud Srinivasan (Non executive & Independent Director)
Mr. B. J Arun (Non executive & Independent Director)
Mr. S Madhavan (Non executive & Independent Director)
Mr. Ankit Agarwal (Managing Director)
Mr. Venkatesh Murthy (Executive Director w.e.f August 11, 2023)

(iv) Relative of key management personnel (KMP)

Mrs. Jyoti Agarwal
Mrs. Ruchira Agarwal
Mrs. Sonakshi Agarwal
Mr. Navin Agarwal

(v) Entities where key management personnel or relatives of key management personnel have significant influence (EKMP)

Universal Floritech LLP (EKMP)
Sterlite Tech Foundation (EKMP)
Pravin Agarwal Family Trust (EKMP)
Runaya Private Limited
Anil Agarwal Foundation

(vi) Associates

M.B Maanshaan Special Cables Co. Ltd (upto November 28, 2023)
Manshaan Metallurgica Bresciana Electrical Technology Limited (upto November 28, 2023)
ASOCS Limited (upto December 14, 2023)

(c) Additional related parties as per Companies Act, 2013 with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(i) Key management personnel (KMP)

Mr. Mihir Modi (Chief Financial Officer till October 13, 2022)
Mr. Tushar Shroff (Chief Financial Officer from December 06, 2022)
Mr. Amit Deshpande (Company Secretary)

Ultimate Controling Party

Sterlite Technologies Limited is a majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Twin Star Overseas Limited (Twin Star). Volcan Investments Limited ('Volcan') holds 100 % of the share capital and 100 % of the voting rights of Twin Star. Volcan is 100 % beneficially owned and controlled by the Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust ('Trust'). Mr. Anil Agarwal is the protector and the one of the beneficiaries of the Trust. Twin Star Overseas Limited, Volcan Investments Limited, and Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust do not produce Group financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(B) The transactions with related parties during the year and their outstanding balances are as follows:-

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.		Joint Ventures		Holding Company		KMP		Relatives of KMP		Fellow Subsidiaries/ EKMP	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	Remuneration $	-	-	-	-	18	15	-	-	-	-
2	Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
3	Commission	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	Dividend (received)/paid	-	-	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Management fees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
6	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
7	Purchase of goods & services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	238
8	Sale of goods & services	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	27
9	Contributions made for CSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
10	Rental income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	Outstanding Balances										
1	Loans/advance receivables##	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Trade receivables	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6
3	Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
4	Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	63
5	Investment in equity shares,preference shares & debentures	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate and bank guarantees received and outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114^	114^

(C) Disclosure in respect of material related party transaction during the year:

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.		Relationship	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	**Remuneration $**			
	Mr. Pravin Agarwal	KMP	8	8
	Mr. Ankit Agarwal	KMP	4	4
	Mr. Tushar Shroff	KMP	3	1
	Mr. Mihir Modi	KMP	-	1
	Mr. Amit Deshpande	KMP	1	1
	Mr. Venkatesh Murthy	KMP	2	-
2	**Sitting Fees**			
	Mr. Sandip Das	KMP	0	0
	Ms. Kumud Srinivasan	KMP	0	0
	Mr. S. Madhavan	KMP	0	0
	Mr. B J Arun	KMP	0	0
3	**Commission**			
	Ms. Kumud Srinivasan	KMP	0	0
	Mr. S. Madhavan	KMP	0	0
	Mr. B J Arun	KMP	0	0
	Mr. Sandip Das	KMP	0	0
4	**Dividend (received)/paid**			
	Twin Star Overseas Limited	Holding Company	21	10
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0	0
	Mr. Pravin Agarwal	KMP	0	0
	Mr. Pratik Agarwal	KMP	0	0
	Mr. Sandip Das	KMP	-	0
	Mr. Amit Deshpande	KMP	0	0
	Mr. S. Madhavan	KMP	-	0
	Mr. Navin Kumar Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	Mr. Ankit Agarwal	Whole time Director	0	0
	M Sonakshi Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	M Jyoti Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	Ms. Ruchira Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	0
	Pravin Agarwal Family Trust	EKMP	-	0

