

A Comparative Study of Financial Analysis of Telecom Industry

¹Dr. Meenu Baliyan, ²Punjika Rathi, ³Ishika Singhal

¹Assistant Professor, ³Student, ^{1,2,3}IMS Engineering College Ghaziabad, India.

¹meenu.baliyan@imsec.ac.in, ²punjika.rathi@imsec.ac.in, ³singhalishika31@gmail.com

ABSTRACT - The telecommunication plays a significant role in today's market. In the last decade a dramatic change in the ownership structure of telecommunications companies has taken place, from public (state-owned) monopolies to private companies. Every industrialist must understand the industries in which they operate to ensure continued success. The financial performance of a business concern usually revealed the health or soundness of the industry. Therefore by conducting financial analysis of the industry concerned, business owner can formulate a strategy that's very helpful for business to grow and succeed. This study analysis the financial performance of the INDIAN TELECOM INDUSTRY (more focused on JIO-AIRTEL.)The researcher will analyze the industry in terms of Liquidity, Profitability, Viability and Sustainability. In order to measure the performance, the ratios are used to identify the Financial Health of the Industry.

Key Words: Telecom Industry, Ratio, Liquidity, Profitability

I. INTRODUCTION

Financial analysis is the process of assessing the performance and suitability of firms, projects, budgets, and other financial operations. Financial analysis is typically done to determine whether or not a company is stable, solvent, liquid, or profitable enough to deserve a monetary investment. Financial analysis, when done internally, can assist fund managers in making future company decisions or reviewing historical trends for prior successes. Financial analysis, when done externally, can assist investors in selecting the finest potential investment possibilities. The two basic types of financial analysis are fundamental analysis and technical analysis.

In this Project, I used Fundamental analysis to compare the company's overall performance. Financial analysis is used to assess economic trends, formulate financial policy, develop long-term company goals, and find potential investment projects or firms. This is accomplished by combining financial numbers and data. A financial analyst will look at a company's financial accounts, including the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement, in detail. Both corporate finance and investment finance can benefit from financial analysis. Calculating ratios from the data in the financial statements to compare to those of other companies or the company's own past performance is one of the most frequent techniques to examine financial data. Return on assets (ROA), for example, is a popular ratio used to gauge a company's efficiency in using its assets and as a measure of profitability. As part of a bigger investigation, this ratio could be determined for numerous companies in the same industry and compared to one another. The annual reports are much more detailed and disclose more financial information than the quarterly reports.

The use of ratio analysis in financial analysis is extremely important. It denotes the relationship between two mathematical expressions and two or more items. A financial ratio is a comparison of two or more figures on a company's financial statement. There are a variety of standard ratios that can be used to assess a company's or organizations overall financial health. Financial ratios are utilized by company executives, current and potential stockholders, and a company's creditor. Financial ratios are used by financial analysts to compare the strengths and weaknesses of different businesses.

Table 1 LITERATURE REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW					
S.No	Author	Title of the study	Year	Tools	Finding
1	GAGAN SHANKHDHAR	THE STUDY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED COMPANIES IN TELECOM SECTOR	2021	Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage	There is a significant difference in the organizations' financial management Vodafone-Idea has a very high leverage ratio, indicating that they

					have just taken on a significant amount of debt.
2	K P EZHIL MARAN	FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF JIO INFOCOMM	2020	Capital Structure, Comparative Statement	The capital structure seems to have a considerable effect on the cost of capital.
3	Rajat Kathuria, Mansi Kedia, Richa Sekhani	A Study of the Financial Health of the Telecom Sector	2019	Debt Analysis, Debt/Equity Ratio Cash Flows	Most companies have significant levels of leverage since their debt burdens have increased, resulting in decreasing interest coverage ratios. As of November 2018, the RBI's declared bank exposure to the telecom sector was Rs 906 billion
4	Dr.G.Indrani & K.R.Nandhini	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CUSTOMERS INFLUENCING FACTORS AND SATISFACTION TOWARDS THE USAGE OF AIRTEL AND RELIANCE JIO SERVICE IN COIMBATORE CITY	2019	Customer Satisfaction, Descriptive Statistics	The market will be led by the service provider who offers the most options at the lowest price.
5	Dr.S.Vijayalakshmi	A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF BHARTI AIRTEL LIMITED	2017	Ratios - Current Ratio, Liquid Ratio, Profitability Ratio, EPS	According to the report. It has sustained good financial performance, and it can improve more if the company focuses on operating, administrative, and selling expenses, as well as reducing costs.
6	Drd. Mihail Busu	A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TELECOM SECTOR	2015	Financial Analysis- Z- Score	Probability does represent a major test for researchers in academic environment.
7	Dr.A.Muthusamy	A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES IN INDIA	2012	LIQUIDITY, PROFITABILITY AND TURNOVER PERFORMANCE	Industry has been aiding delivery of voice and data services at rapidly increasing speeds, and thus has been revolutionizing human communication

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- 1) To analyze financial statement of Jio-Airtel.
- 2) To study the performance of the Telecom Company by calculating different ratios.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The procedures or strategies used to find, select, process, and analyse information about a topic are referred to as research methodology. The methodology portion of a research article allows the reader to critically examine the study's overall validity and dependability. Two major questions are addressed in the methodology section: How was the information gathered or generated? What method was used to examine it?

