

VODAFONE FOUNDATION
Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Vodafone Foundation

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Vodafone Foundation ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, 2019, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

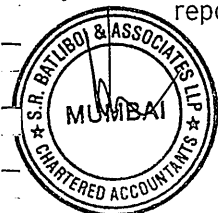
Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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 Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Annual report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Vodafone Foundation
Page 2 of 6

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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.

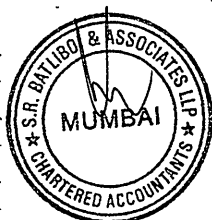
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



Vodafone Foundation

Page 3 of 6

- ▶ 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

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.

Other Matter

The Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019, included in these Ind AS financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on May 30, 2018.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act ("Order") as, in our opinion, and according to information and explanations given to us, the Order is not applicable to the Company.
2. 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;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;



S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

Vodafone Foundation


Page 4 of 6

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Vineet Kedia

Partner

Membership Number: 212230



Place: Mumbai

Date: April 30, 2019

Vodafone Foundation
Page 5 of 6

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Vodafone Foundation

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Vodafone Foundation ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

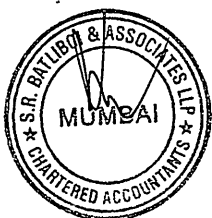
The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.



Vodafone Foundation

Page 6 of 6

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS 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 over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS 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 Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS 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 over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

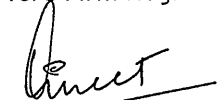
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Vineet Kedia

Partner

Membership Number: 212230



Place: Mumbai

Date: April 30, 2019

Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Other non-current assets	7	50	50
Total non-current assets (A)		50	50
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,024	1,004
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	9	292,302	216,567
Other current financial assets	10	618	-
Total current assets (B)		293,944	217,571
Total Assets (A+B)		293,994	217,621
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	2	2
Other equity	12	(5,762)	(5,762)
Total equity (A)		(5,760)	(5,760)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term provisions	13	39	142
Total non-current liabilities (B)		39	142
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short term borrowings	14	5,200	5,200
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,706	3,414
Other current financial liabilities	15	292,686	214,234
Other current liabilities	16	121	368
Short term provisions	17	2	23
Total current liabilities (C)		299,715	223,239
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)		293,994	217,621

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

Vineet Kedia

Vineet Kedia

Partner

Membership No.: 212230

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Vodafone Foundation

J Arun Kumar

J Arun Kumar

Director

(DIN: 07018794)

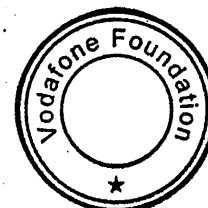
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Venkaatesh V.

Venkaatesh Viswanathan

Director

(DIN: 03122706)



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Donations	18	106,977	97,578
Other income	19	284	780
Total income		107,261	98,358
Operating expenditure			
Donations		92,316	87,077
Employee benefit expenses	20	8,661	9,688
Other expenses	21	6,045	1,171
Total expenditure		107,022	97,936
Excess of income over expenditure before finance costs and tax		239	422
Finance costs	22	390	422
Excess of expenditure over income before tax		(151)	-
Tax expense:			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax		-	-
Excess of expenditure over income after tax		(151)	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) of defined benefit plans		151	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		151	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each:	25		
Basic (₹)		-	-
Diluted (₹)		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

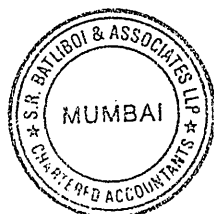
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

Vineet Kedia

Partner

Membership No.: 212230

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Vodafone Foundation

J Arun Kumar

Director

(DIN:07018794)

Venkatesh Viswanathan

Director

(DIN:03122706)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Numbers	Amount
As at April 1, 2017	200	2
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	200	2
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	200	2

B. Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings
As at April 1, 2017	(5,762)
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	-
As at March 31, 2018	(5,762)
Excess of expenditure over income for the year	(151)
Other comprehensive income for the year	151
As at March 31, 2019	(5,762)