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(₹ in Crores)

S. No.		Relationship	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
5	**Management fees received**			
	Cairn India Holdings Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	4	6
6	**Reimbursement of expenses**			
	Cairn India Holdings Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	0	1
	Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0
7	**Purchase of goods & services**			
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	135	190
	Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0	0
	Universal Floritech LLP	EKMP	0	0
	Runaya Private Limited	EKMP	25	48
8	**Sale of goods & services**			
	Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	16	16
	Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda	Joint Venture	-	6
	Hindustan Zinc Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	23	2
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	77	8
	Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2	0
	ESL Steel limited	Fellow subsidiary	9	0
	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	Fellow subsidiary	8	0
	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	Fellow subsidiary	1	0
	MALCO Energy Limited	Fellow subsidiary	0	-
	The Anil Agarwal Foundation	EKMP	0	-
9	**Contributions made for CSR**			
	Sterlite Tech Foundation	EKMP	8	8
10	**Rental income**			
	Universal Floritech LLP	EKMP	0	0

(D) Compensation of Key mangement personnel of the company

(₹ in Crores)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Short term employee benefits	17	14
Long term & Post employment benefits	1	1
Share based payment transaction*	0	0
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**18**	**15**

(E) Terms and Conditions

a) Transactions relating to dividends for equity shares were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

b) All outstanding balances are unsecured and repayable in cash.

c) The transactions with the related parties disclosed above are net of goods and services tax (as applicable).

d) The outstanding balances of related parties disclosed above are gross of goods and services tax (as applicable).

e) The outstanding balances receivable for Loans/advance receivables and Investment in equity shares and preference shares from related parties are net of impairment loss.

##Includes interest & expenses incurred and recoverable.

^ Refer note 39 for details

*Share-based payments include the perquisite value of stock incentives excercised during the year,determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act,1961.

$ The Company has paid / provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act except for managerial remuneration aggregating to ₹ 14 crores. The Company will seek necessary approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

51 BORROWING SECURED AGAINST CURRENT ASSETS

List of banks to which stock statements are submitted:

Sr No	Bank Name
1	ICICI Bank Ltd.
2	State Bank of India
3	Yes Bank Ltd
4	Axis Bank Ltd
5	IDFC FIRST Bank Ltd
6	Indusind Bank Limited
7	Bank of Baroda
8	RBL Bank Ltd.
9	The Federal Bank Limited
10	IDBI Bank Limited
11	Deutsche Bank AG
12	Union Bank of India
13	HDFC Bank Ltd.
14	Export-Import Bank of India
15	Citi Bank
16	Shinhan Bank
17	CTBC Bank Co. Ltd.
18	Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)
19	Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C)
20	DBS Bank India Limited
21	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns of statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts, except for the following statements in the table below:

(₹ in crores)

Quarter ended	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
March, 2023	Trade receivables and contract assets	3,527	3,532	(5)	The difference is on account of period end regrouping entries.

52 INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURE AND ASSOCIATE

Joint Venture - Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda

Set out below are the details of Joint venture of the Group which in the opinion of management are material to the Group. The Group has a 50.00 % (March 31, 2023: 50.00 %) interest in Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda, a joint venture engaged in the manufacturing of optical fibre cables of some of the Group's main product lines in Brazil. The Group's interest in Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda ('Joint Venture') is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Current assets	5	14
Non-current assets	6	7
Total Assets (A)	**11**	**21**
Current liabilities	14	19
Non-current liabilities	35	32
Total Liabilities (B)	**49**	**50**
Net Assets (A+B)	**(38)**	**(30)**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	50.00%	50.00%
Carrying amount of the investment	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Summarised statement of profit and loss of the Joint Venture:

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Revenue	1	43
Other Income	-	-
Cost of raw material and components consumed	2	46
Depreciation & amortization	0	1
Finance cost	0	6
Employee benefit	1	6
Other expense	1	3
Loss before tax	**(3)**	**(18)**
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss for the year	**(3)**	**(18)**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(3)**	**(18)**
Group's share of loss for the year	**(2)**	**(9)**
Unrecognised share of profit / (loss) of joint venture	**(2)**	**(9)**