Research is carried out:

- To determine the validity of a hypothesis or interpretive framework,
- To compile a body of substantive knowledge and findings for proper sharing.
- To generate questions for further investigation.

Research design is based on Analytical Research.

III. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RATIOS

The importance of ratio interpretation cannot be overstated. Though calculating ratios is necessary, it is merely an administrative task, whereas interpretation needs ability, knowledge, and insight. When analyzing ratio analysis, keep in mind the inherent limits of the method. When attempting to understand ratios, keep in mind the impact of factors such as price level fluctuations, changes in accounting policies, window dressing, and so on.

The deconstruction of a complex statement into elements and various compartments is known as analysis. Interpretation, on the other hand, uses analysis to reveal the meaning of such assertions.

Ratios can be interpreted in one of four basic ways.

- The individual ratio may be significant in and of itself. As a result, if the current ratio consistently falls below one, it may signal that the company's liquidity situation is unfavorable.
- Expanding the analysis and evaluating a collection of comparable ratios can help interpret ratios. The computation of extra ratios, such as the profitability ratio, makes the ratios whose relevance is not completely grasped more significant.
- Over time, the ratios can be compared. Furthermore, the same ratio or a group of ratios is evaluated throughout time to detect noteworthy trends such as an increase or reduction in stability, among other things.
- Inter firm comparison occurs when the ratios of one firm are compared to the ratios of other firms in the same industry. These types of comparisons are important since people of the same industry confront similar financial difficulties.

DATA COLLECTION

SECONDARY DATA:-

Following Techniques are used for collecting secondary data:

1. Annual Report of Company
2. Company's Website
3. Money Control

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The statistics in financial statements that are presented in absolute form are strangely quiet and incapable of communicating anything. The Ratio Analysis technique gives these statistics the ability to speak for them. It condenses and makes complex accounting data simple to interpret. Ratio analysis is a method of assessing a company's operational and financial performance, including efficiency, liquidity, profitability, and solvency. These ratios' trend through time is examined to see if they are improving or deteriorating. Ratio Analysis is a type of financial statement analysis that is used to provide a rapid picture of a company's financial performance in a variety of areas. Short-term Ratios, Long-term Ratios (Debt Management Ratios), and Profitability Ratios are the three categories of ratios.

Ratios Used:

- Short-term Solvency Ratio :
Current Ratio
Liquid Ratio
- Long-term Solvency Ratio :
Debt-Equity Ratio
- Profitability Ratio
Net Profit Margin
PBT Margin
Return on Assets
Return on Equity

SHORT-TERM SOLVENCY RATIO

❖ CURRENT RATIO

The most frequent ratio for assessing liquidity is the current ratio, which is defined as the relationship between current assets and current liabilities.

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

The greater the amount of rupees accessible per rupee of current liabilities, the greater the firm's ability to satisfy current obligations and the greater the safety of short-term creditors' funds.

AS A RULE OF THUMB, A 2:1 RATIO IS GENERALLY SATISFACTORY.

❖ **LIQUID RATIOS**

A company's ability to satisfy debt commitments and its margin of safety are measured by its liquid ratio. The liquid ratio is a more comprehensive metric that measures a company's short-term solvency. A liquid-to-liquid ratio of 1:1 is deemed adequate.

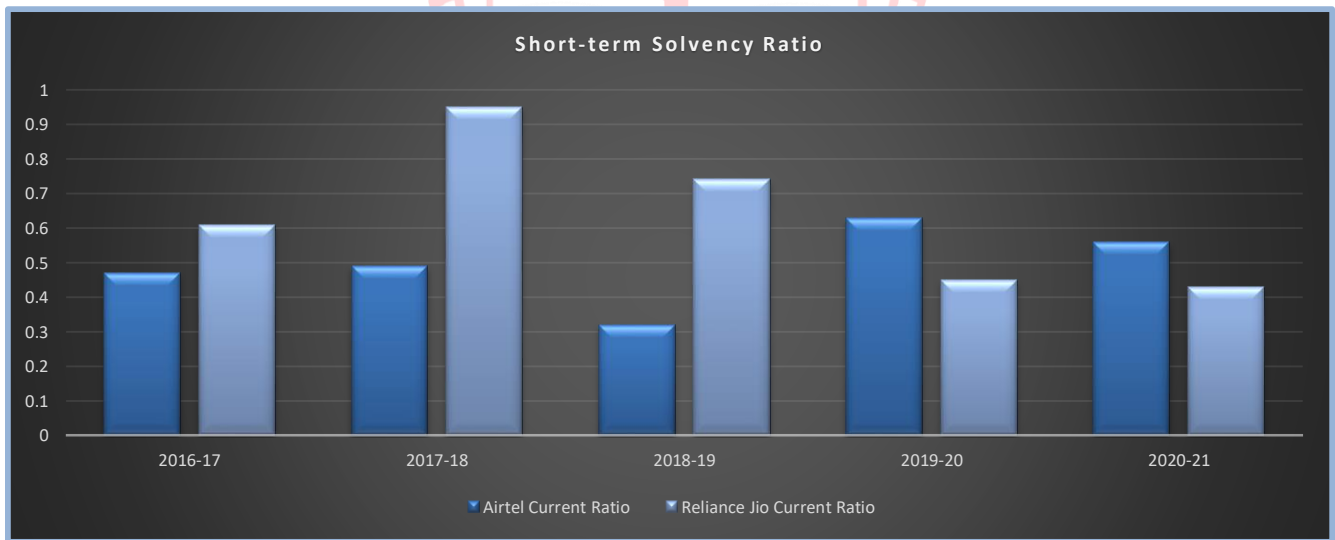
Table 1(a) Current Ratio of Bharti Airtel