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004



Vineet Kedia

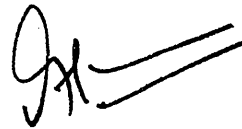
Partner

Membership No.: 212230

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vodafone Foundation



J Arun Kumar

Director

(DIN:07018794)



Venkatesh Viswanathan

Director

(DIN:03122706)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2019



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

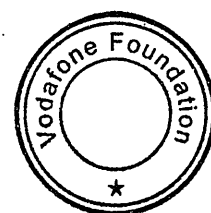
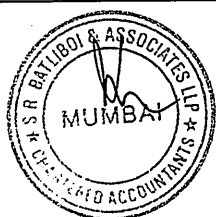
(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Operating activities		
Excess of expenditure over income before tax	(151)	-
Adjustments to reconcile excess of expenditure over income before tax to net cash flows:		
Finance costs	390	422
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	27	165
Other income	(284)	(780)
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) in financial assets	(75,734)	(63,628)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(1,709)	3,393
Increase in other financial and non-financial liabilities	75,532	60,379
Cash flows from operating activities	(1,929)	(49)
Income tax paid (including TDS) (net)	-	(50)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	(1,929)	(99)
Investing activities		
Interest received	1,988	780
Net cash flows from investing activities	1,988	780
Financing activities		
Payment of interest	(39)	(8)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	(39)	(8)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	20	673
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,004	331
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,024	1,004

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents include the following Balance Sheet amounts

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Balances with banks in current accounts	1,024	1,004
	1,024	1,004



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

2. Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities on account of non-cash transactions

Particulars	Interest accrued but not due
Balance as at April 1, 2017	652
(i) Cash flow Items	
Payment of Interest and finance charges	(8)
(ii) Non - cash items	
Finance cost accrued (charged to profit and loss)	422
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,066
(i) Cash flow Items	
Payment of Interest and finance charges	(39)
(ii) Non - cash items	
Finance cost accrued (charged to profit and loss)	390
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1,417

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

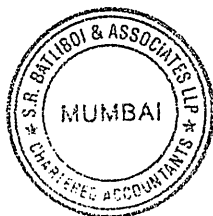


Vineet Kedia

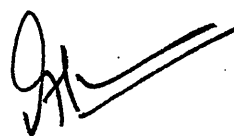
Partner

Membership No.: 212230

Place: *Mumbai*
Date: *April 30, 2019*



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Vodafone Foundation**




J Arun Kumar

Director

(DIN: 07018794)

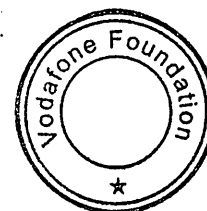
Place: *Mumbai*
Date: *April 30, 2019*



Venkatesh Viswanathan

Director

(DIN: 03122706)



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

Vodafone Foundation (herein referred to as "VF" or "the Company"), a not for profit company, and a wholly owned subsidiary of Vodafone Idea Limited ('VIL') was incorporated on May 23, 2008 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 applicable in India. The Company had been granted a license under Section 25 of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 by Government of India, vide its letter No. RD / S.25(i)/1/ 09/ 4306 dated May 21, 2008. The Company is registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide Registration no. 49056 granted w.e.f. April 1, 2016 vide letter dated February 21, 2017. The Company is also registered for exemption under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide Registration no. CIT(E)/80G/2118(A)/2016-17 letter dated March 15, 2017. Pursuant to the enactment of Companies Act, 2013 and Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company, is an implementing agency and carries out Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') activities as per CSR policy adopted by VIL and its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, promoter group companies of VIL and subsidiaries of Vodafone Group plc in line with the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company primarily focuses on CSR activities that includes promoting and development of (a) the knowledge and skills of teachers, (b) financial literacy, (c) empowerment of woman, (d) healthcare, (e) environment, (f) disaster relief, (g) eradication of poverty. The registered office of the Company is at Peninsula Corporate Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013, India.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 30, 2019.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows together with the notes have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

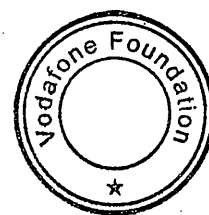
3. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services on the transaction date.