As per paragraph 39 of Ind AS 28, the group has not recongnised the share of loss of joint venture, as the equity investment in joint venture is reduced to zero. The group will resume recognising its share of profits in the joint venture only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The group had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments relating to its interest in joint venture as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Associate Company - M.B Maanshan Special Cables Co. Ltd

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)	March 31, 2023 (₹ in crores)
Aggregate carrying amount *	**-**	**36**
Aggregate amounts of the group's share of:		
Profit from continuing operations	4	4
Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**4**	**4**

* During the current year, the Group through its wholly owned subsidiary Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.a, Italy has sold the entire stake in MB Maanshan Special Cable Limited (amounting to 40% of the entire share capital). Consequently, the Group has recognised a gain of ₹ 16 crores on sale of associate which includes accumulated gain of ₹ 2 crores of foreign currency translation reserve which was reclassified to other income (refer note 27).

	March 31, 2024 (₹ in crores)
Aggregate carrying value on March 31, 2023	36
Total Comprehensive income	4
Aggregate carrying value on the date of sale	40
Consideration	54
Gain on sale of investment in associate	14
Accumulated FCTRA reclassified to other income on sales of associate	2
Total Gain on sale of investment in associate (refer note 27)	16

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

53 DISCLOSURE FOR NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below.

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name of the Company	Principal activity	Effective ownership as on March 31, 2024	Effective ownership as on March 31, 2023	Country of incorporation
Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd(JSFTCL)#	Manufacturing of Optical Fibre	-	25.00%	China
Vulcan Data Centre Solutions Limited*	Data centre network infrastructure design and deployment	-	20.00%	United Kingdom
Clearcomm Group Limited	Network integration services	-	20.00%	United Kingdom

* collectively referred as "IDS Group" and disclosed below. The company has been dissolved w.e.f. January 16, 2024.

Summarised statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024:

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Clearcomm (₹ in crores)	JSFTCL (₹ in crores)	IDS Group (₹ in crores)	Clearcomm (₹ in crores)	JSFTCL (₹ in crores)	IDS Group (₹ in crores)
Revenue	12	-	-	74	1	101
Profit / (loss) for the year	**(35)**	**-**	**-**	**(21)**	**(50)**	**14**
Total comprehensive income	**(33)**	**-**	**-**	**(19)**	**(60)**	**2**
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(6)	-	-	(4)	(15)	1
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(14)	-

Summarised balance sheet as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Clearcomm (₹ in crores)	JSFTCL (₹ in crores)	IDS Group (₹ in crores)	Clearcomm (₹ in crores)	JSFTCL (₹ in crores)	IDS Group (₹ in crores)
Non current assets	56	-	-	48	-	-
Current assets	25	-	-	41	-	-
Total Asset (A)	**81**	**-**	**-**	**89**	**-**	**-**
Non current liability	(85)	-	-	(49)	-	-
Current liability	(8)	-	-	(21)	-	-
Total Liability (B)	**(93)**	**-**	**-**	**(70)**	**-**	**-**
Net assets (A+B)	**(12)**	**-**	**-**	**19**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated NCI	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**-**

** Pertians to Vulcan Data Centre Solutions Limited. The company has been dissolved w.e.f. January 16, 2024.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Summarised cash flows

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Clearcomm (₹ in crores)	JSFTCL (₹ in crores)	IDS Group (₹ in crores)	Clearcomm (₹ in crores)	JSFTCL (₹ in crores)	IDS Group (₹ in crores)
Cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(30)	-	-	(16)	2	1
Cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(0)	-	-	(5)	(0)	(1)
Cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	30	-	-	21	4	-
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(0)**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**6**	**0**

** Pertians to Vulcan Data Centre Solutions Limited. The company has been dissolved w.e.f. January 16, 2024.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

During the previous year, the Group signed a definitive agreement dated June 28, 2022 to acquire balance 25% stake in Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd (formerly known as Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co. Ltd) [JSFTCL]. The Group has completed the acquisition of balance 25% stake in JSFTCL. Consequent to acquisition, the Group is holding 100% equity shares of JSFTCL.