Table 1 A (Bharti Airtel)				
Year	Current Assets Rs.	Current Liabilities Rs.	Current Ratio	Liquid Ratio
2016-17	16,683.00	35,816.40	0.47	0.47
2017-18	21,495.90	43,640.40	0.49	0.49
2018-19	19514.90	60,701.20	0.32	0.32
2019-20	58,781.30	93,211.20	0.63	0.63
2020-21	40,071.90	71,439.40	0.56	0.56

Table 1(b) Current Ratio of Reliance Jio

Table 1 B (Reliance Jio)				
Year	Current Assets Rs.	Current Liabilities Rs.	Current Ratio	Liquid Ratio
2016-17	18,031	29,382	0.61	0.61
2017-18	35,278	37,173	0.95	0.95
2018-19	36,676	49,591	0.74	0.74
2019-20	35,213	78,002	0.45	0.45
2020-21	35,166	82,488	0.43	0.43

Figure: 1 Short term



Interpretation:-

Current Ratio compares the financial position of the company through Current Assets and Current Liabilities. It represents the company's financial health, if the company can repay the debt/creditors on them or not. None of the company has the good financial health to repay their debt/creditors.

From the tabular form data (Table 1A-Table 1B), it concluded that as Reliance Jio entered in the market the Bharti Airtel current ratio declined, while it improved in 2017-18. There were the fluctuation in both of the companies, but as taking the comparison Reliance Jio had the better performance since 2016-17 to 2017-18 but can see the drastic change after Covid Pandemic 2019-20 that Reliance Jio's Current Ratio had fallen from 0.74 to 0.45 and to 0.43 whereas Bharti Airtel's Ratio had risen by 31% in 2020. Jio and Airtel both of the companies couldn't able to maintain the ideal Current Ratio i.e., 2:1. Currently, none of the companies are in a position to repay the debt or credits owed to them.

LONG-TERM SOLVENCY RATIO

❖ **DEBT-EQUITY RATIO**

The debt-to-equity (D/E) ratio is computed by dividing a company's total liabilities by its shareholder equity. It is used to determine a company's financial leverage. The lower the ratio, the more secure the creditors are. However, shareholders benefit from a high debt equity ratio because:

- i) They can keep control of the company with less contribution and hence bear less risk.
- ii) If the company's profitability rises, their earnings per share will rise at a rapid rate.

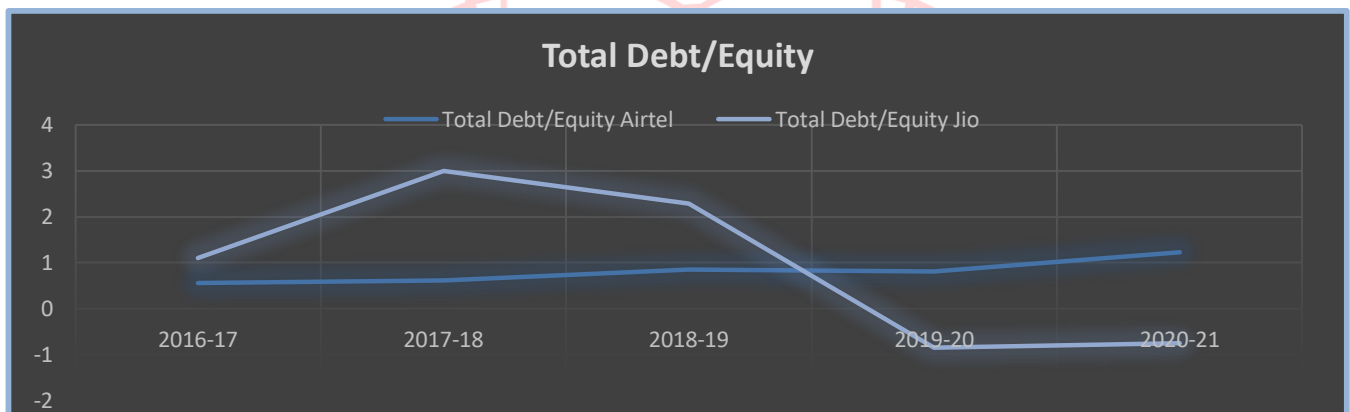
A low debt-to-equity ratio provides some safety for creditors, but it suggests that the company has failed to leverage low-cost outside financing to boost shareholder earnings.