All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to thousands unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and division II of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

There is no impact on account of new and amended standards adopted by the Company.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Donations

Donations received with restrictions as to use are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure account as income in the year of utilisation and as at balance sheet date, the unutilised amount is represented by 'Restricted funds'. These donations are subject to certain restrictions set out by the contributor and agreed upon by the Company when accepting the contribution.

Donations received for which there are no restrictions as to use are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure account as income in the year of receipt.

Donations received with stipulation as to corpus are credited to corpus fund in the Balance Sheet. Such donations are transferred to Statement of Income and Expenditure as per the direction of the management for carrying out the activities of the Company.

b) Employee benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to Provident and Pension funds are funded with the appropriate authorities and charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The Company has no obligation other than contribution payable to these funds.

ii. Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for eligible employees. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at periodic intervals.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding charge or credit to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of income and expenditure in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of income and expenditure:

- Service costs; and
- Net interest expense or income

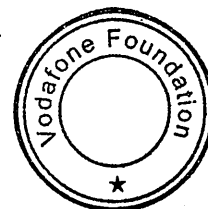
ii. Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, wages and other short term employee benefits in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Provision for leave benefits to employees is based on management estimation at each reporting date. The related cost is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure in the period in which they arise.

c) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

d) Taxes

Company has been granted exemption from income tax under section 12A read with section 12AA of the Income tax act, 1961.

e) Current / Non – Current Classification

An asset is classified as current when;

- a) It is expected to be realized or consumed in the respective company's normal operating cycle;
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) If it is cash or cash equivalent, unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Any asset not conforming to the above is classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when;

- a) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle of the respective companies;
- b) It is held primarily for the purposes of trading;
- c) It is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) The respective companies have no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Any liability not conforming to the above is classified as non-current.

f) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

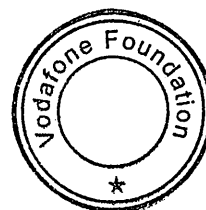
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise of cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

h) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial Instruments (assets and liabilities) are recognised when the Company becomes a party to a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in the statement of income and expenditure.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

i. Financial assets

All regular way purchase or sale of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchase or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets:

- a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- b) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - The Company does not have any assets classified as FVTPL.
- c) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – The Company does not have any assets classified as FVTOCI.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the instruments give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of income and expenditure. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, loans, etc.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

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

ii. Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method or at FVTPL. The Company does not have any liability classified as FVTPL.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

De-recognition

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

v. Offsetting 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 or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i) Fair value measurement

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

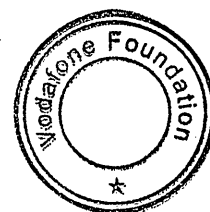
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

j) Earnings per share

The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's Earnings per share (EPS) is the net profit after tax. EPS is disclosed on basic and diluted basis. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit / loss for the period attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The diluted EPS is calculated on the same basis as basic EPS, after adjusting for the effects of potential dilutive equity shares unless the effect of the potential dilutive equity shares is anti-dilutive.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

k) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of income and expenditure.

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 a finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities

A Contingent Liability is disclosed where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Contingent Assets are not recognised.

5. Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require an adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements are prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Evaluations of uncertain provisions and contingent liabilities and assets requires judgement and assumptions regarding the probability of realization and the timing and amount, or range of amounts, that may ultimately be incurred. Such estimates may vary from the ultimate outcome as a result of differing interpretations of laws and facts.

6. New accounting pronouncements to be adopted on or after April 1, 2019.

a. Ind AS 116- Leases

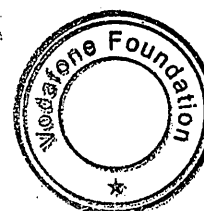
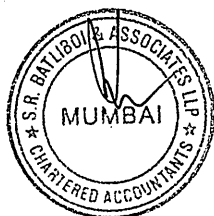
Ind AS 116, Leases, will be applied from April 1, 2019. Currently, the payment obligations arising from operating leases only have to be disclosed in the Notes. In the future, the rights and obligations related to such leases are required to be recognised as assets (right-of-use asset) and liabilities (lease liability) in the Balance sheet.