During the current year, the company has acquired remaining 20% stake in Clearcomm without payment of consideration as agreed as per the share purchase agreement dated July 21, 2021.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests acquired (A)	(2)	40
Consideration paid to non-controlling interests (B)	-	65
Incidental costs related to acquisition of non-controlling interests (C)	-	1
Excess of consideration paid recognised in retained earnings within equity (A-B-C)	**(2)**	**(26)**

54 DEMERGER

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on May 17, 2023 has considered and approved, subject to necessary approvals, a Scheme of Arrangement ("Scheme") between Sterlite Technologies Limited (the "Demerged Company" or "Company") and STL Networks Limited (the "Resulting Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors, under Sections 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

The Scheme, inter alia, provides for the following:

(a) Transfer by way of demerger of the Demerged Undertaking (as defined in the Scheme) consisting of Global Services Business (as defined in the Scheme) of the Demerged Company to the Resulting Company and consequent issuance of equity shares by the Resulting Company to the shareholders of the Demerged Company; and

(b) Various other matters consequential or otherwise integrally connected therewith including the reorganisation of the share capital of the Resulting Company.

The equity shares of the Resulting Company are to be listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (collectively, the "Stock Exchanges"), post the effectiveness of the Scheme. The shareholders of the Company will be issued shares in the Resulting Company in the same proportion as their holding in the Company. The Scheme is subject to necessary statutory and regulatory approvals, including the approval of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench has passed an order dated April 17, 2024 and directed the Company to convene meeting of Stakeholders.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2024

55 ADVANCES UNDER ADVANCE PAYMENT AND SALES AGREEMENT (APSA)

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has received an interest-bearing advance of ₹ 207 crores under an Advance Payment and Sales Agreement (APSA). The advance received is recongnized as a current financial liability in accordance with the terms of the agreement and requirements of Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments).

56 ROUNDING OFF

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest crores as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Amounts below rounding off norm followed by the Company are disclosed as "0".

57 PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

Further, previous year figures have been reclassified to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391

Place: Pune
Date: May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2024

FORM AOC-1 - PART A

Statement Containing Salient Features of The Financial Statement of Subsidiaries / Associate Companies / Joint Ventures as Per Companies Act, 2013

(₹ In Crores)