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Shareholders'}}$$

Table: 2 Total Debt/ Equity

Total Debt/Equity		
Year	Bharti Airtel	Reliance Jio
2016-17	0.56	1.1
2017-18	0.61	3
2018-19	0.85	2.29
2019-20	0.81	-0.86
2020-21	1.22	-0.75

Figure: 2 Total Debt/Equity



Interpretation:-

In general, a suitable combination of owner's money and outsider's funds should be used to finance the firm's assets, but there is no rule of thumb that applies to all concerns.

For most cases, a debt-to-equity ratio of 1:1 is considered acceptable. However, in the case of a well-established firm, a debt-to-equity ratio of 2:1 or even higher may be acceptable.

From the given table above- we can see that Reliance Jio was doing well since starting whereas Airtel was just in between 0.5 to 0.8 but as time flies the data changed drastically, as of now Bharti Airtel can be considered satisfactory for the creditors.

PROFITABILITY RATIOS

❖ **NET PROFIT MARGIN**

The net profit margin is a percentage of revenue which measures how much net income or profit is generated. This ratio indicates the proportion of sales revenue that relates to the company's owners. This ratio assesses a company's overall profitability and efficiency. The greater the ratio, the higher the firm's profitability.

- The net profit margin is the amount of net income made as a percentage of total revenue.

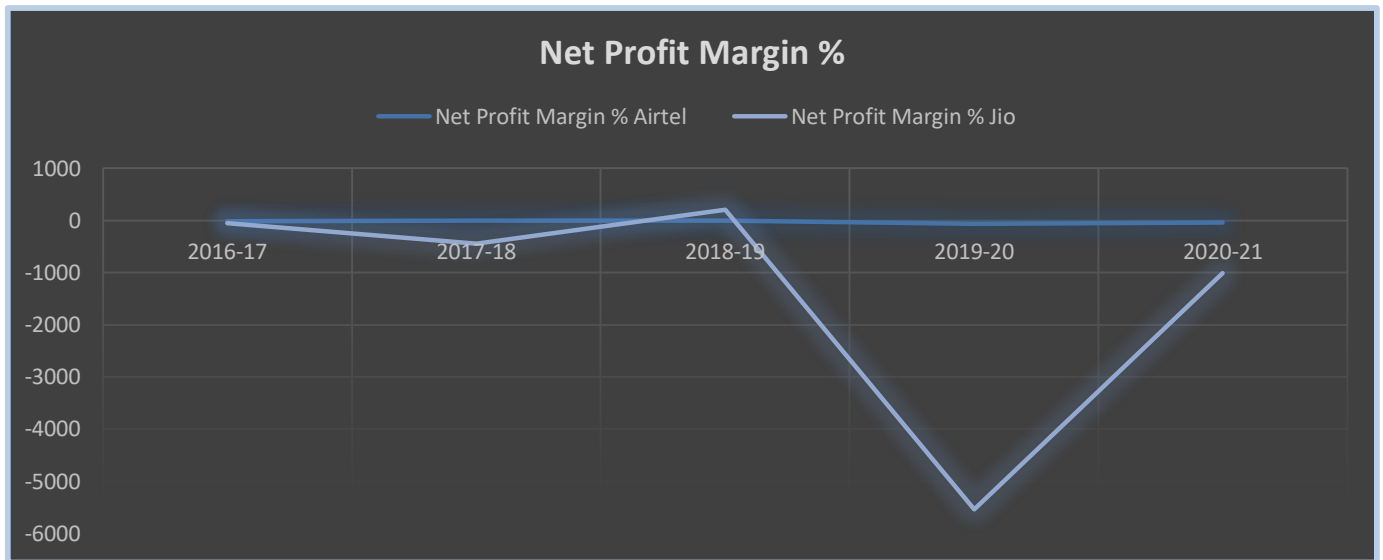
- Investors can use the net profit margin to see if a company's management is making enough money from its sales and if operational and overhead costs are under control.
- One of the most crucial indications of a company's overall financial health is its net profit margin.

$$\text{Net Profit margin} = \text{Net Profit} / \text{Total revenue} \times 100$$

Table 3 Net Profit Margin

Net Profit Margin %		
Year	Bharti Airtel	Reliance Jio
2016-17	-15.73	-50.77
2017-18	0.14	-442.4
2018-19	-3.76	206.45
2019-20	-66.43	-5542.54
2020-21	-39.17	-1,012.21

Figure: 3



Interpretation:-

The negative net profit margin indicates that the money you make from selling your products or services is insufficient to pay the costs of producing or selling them. The Bharti Airtel has been able to maintain the margin. Although it is also in negative term but doing well in compare to Reliance Jio.

