Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

Registered office Vodafone House
The Connection
Newbury
Berkshire
RG14 2FN
United Kingdom

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Contents

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Company Information

Directors	Neil Colin Smith
	Murielle Lorilloux
	Amy McConnell
Company secretary	Vodafone Enterprise Corporate Secretaries Limited
Registration number	02844851
Registered office	Vodafone House The Connection Newbury Berkshire United Kingdom RG14 2FN
Independent Auditors	Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor 1 More London Place London United Kingdom SE1 2AF

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Vodafone Group Plc ('the Group').

The Company's principal activity is to provide operational, technical, administrative (for example billing activities) and other services to companies in the Vodafone Plc Group ("the Group"). The Company's turnover is derived mainly from charges it makes to other companies in the Group for the services it provides. These charges are predominantly based on a cost-plus recharging mechanism and in the year to 31 March 2021 generated revenue of €156 million (2020: €157 million). The total level of activity of the Company is driven by the strategy followed by the Group for centralisation of the activities described above.

The Company also provides managed services, utilising the Group's infrastructure, to leading multinational companies with offices located all around the world, to develop and control their entire communication activities between these locations. External revenue for this business in the year to 31 March 2021 was €112 million (2020: €97 million). The Group is also focussing increasingly on the Internet of Things ('IoT') business which connects machines or devices to the internet, delivering new functionality and enhanced services with reduced need for human intervention. IoT generated €67 million of external revenue for the Company in the financial year ended 31 March 2021 (2020: €60 million).

Review of the business

The Company's strategy continues to be to deliver a flexible, resilient, secure and fully converged global communications solution that will provide Vodafone customers with the operational agility needed to react rapidly to changing market conditions, and respond to new threats and opportunities. With this flexible and scalable infrastructure, managed services and converged solutions such as Managed Mobility, Managed Device Security and One Net for Enterprise can be implemented for customers, ensuring they get the services they need and enjoy a consistent and reliable experience, wherever they are. Through this, customers and their employees can be more engaged, satisfied and productive thanks to flexible working practices that allow work to be carried out how, when and where they choose. Secure and reliable communication using fixed and mobile connectivity, cloud-based platforms, and advanced collaboration tools enable businesses to make decisions more quickly and act faster. The Company's single supplier and service model aims to make customers communications simpler and more cost-effective to manage and provide the insight and control necessary to maximise communications efficiency.

The Company, including its subsidiaries, is present in twenty-two countries across five continents. It operates through multiple subsidiaries, principally in Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Russia, Switzerland, UK and the USA. A review of the carrying value of investments was performed at 31 March 2021. The prior year impairment primarily related to the Company's investment in the Vodafone Automotive Group which exceeded its net equity value. Accordingly, an impairment was booked.

The result for the year is set out on page 14 of the financial statements. The Company's revenue for the financial year ended on 31 March 2021 amounted to €268 million (2020: €254 million), including €156 million, (2020: €157 million) for operational, technical, administrative and other services provided to Group companies and external revenues of €112 million (2020: €97 million) mainly in relation to managed service fees, airtime, hardware services and IoT activities. The business continues to be focussed on delivering the third party contracts profitably and fully recovering costs incurred on behalf of Group companies which has led to the improvement of its trading performance, with an operating profit of €20 million (2020: loss €101 million). The profit before taxation was €20 million (2020: loss €102 million). The prior year loss was driven by the impairment mentioned above.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's financial performance is mainly influenced by the services it provides to other Vodafone companies on a cost plus basis. Its principal business risk relates to any change in the Group's strategy in respect of centralisation of the activities described above and the acceptance of charges by Group companies. The Directors are of the opinion that there will be no change to this strategy in the near future. In addition, the company provides complex telecommunications services to large Enterprise customers. The delivery of these services involves complex solutions, and strong management of these contracts is required to avoid contractual disputes and service issues.

Financial position and liquidity .

The statement of financial position is set out on page 16 of the financial statements and shows the Company's financial position at the end of the year.

Net assets have increased by €14 million to €114 million at 31 March 2021 (2021: €100 million). This is attributable to the profit for the financial year of €15 million.