S. No.	Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Reporting currency	Exchange rate (₹)	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Liabilities	Total Assets	Investment	Turnover (Gross Revenue)	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit / (loss) after taxation	Proposed dividend	% of Holding
1	Speedon Network Limited	India	₹	NA	1.55	(33.76)	52.34	20.13	0.02	3.83	(7.42)	-	(7.42)	-	100.00
2	Sterlite Telesystems Limited[1]	India	₹	NA	0.02	(0.02)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
3	Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited	Mauritius	MUR	1.79	0.14	0.59	0.11	0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
4	Elitecore Technologies Sdn Bhd.	Malaysia	MYR	17.64	-	(2.93)	2.02	(0.91)	-	-	(1.03)	-	(1.03)	-	100.00
5	Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	Mauritius	USD	83.35	194.18	102.72	0.77	297.67	207.20	-	5.14	-	5.14	-	100.00
6	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd	China	RMB	11.48	154.52	(32.03)	331.44	453.93	-	153.72	(21.46)	-	(21.46)	-	100.00
7	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	UK	GBP	105.20	0.04	(123.15)	273.45	150.34	-	148.14	(32.31)	(8.08)	(24.23)	-	100.00
8	Sterlite Tech Holding Inc.	America	USD	83.35	-	101.88	44.25	146.13	146.13	-	(3.07)	(0.94)	(2.13)	-	100.00
9	Sterlite Technologies Inc	America	USD	83.35	146.13	22.87	1,076.45	1,245.45	-	1,050.06	51.27	28.56	22.71	-	100.00
10	Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda	Brazil	BRL	16.62	19.14	(57.03)	48.86	10.97	-	0.62	(3.17)	-	(3.17)	-	50.00
11	Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Co. Limited	China	RMB	11.48	65.71	2.01	0.12	67.84	65.49	0.31	(2.33)	-	(2.33)	-	100.00
12	Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited	India	₹	NA	0.05	(0.07)	0.03	0.01	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100.00
13	STL Digital Limited	India	₹	NA	0.05	(107.23)	306.61	199.43	-	175.32	(116.35)	(29.60)	(86.75)	-	100.00
14	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	India	₹	NA	0.05	297.72	570.05	867.82	-	664.67	53.03	11.46	41.57	-	100.00
15	Vulcan Data Centre Solutions Limited[2]	UK	GBP	105.20	-	0.05	0.05	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00
16	Metallurgica Bresciana S.P.A.	Italy	EUR	90.02	56.18	180.76	340.57	577.51	-	803.19	130.89	25.77	105.12	-	100.00
17	PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia	Indonesia	IDR	0.01	2.22	(1.43)	-	0.79	-	-	(0.16)	-	(0.16)	-	100.00
18	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	United Arab Emirates	AED	22.69	0.10	22.35	23.47	45.92	-	58.03	6.64	-	6.64	-	100.00
19	Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd.	Australia	AUD	53.84	-	3.45	23.61	27.06	-	21.07	2.01	0.50	1.51	-	100.00
20	STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.	Italy	EUR	90.02	0.87	(36.06)	259.91	224.72	223.70	-	(17.05)	(6.85)	(10.20)	-	100.00
21	Optotec S.p.A.	Italy	EUR	90.02	32.20	39.83	102.51	174.54	-	133.42	(6.62)	0.27	(6.89)	-	100.00
22	Optotec International S.A.	Switzerland	CHF	NA											100.00
23	STL Edge Networks Inc.[3]	America	USD	83.35	-	0.24	(0.24)	-	-	-	(0.04)	-	(0.04)	-	100.00
24	STL Networks Limited	India	₹	NA	0.05	(0.05)	0.02	0.02	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	100.00
25	STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK	UK	GBP	105.20	4.13	(4.13)	3.72	3.72	0.05	-	(0.19)	-	(0.19)	-	100.00
26	STL Digital Inc. (USA)	America	USD	83.35	-	8.24	59.65	67.89	-	99.84	4.79	1.31	3.48	-	100.00
27	STL Digital UK	UK	GBP	105.20	-	0.36	7.95	8.31	-	8.37	0.47	0.11	0.36	-	100.00
28	STL Optical Tech Limited$	India	₹	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
29	STL Network Services Inc., US$[4]	America	USD	83.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
30	STL Solutions Germany GmbH	Germany	EUR	90.02	0.22	(1.91)	3.49	1.80	-	-	0.39	-	0.39	-	100.00
31	STL UK Holdco Limited, UK	UK	GBP	105.20	25.75	(15.97)	124.96	134.74	110.82	-	(3.40)	(0.08)	(3.32)	-	100.00
32	Clearcomm Group Limited, UK	UK	GBP	105.20	-	(39.45)	84.64	45.19	-	11.81	(42.19)	(10.55)	(31.64)	-	100.00
33	ASOCS$	Israel	USD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.19%
34	MB Maanshan Special Cable Limited[5]	China	RMB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.85	NA	0.00%
35	Manshaan Metallurgica Bresciana Electrical Technology Limited[$5]	China	RMB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%

1 This entity was closed effective September 20, 2023
2 This entity was closed effective January 16, 2024
3 This entity was closed effective November 27, 2023
4 This entity was closed effective September 12, 2023
5 The Company sold its stake in these companies effective November 28, 2023
$ These entities are not considered for consolidation as there are no transactions or are immaterial.
Note: The amounts disclosed above are individual subsidiaries standalone financial statements and without considering any consolidation adjustment.