2019-20 been crucial to both of the telecom industry as we can see in the table: - Airtel declined from -3.76 to -66.43 whereas the Reliance Jio declined with 57.49%. Where the Bharti Airtel has been maintained the form, it is shown that Reliance Jio is also coming back to the game as can see the %rate from 2019-20 to 2020-21, seems like the targeted audience preferred Jio in the pandemic.

❖ **PBT Margin**

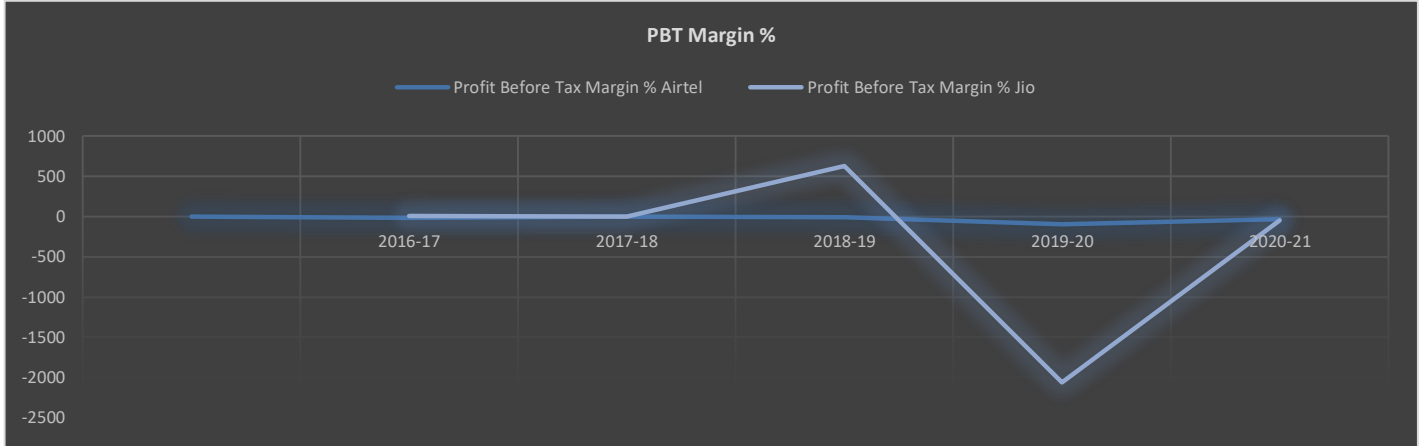
The pretax profit margin is a financial accounting metric that is used to assess a company's operational performance. It's a ratio that informs us what percentage of sales have turned into earnings, or how many cents of profit the company has made for every dollar of sales before taxes. The pretax profit margin is a popular metric for comparing the profitability of companies in the same industry.

Table 4 Profit Before Tax Margin %

Profit Before Tax Margin %		
Year	Airtel	Jio
	PBT	
2016-17	-13.66	3.7

2017-18	-1.26	2.86
2018-19	-10.57	627.77
2019-20	-93.93	-2,061.49
2020-21	-28.7	-52.17

Figure: 4 Profit Before Tax Margin %



Interpretation:-

As we can from the analysis that Airtel had the same flow since 2016-16 whereas there was an effect in Jio Telecom in 2019-20, but in 2020-21, Jio came back in the market and meet Bharti Airtel Line.

Jio is recovering.

❖ **RETURN ON ASSETS**

Profitability is measured on the basis between a firm's net profits and total assets. The return on assets, or ROA, is a metric that evaluates how much money a business makes from its assets. This ratio can also be called as 'profit to assets ratio'.

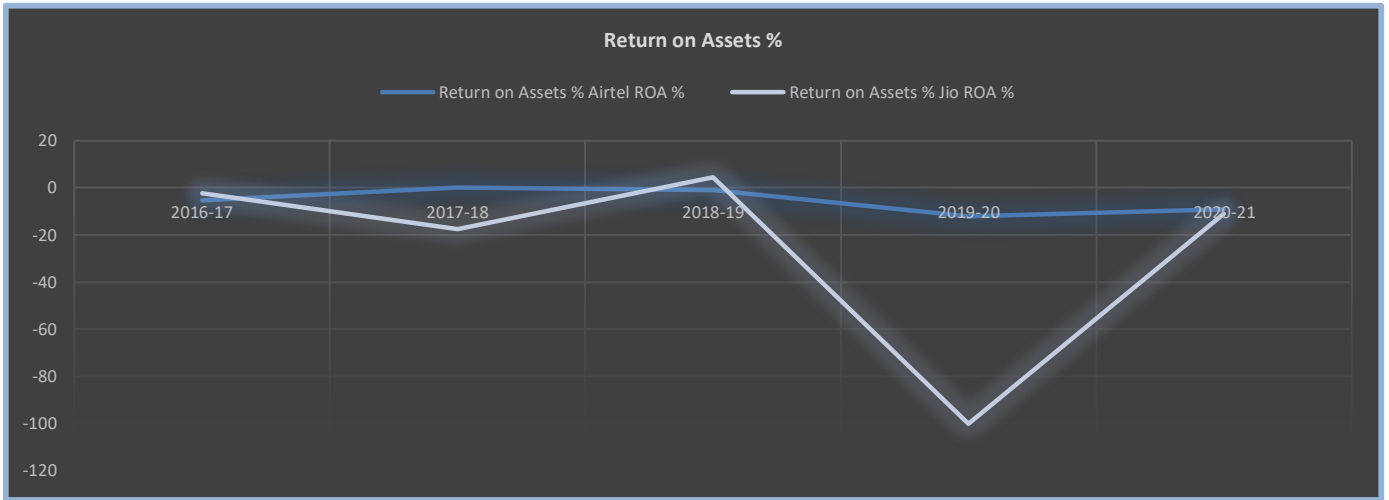
Higher the ratio, better the company's position is.