The Company does not have any operating lease therefore there will not be any impact due to the change.

b. Amendment to Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits'

The amendment clarifies that when a defined benefit plan is amended, curtailed or settled, entities would be required to use updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period

The effect of the asset ceiling would not be considered while calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan. Subsequently, it would be recognised in OCI.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

This amendment has no significant impact on the Company's Statement of Income and Expenditure and Balance Sheet.

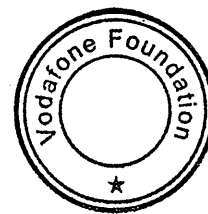
c. Amendment to Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'

The amendment to Ind AS 109 clarifies that an exception has been prescribed to the classification and measurement requirements with respect to SPPI criteria for financial assets which:

- i. Have a prepayment feature that results in negative compensation
- ii. Apart from the prepayment feature other features of financial assets would have contractual cash flows which would meet the SPPI criteria and
- iii. The fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant when the entity initially recognises the financial asset. (If it is impracticable to assess based on facts and circumstances that existed on initial recognition, then exception would not be available)

Such financial assets could be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI based on business model within which they are held.

This amendment has no significant impact on the Company's Statement of Income and Expenditure and Balance Sheet.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7

Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Advance income tax	50	50
Total	50	50

Note 8

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balances with banks in current accounts	1,024	1,004
Total	1,024	1,004

Note 9

Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

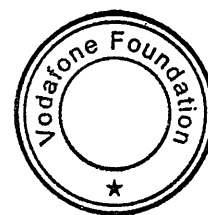
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Earmarked balances with banks* (Refer note 28 & 29)		
- In current accounts	172,302	216,567
- In fixed deposits	120,000	-
Total	292,302	216,567

* Represents amount to be spent towards CSR activities.

Note 10

Other current financial assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest receivable	618	-
Total	618	-



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11

Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised share capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	10,000	100	10,000	100
	10,000	100	10,000	100
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	200	2	200	2
	200	2	200	2

(a) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	200	2	200	2
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	200	2	200	2

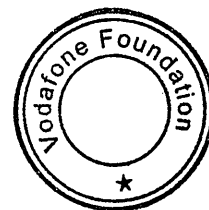
(b) Terms/ rights attached to issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares

The Company has issued single class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. As the Company is a private company limited by shares formed under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, no dividend is to be proposed and paid to the shareholders. In the event of winding up or dissolution of the Company, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever shall be given or transferred to such other body having objects similar to the objects of the Company, to be determined by the members of the Company at or before the time of dissolution or in default thereof by the High Court of Judicature that has or may acquire jurisdiction in the matter.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholders	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Vodafone Idea Limited, the holding company and its nominees (from August 31, 2018) *	200	100%	-	-
Vodafone India Limited, the immediate holding company and its nominees (upto August 30, 2018) *	-	-	200	100%

* Pursuant to amalgamation of Vodafone India Limited and Vodafone Mobile Services Limited with Vodafone Idea Limited from August 31, 2018, the shareholding stands transferred to Vodafone Idea Limited.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 12

Other Equity

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(5,762)	(5,762)
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	(151)	-
Other Comprehensive Income	151	-
Closing balance	(5,762)	(5,762)

Note 13

Long term provisions

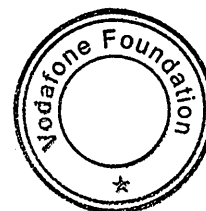
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Gratuity (refer note 23)	29	61
Compensated absences	10	81
Total	39	142

Note 14

Short term borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured Loans		
Loan from related parties (refer note 26)*	5,200	5,200
Total	5,200	5,200

* Repayable on demand with variable interest rate is 7.5% (March 31, 2018: 7.5% to 9.10%)



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 15

Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Restricted funds*	168,947	213,168
Corpus funds*	122,322	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,417	1,066
Total	292,686	214,234

* represents unused grant balance for specified objects received from related parties (refer note 28 & 29)