FORM AOC-1 - PART B

Statement Pursuant to Section 129(3) of The Companies Act, 2013 Related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

S. No.	Name of Associate / Joint Ventures	Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda
1	Latest Balance Sheet date	31/03/2024
2	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the Company on the year end	
a	Number	NA
b	Amount of investment (At face value)	19.14
c	% of holding	50.00
3	Description of how there is significant influence	By way of onwership
4	Reason why the associate / joint venture is not consolidated	Equity Method Of Accounting (Refer IND AS 28)
5	Networth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance sheet	(37.89)
6	Profit/Loss for the year	(3.17)
a	Considered in consolidation	(1.58)
b	Not considered in consolidation	(1.58)

1. Names of associate or joint ventures which are yet to comemnce operations :- Nil

2. Names of associate or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year :- MB Maanshan Special Cable Limited, Manshaan Metallurgica Bresciana Electrical Technology Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman &
Whole-time Director

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director

Tushar Shroff
Chief Financial Officer

Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 08, 2024


STL beyond tomorrow
GIVE YOUR
OPTICAL CONNECTIVITY
AN EDGE IN THE FIELD
We purpose-engineered Optical Connectivity Solutions.
Succcessfully co-designed and co-created for our customers, these products cut through installation time, de-skilling field labor, saving cost and time.
STL
Optical Networking
Global Services
Digital and Technology Solutions
Sterlite Technologies Limited
stl.tech


STL | beyond tomorrow
stl.tech
Putting India at the Forefront of Sustainable Action
With sustainability at our core, we are constantly innovating our manufacturing processes, product designs, and waste management methods to take concrete environmental action. This will help us build a greener internet and place our country amongst the champions of sustainability.
Driven by our Net Zero by 2030 goal, we hope to trailblaze greener Optical solutions for the
Optical Networking
Global Services
Digital and Technology Solutions

STL | beyond tomorrow

INVESTING IN **A GREEN FUTURE FOR OUR PLANET**

We have taken ambitious sustainability goals for 2030 to become a net-zero company. We have committed to green products, promoting circular use of resources and 100% of our manufacturing plants to be Zero Waste to Landfill and Zero Liquid to Discharge certified by 2030.

Net zero emissions by 2030

Sustainable manufacturing

Green products sourcing

Optical Networking

Global Services

Digital and Technology Solutions

Sterlite Technologies Limited

stl.tech

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Anil Agarwal

Pravin Agarwal

Ankit Agarwal

Sandip Das

Kumud Srinivasan

S. Madhavan

B.J. Arun

Amrita Gangotra

Venkatesh Murthy

Chief Financial Officer

Tushar Shroff

Company Secretary

Amit Deshpande

Leadership Team

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director

Tushar Shroff
Group Chief Financial Officer

Praveen Cherian
CEO- Global Services Business

Raman Venkatraman
CEO– STL Digital

Paul Atkinson
CEO- Optical Network Business

Dr. Badri Gomatam
Group Chief Technology Officer

Anjali Byce
Group Chief Human Resources Officer and ESG Head

Khushboo Chawla
Global Head of Marketing & Communications

Bankers

ABSA Bank

Axis Bank

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO

Bank of Baroda

Citibank NA

CTBC Bank Co. Ltd.

DBS Bank

Deutsche Bank AG

Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C)

Export-Import Bank of India

HDFC Bank

ICICI Bank

IDBI Bank

IDFC First Bank

Indusind Bank

INTESA SPA

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)

RBL Bank

Shinhan Bank

State Bank of India

The Federal Bank

UNICREDIT

Union Bank of India

Yes Bank

Registered Office

4th Floor, Godrej Millennium,
Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1,
Pune 411 001, Maharashtra

Locations

Australia, Belgium, China, Columbia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Korea (the Republic of), Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, AE, UK, USA

Registrar and Transfer agents

Kfin Technologies Limited, (Unit – Sterlite Technologies Limited)
Selenium Tower B, Plot Nos. 31 & 32, Financial District, Gachibowli, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad 500 032, India

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