$$\text{Return on Assets} = \text{Net Income} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Table: 5 Return on Assets

Return on Assets %						
Year	Airtel			Jio		
	Net Income	Total Assets	ROA %	Net Income	Total Assets	ROA %
2016-17	-9,925.60	191,637.60	-5.17	-1796	73,889	-2.43
2017-18	79.2	204,937.30	0.03	-9870	55,949	-17.64
2018-19	-1869.2	222,907.50	-0.83	2847	62,082	4.58
2019-20	-36,088.20	300,372.80	-12.0	-45,338	45,217	-100.26
2020-21	-25,197.60	277,747.10	-9.07	-4,889	44,786	-10.91

Figure: 5 Return on Assets



Interpretation:-

The lower Return on Assets shows that the firm is making less profit from all of its resources. The greater this percentage, the better for the business. As we have seen the fluctuation in the table. Where the Bharti Airtel is stable, the Reliance Jio faced the huge loss in 2019-20 after getting stable at 2018-19.

2020-21 has somewhere given the life to both of the companies. More to Reliance Jio. But as if we compare the data of both of the companies then Bharti Airtel is on fire.

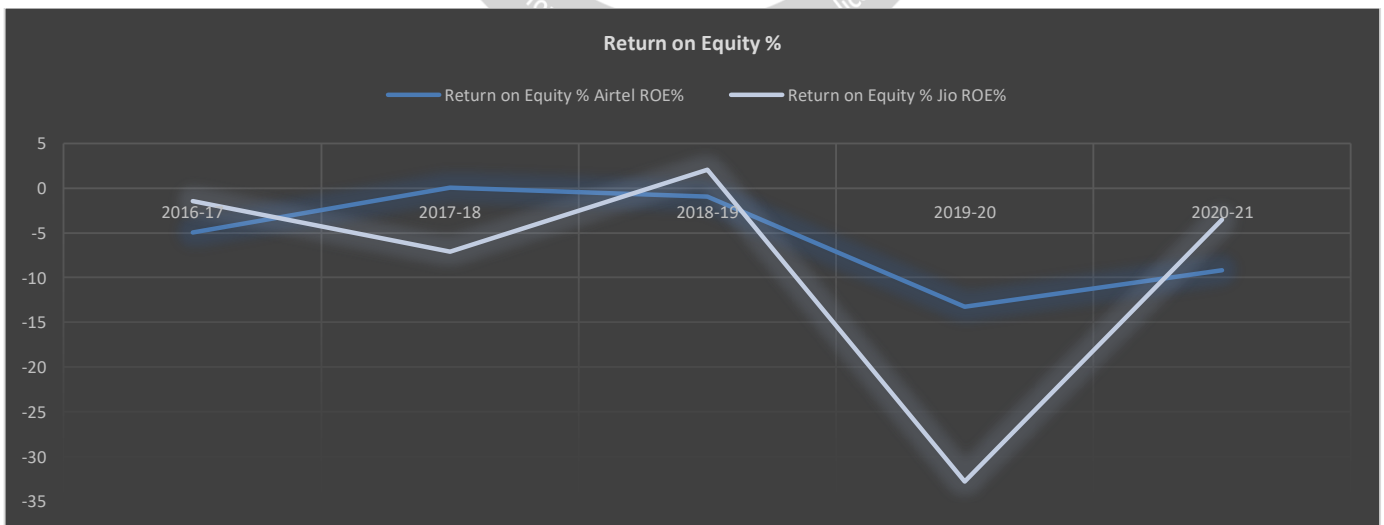
❖ **RETURN ON EQUITY**

Return on equity (ROE) is measured of by dividing net income of company by shareholders' equity.