Note 16

Other current liabilities

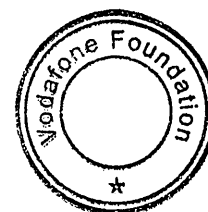
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Taxes and other liabilities	121	368
Total	121	368

Note 17

Short term provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Gratuity (refer note 23)	*	*
Compensated absences	2	23
Total	2	23

*Numbers are below one thousand under the rounding off convention adopted by the Company and accordingly not reported.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 18

Donations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
- On utilisation of restricted funds (Refer note 28)	106,870	97,578
- On receipt of unrestricted funds	107	-
Total	106,977	97,578

Note 19

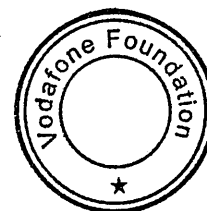
Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest income	284	780
Total	284	780

Note 20

Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	8,188	9,012
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 23)	425	402
Staff welfare	48	8
Recruitment and training	-	266
Total	8,661	9,688



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 21

Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Repairs and maintenance		
Others	244	-
Travelling and conveyance	128	260
Legal and professional charges	1,156	317
Audit fees (refer note 24)	100	41
Business process outsourcing cost	4,417	553
Total	6,045	1,171

Note 22

Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest expense on borrowings	390	422
Total	390	422

Note 23

Employee Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Plan (Gratuity)

General description and benefits of the plan

The Company operates a defined benefit final salary gratuity plan. The gratuity benefits payable to the employees are based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving. The benefit is payable on termination of service or retirement, whichever is earlier. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are borne by the Company.

Regulatory framework, funding arrangement and governance of the Plan

The gratuity benefits liabilities are unfunded. There are no minimum funding requirements for a gratuity benefits plan in India.

Inherent risks

The plan is of a final salary defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, there is a risk for the Company that any significant change in salary growth or demographic experience or inadequate returns on underlying plan assets can result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future.

The following tables summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and the funded status and amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet for gratuity:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet		
Present value of unfunded obligations	29	61
Net (Liability) recognised in Balance Sheet	(29)	(61)
Net (Liability) recognised in Balance Sheet is bifurcated as	-	-
- Long term provision	(29)	(61)
- Short term provision	-	-



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Reconciliation of Net Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Net Defined Benefit liability	61	-
Expense charged to statement of income and expenditure	119	61
Expense charged to OCI	(151)	-
Closing Net Defined Benefit liability	29	61
Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	61	-
Current Service cost	114	61
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	5	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss arising from change in financial assumptions	3	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss arising from change in demographic assumptions	4	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss arising on account of experience changes	(158)	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	29	61

Amounts recognised in the statements of income and expenditure in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss		
Current Service cost	114	61
Interest on Net Defined Benefit liability	5	-
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	119	61
Amount recorded as Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Re measurement during the year due to		
- Changes in financial assumptions	3	-
- Changes in demographic assumptions	4	-
- Experience adjustments	(158)	-
Amount recognised in OCI	(151)	-

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations are shown below:

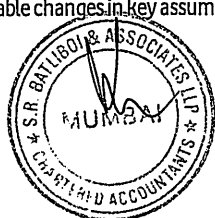
Particular	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Discount rate	7.50%	7.50%
Future salary increases*	8.00%	9% for 1st year & 7% thereafter
Attrition rate	30 and below: 30% 31 to 40: 15% above 41: 8%	30 and below: 35% 31 to 40: 20% above 41: 15%
Mortality rate during employment	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult	
Disability	Leaving service due to disability is included in the provision made for all causes of leaving service.	

*The estimates of future salary increase considered takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on the defined benefit obligation is as below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	
	Discount Rate	Salary escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-5.59%	5.99%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	6.05%	-5.59%

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Projected plan cash flow:

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Expected benefits for year 1	*	*
Expected benefits for year 2	*	*
Expected benefits for year 3	*	*
Expected benefits for year 4	3	14
Expected benefits for year 5 and above	74	102

*Numbers are below one thousand under the rounding off convention adopted by the Company and accordingly not reported.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 8.49 years.