Table: 6 Return on Equity

Return on Equity						
Year	Airtel			Jio		
	Net Income	Equity	ROE	Net Income	Equity	ROE
2016-17	-9,925.60	1998.7	-4.966028	-1796	1244	-1.44373
2017-18	79.2	1998.7	0.0396258	-9870	1383	-7.13666
2018-19	-1869.2	1998.7	-0.935208	2847	1383	2.058568
2019-20	-36,088.20	2727.8	-13.22978	-45,338	1383	-32.7824
2020-21	-25,197.60	2746	-9.176111	-4,889	1383	-3.53507

Figure:6 Return on Equity



Interpretation:-

Although none of the telecommunication hit the best Return on Equity, but the Airtel had the ups and down within the support line, whereas Jio had faced huge loss in 2019-20 and recovered well in 2020-21 and leads the Bharti Airtel's Return on Equity.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

In the study of the comparison between Jio-Airtel through financial Analysis find out the different segments:

- Reliance Jio has the better performance in term of CURRENT RATIO since 2015-16 to 2018-19 and can see the drastic change after Covid Pandemic 2019-20 that Reliance Jio's Current Ratio had fallen from 0.66 to 0.45 whereas Bharti Airtel's Ratio had risen by 23%.
- Bharti Airtel can be considered satisfactory for the creditors. As the Debt-to-Equity Ratio is 1.22:1 of Airtel in comparison to Jio with -.75:1 in 2020-21.
- Where the Bharti Airtel has been maintained the form in assessing company's operational performance (calculate through Profit before Margin), it is shown that Reliance Jio is also coming back to the game as can see the %rate from 2019-20 to 2020-21 (from -2,061.49 to -52.17), seems like the targeted audience preferred Jio in the pandemic.
- Where the Bharti Airtel is stable in Return on Assets (lies between 0.03 to-12), the Reliance Jio faced the huge loss in 2019-20(-100.26) after getting stable at 2018-19(4.58).
- Airtel had the ups and down within the support line, whereas Jio had faced huge loss in 2019-20(-32.78) and recovered well in 2020-21(-3.53) and leads the Bharti Airtel's Return on Equity.

V. CONCLUSION

The study on the financial analysis of two companies i.e., Reliance Jio and Bharti Airtel for a duration of last five years (from 2016-17 to 2020-21) shows that there is a difference in the financial statement of both the companies (as shown in Table 1 to 6). Where the Bharti Airtel Telecom been stable and maintained the position, the Reliance Jio had the drastic ups and down since last five year. From Solvency Ratio (Short-Term & Long-Term) and profitability ratio it concluded that Bharti Airtel not only improved their financial structure since last 5 years but improved from their competitors too as shown in Current Ratio (Table 1) 0.56 in 2020-21 whereas Reliance Jio had just 0.46 Current Ratio in 2020-21. Talking about Debt Equity Ratio, Bharti Airtel was at the position of 1.22 whereas Reliance Jio was calculated at the negative figure i.e., -0.75. Bharti Airtel fell down when Reliance Jio entered but it is now back, clearly shown in the above figures 1 to 6. Both the Telecom Company didn't perform well that they were unable to generate profit since last years. The competition in Telecom Sector in Tariff Plans might be the reason behind it. As Jio had the reasonable Tariff Plans and it shows in 2018-19 Net Profit Margin (to -66.43 from -3.76) but Now, Bharti Airtel and more telecom companies has the somewhere same plans which might be the reason of facing losses more.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Dr. Mohmad Mushtaq Khan and Dr. K. Bhavana Raj (2020), "Liquidity-Profitability Analysis & Prediction of Bankruptcy-A Study of Select Telecom Companies". *Journal of Critical Reviews*, Volume: 7, Issue 3, 2020, pp 307-316
- [2] A. Chaitra and Dr. T. Rajendra Prasad (2017), "A Study on Financial performance of Telecom Sector in India". *Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities*, Volume: 5, Issue 1, July 2017, pp 48-53.
- [3] Mohmad Mushtaq Khan and Dr. Syed Khaja Safiuddin (2016), "Liquidity & Profitability Performance Analysis of Selected Telecom Companies". *Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices*, Volume: 1, Issue 8, September 2016, pp 365-376.
- [4] Anita D'souza (2012) "A comparative study of sms package with special reference to airtel, idea, vodafone and tatadocomo" *International Journal of Applied Research & Studies*.
- [5] Dr. Sanjay Pandey, Vijay Verma and Vikas Jain (2013), "Measuring Financial Soundness of Indian Telecom Companies – A Comparative Analysis". *The International Journal of Management*, Volume: 2, Issue 2, April 2013, pp 1-13
- [6] Gagan Shankhdhar "The Study of Financial Performance of Selected Companies in Telecom Sector". *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine* ISSN 2515-8260 Volume 08, Issue 02, 2021
- [7] R.Shiji, M.Uma "A STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS USAGE OF AIRTEL MOBILE SERVICE (with reference to Coimbatore city)". *Paripex - Indian Journal of Research* CH Volume-7 | Issue-2 | February-2
- [8]<https://www.moneycontrol.com/india/stockpricequote/telecommunications-service/reliancecommunications/RC13>
- [9] <https://www.moneycontrol.com/india/stockpricequote/telecommunications-services/bhartiairtelpp/BAP>
- [10] Annual Report of Reliance Jio 2016-17 to 2020-21 and of Bharti Airtel 2016-17 to 2020-21.