B. Defined contribution plans:

During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of income and expenditure:

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Employers' contribution to provident and other fund	306	341

Note 24

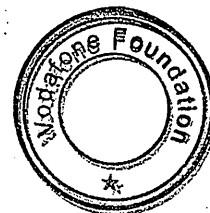
Auditor's Remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Statutory audit fees	100	41
Total Remuneration	100	41

Note 25

Basic & Diluted Earnings per Share

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Nominal value of per equity share	10/-	10/-
Excess of income over expenditure after Tax	-	-
Excess of income over expenditure attributable to equity shareholders	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	200	200
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	-	-



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 26

Related party transactions

The Company has transactions with the below related parties:

Relationship	Related Party
Holding Company	Vodafone Idea Limited (from August 31, 2018)
Ultimate Holding Company	Vodafone Group Plc. (Till August 30, 2018)
Intermediate Holding Company	Vodafone International Holdings B.V. (Till August 30, 2018)
	CGP India Investments Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
Immediate Holding Company	Vodafone India Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
Immediate Holding Company's joint venture	Indus Towers Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
Holding Company's joint venture	Indus Towers Limited (from August 31, 2018)
Fellow Subsidiary	Vodafone Group Services Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
	Vodafone India Services Private Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
	Usha Martin Telematics Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
	Omega Telecom Holdings Private Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
	Jaykay Finholding (India) Private Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
Entities having significant influence [includes subsidiaries of entity to which holding company is a joint venture]	Vodafone Group Services Limited (from August 31, 2018)
	Vodafone India Services Private Limited (from August 31, 2018)
Promoter group of Holding Company	Usha Martin Telematics Limited (from August 31, 2018)
	Omega Telecom Holdings Private Limited (from August 31, 2018)
	Jaykay Finholding (India) Private Limited (from August 31, 2018)

A. Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

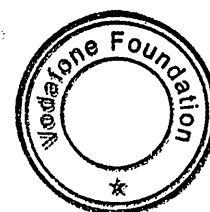
Particulars	Holding company	Immediate holding company	Fellow subsidiary	Holding company's joint venture	Immediate holding company's joint venture	Promoter group of holding company	Entities having significant influence
Interest on borrowings	228	162	-	-	-	-	-
	-	(422)	-	-	-	-	-
Expense incurred on Company's behalf by	1,034	707	-	-	-	-	-
	-	(808)	-	-	-	-	-
Donations received	-	12,000	-	122,322	-	646	50,003
	-	-	(37,807)	-	(120,000)	-	-

(Figures in bracket are for the year ended March 31, 2018)

B. Balances with Related Parties

Particulars	Holding company	Immediate holding company
Interest Accrued but not due	1,417	-
	-	(1,066)
Outstanding loan payable	5,200	-
	-	(5,200)
Trade and Other Payables	-	-
	-	(214)

(Figures in bracket are as on March 31, 2018)



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 27

Other Matters

During the year 2015-16, as a part of review of compliance of laws and regulations, the management had identified certain non-compliance of the provisions of FCRA. Accordingly, the management post identification of such non-compliance had neither received any monies nor made any payments. The management had filed a compounding application for the same with the Ministry of Home Affairs (Government of India) and made a full provision for the maximum penalty leviable for the non-compliance in the financial statements. Transactions carried out by the Company of accepting unsecured loans were only to meet the requirements of statutory payments, the Company had not carried out any other activity since its incorporation.

During the year 2016-17, there was a retrospective amendment to the Foreign (Contribution & Regulation) Act, 2010, (FCRA) effective from September 26, 2010. Pursuant to such amendment, management based on legal advice believes the foreign investment in VIL (immediate holding company) complies with the applicable sectorial limits prescribed under FEMA and contributions from VIL should not be considered as a "foreign source" under the FCRA. Accordingly, the management believes unsecured loans provided by VIL to the Company would not be considered as loan from foreign source requiring prior approval of the central government under FCRA. Therefore, based on the above view management has started to transact normally with effect from May 14, 2016.

Considering that the management had applied for compounding earlier and still awaits revert from the Ministry of Home Affairs on the matter, the Company believes that the provision made in earlier year is appropriate and has carried the provision in these financial statements.

Note 28

Movement of Restricted Funds

Restricted Funds (Purpose)	Opening balances as at April 1, 2018	Adjustments pursuant to donor approval	Additions (Donations received during the year)	Utilisation during the year*	Closing balances as at March 31, 2019
Donation for Financial Literacy programme	41,440	2,219	25,725	20,553	48,831
Donation for Financial Literacy programme - Assets	10,023	-	-	3,118	6,905
Donation for scholarships and education programme through technology in classrooms	141,486	-	36,924	80,782	97,628
Donation for scholarships and education programme through technology in classrooms - Assets	18,000	-	-	2,417	15,583
Donation for World of difference	2,219	(2,219)	-	-	-
Total	213,168	-	62,649	106,870	168,947

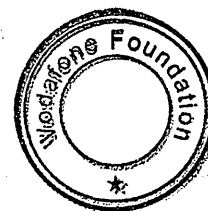
*Utilisation during the year includes accruals for the year.

Note 29

Movement of Corpus Funds

	Opening balance as at April 1, 2018	Additions (Donations received during the year)	Utilisation during the year	Closing balances as at March 31, 2019
Corpus donation	-	122,322	-	122,322
Total	-	122,322	-	122,322

Corpus donation will be utilised for programme on education, employment, scholarship, financial literacy and social sector.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 30

Financial instruments

a) **Financial Instruments by Category:** The following table provides categorisation of all financial instruments at carrying value -

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,024	1,004
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	292,302	216,567
Interest receivable	618	-
Total Financial Assets	293,944	217,571

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Financial Liabilities		
Short term borrowings including Interest accrued but not due	6,617	6,266
Trade Payables	1,706	3,414
Restricted funds	168,947	213,168
Corpus funds	122,322	-
Total Financial Liabilities	299,592	222,848

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair values. Accordingly, the fair values of such financial assets and financial liabilities have not been disclosed separately.

Note 31

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets comprise bank balance and interest receivable.

The Company is exposed to various financial risks such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Directors of the Company oversees management of these risks and assure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

a) Market risk

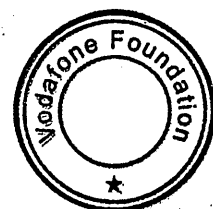
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Particulars	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2019		
INR - Borrowings	+100	(52)
	-100	52
March 31, 2018		
INR - Borrowings	+100	(52)
	-100	52

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and other financial instrument.

- Other financial assets and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Directors of the Company.

The Company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents with banks and financial institutions having good reputation, good past record and high quality credit rating and reviews their credit worthiness on an on-going basis in close coordination with its holding company's Treasury team.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 on its carrying amounts as disclosed in notes 8, 9 and 10.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

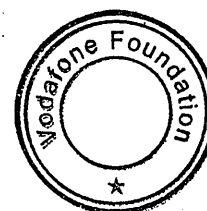
The Company has necessary support from the immediate holding company to maintain adequate liquidity for settling its liabilities as and when they arise.

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

Particulars	Carrying Value	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total payments
As at March 31, 2019					
Borrowings and Interest thereon*	6,617	6,617	-	-	6,617
Trade and other payables#	292,975	292,975	-	-	292,975
	299,592	299,592	-	-	299,592
As at March 31, 2018					
Borrowings and Interest thereon*	6,266	6,266	-	-	6,266
Trade and other payables#	216,582	216,582	-	-	216,582
	222,848	222,848	-	-	222,848

*Interest accrued but not due of ₹ 3580 thousands (March 31, 2018: ₹ 12 thousands) has been excluded from other financial liabilities and included in borrowings and interest thereon.

#Payable for capex expenditure of ₹ 1,243,766 thousands (March 31, 2018: ₹ 959,060 thousands) has been excluded from other financial liabilities and included in trade and other payables.



Vodafone Foundation

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 32

Previous years figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year grouping.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004



Vineet Kedia


Partner

Membership No.: 212230

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vodafone Foundation



J Arun Kumar

Venkatesh Viswanathan

Director

Director

(DIN:07018794) (DIN:03122706)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