ANNEXURE

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF RELIANCE COMMUNICATIONS (in Rs. Cr.)					
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF RELIANCE COMMUNICATIONS (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-21	Mar-20	Mar-19	Mar-18	Mar-17
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
INCOME					
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [GROSS]	483	818	1,379.00	2,231.00	3,537.00
Less: Excise/Sevice Tax/Other Levies	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [NET]	483	818	1,379.00	2,231.00	3,537.00
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	483	818	1,379.00	2,231.00	3,537.00
Other Income	0	0	86	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	483	818	1,465.00	2,231.00	3,537.00
EXPENSES					
Cost Of Materials Consumed	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase Of Stock-In Trade	0	0	0	0	0
Operating And Direct Expenses	415	714	901	1,631.00	2,906.00
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	0	0	0	0	0
Employee Benefit Expenses	82	105	105	28	37
Finance Costs	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	132	183	277	200	216
Other Expenses	106	1,428.00	489	308	247
TOTAL EXPENSES	735	2,430.00	1,772.00	2,167.00	3,406.00
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL, EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	-252	-1,612.00	-307	64	131
Exceptional Items	0	-15,251.00	8,964.00	0	0
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	-252	-16,863.00	8,657.00	64	131
TAX EXPENSES-CONTINUED OPERATIONS					
Current Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Tax	0	0	3,558.00	0	-94
Tax For Earlier Years	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL TAX EXPENSES	0	0	3,558.00	1	-94
PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX AND BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	-252	-16,863.00	5,099.00	63	225
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	-4,493.00	-44,684.00	5,099.00	63	225
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	-4,889.00	-45,338.00	2,847.00	-9,870.00	-1,796.00
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	-17.82	-165.21	10.37	-38.22	-7.28
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	-17.82	-165.21	10.37	-38.22	-7.28
VALUE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENOUS RAW MATERIALS STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
Imported Raw Materials	0	0	0	0	0
Indigenous Raw Materials	0	0	0	0	0
STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
Imported Stores And Spares	0	0	0	0	0
Indigenous Stores And Spares	0	0	0	0	0
DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Share Dividend	0	0	0	0	0
Tax On Dividend	0	0	0	0	0
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	0	0	0	0	0

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF BHARTI AIRTEL (in Rs. Cr.)					
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF BHARTI AIRTEL (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar-21	Mar-20	Mar-19	Mar-18	Mar-17
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
INCOME					
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [GROSS]	64,325.90	54,317.10	49,606.00	53,663.00	62,276.30
Less: Excise/Sevice Tax/Other Levies	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS [NET]	64,325.90	54,317.10	49,606.00	53,663.00	62,276.30
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	64,325.90	54,317.10	49,606.00	53,663.00	62,276.30
Other Income	2,387.90	2,242.50	2,632.70	235.6	184.3
TOTAL REVENUE	66,713.80	56,559.60	52,238.70	53,898.60	62,460.60
EXPENSES					
Cost Of Materials Consumed	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase Of Stock-In Trade	0	0	0	0	0
Operating And Direct Expenses	21,910.40	27,958.30	29,321.40	13,951.20	14,536.00
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	0	0	0	0	0
Employee Benefit Expenses	1,664.50	1,520.20	1,471.00	1,720.90	1,738.50
Finance Costs	11,816.70	11,463.10	7,847.70	5,069.00	2,912.50
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	21,997.50	20,392.10	15,120.20	13,048.60	12,203.40
Other Expenses	12,766.90	4,705.00	6,527.20	20,186.00	22,308.90
TOTAL EXPENSES	70,156.00	66,038.70	60,287.50	53,975.70	53,699.30
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL, EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND TAX	-3,442.20	-9,479.10	-8,048.80	-77.1	8,761.30
Exceptional Items	-15,023.00	-41,541.80	2,804.90	-604.1	-17,270.80
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	-18,465.20	-51,020.90	-5,243.90	-681.2	-8,509.50
TAX EXPENSES-CONTINUED OPERATIONS					
Current Tax	-131.2	0	1.5	-220.4	-4.5
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Tax	6,863.60	-14,932.70	-3,376.20	-540	1,420.60
Tax For Earlier Years	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TAX EXPENSES	6,732.40	-14,932.70	-3,374.70	-760.4	1,416.10
PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX AND BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	-25,197.60	-36,088.20	-1,869.20	79.2	-9,925.60
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	-25,197.60	-36,088.20	-1,869.20	79.2	-9,925.60
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	-25,197.60	-36,088.20	-1,869.20	79.2	-9,925.60
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	-46.18	-71.08	-4.36	0.2	-24.84
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	-46.18	-71.08	-4.36	0.2	-24.84
VALUE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
Imported Raw Materials	0	0	0	0	0
Indigenous Raw Materials	0	0	0	0	0
STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
Imported Stores And Spares	0	0	0	0	0
Indigenous Stores And Spares	0	0	0	0	0
DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Share Dividend	1,091.10	0	1,998.80	999.3	399.7
Tax On Dividend	0	0	0	535.7	145.9
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	0	40	50	107	20