The Directors are of the opinion that the Company's operating activities will continue on a similar basis for the foreseeable future.

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

Other key performance indicators

The Group includes within its Annual Report a detailed review of the results of operations and financial performance. As the Company's activities are directly related to the provision of central management, technical, administrative and other key services to the Group, the Company's directors believe that further key performance indicators are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development or position of the business.

Corporate Governance

Section 172(1) statement

In accordance with section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, each of the Directors acts in the way that he or she considers, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole.

All board-meeting papers are required to address each of the matters noted below, if relevant, and adequate time is provided in board meetings for the Directors to discuss these matters and request clarification or further information from management.

- The probable consequences of any decisions in the long-term
- The interests of the workforce
- The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and other key stakeholders
- The potential impact of the company's operations on communities and the environment
- The need to protect Vodafone's reputation for high standards of business conduct

Approved by the Board on 21 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Neil Smith
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Neil Colin Smith
Director

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated as a private company limited by shares on 16 August 1993 and registered in England and Wales.

Principal activities

Details of principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Results and Dividends

The income statement is set out on page 14 of the financial statements. For the year ended 31 March 2021, there was a profit on ordinary activities after taxation of €15 million (2020: loss of €106 million).

The profit before tax for the year has improved by €120.2 million going from a loss of €105.6 million in 2020 to a profit of €14.6 million in 2021. This is attributable to the impairment expense of €122.0 million in 2020 compared to €0.1 million in 2021.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021 (2020: €nil).

Directors of the Company

The Directors, who held office during the year and up to the date of signature, were as follows:

Kerry Phillip (resigned 26 November 2020)

Neil Colin Smith

Benjamin Elms (resigned 2 July 2021)

Ralph Andrew Spencer (appointed 26 November 2020 and resigned 31 October 2021)

Murielle Lorilloux (appointed 22 November 2021)

Amy McConnell (appointed 1 December 2021)

Nick Gliddon (appointed 2 July 2021 and resigned 30 July 2021)

Registered office

The registered office of the Company is Vodafone House, The Connection, Newbury, Berkshire, United Kingdom, RG14 2FN.

Political and charitable donations

No charitable donations, political donations or contributions to political parties under the Companies Act 2006 have been made by the Company during the financial year (2020: €nil). The Company follows Vodafone Group policy in that no political donations be made or political expenditure incurred.

Financial position and liquidity

The Directors are satisfied that, at the time of approving the financial statements, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on page 2.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and assess the monthly forecast through 30 June 2023. They considered a range of possible downside scenario's including the impact of COVID-19 and concluded that these would have no significant impact on the going concern conclusion.

The net current assets position at 31 March 2021 was €78 million (2020: €62 million) including €39 million cash held in a call deposit account as part of the Vodafone Group Plc cash pooling arrangement and €1m cash at bank. Under the terms of the arrangement, the directors have control of this deposit and draw down upon this balance when needed.

Having considered the overall financial position of the Group, as set out in its Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022, the directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient liquidity for the Company to continue to access the cash balance held in its call deposit account and the ability of the group to provide any refinancing when needed.

On the basis of their assessment, the directors of the Company expect that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the period up to and including 30 June 2023, and hence continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Employees

The Company is an inclusive employer and diversity is important. It gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment by disabled persons and the continued employment of anyone incurring a disability while employed by the Company. Training, career development and promotion opportunities are equally applied for all employees, regardless of disability.

Every year all our employees participate in our Global People Survey which allows us to measure engagement trends and identify ways to improve how we do things. Consultation with employees takes place at all levels, to ensure that their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and to ensure employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business area and the Group as a whole. Communication with all employees is regular including weekly bulletins, regular briefing groups and the sharing of quarterly financial performance.

Employee involvement in the financial performance of the Company is encouraged through participation in various share based payments as described in note 20 to the financial statements, and via an annual bonus scheme which takes into account both the individual's and the Vodafone Group Plc's performance.

Corporate Governance

Section 172(1) statement

Details of section 172(1) statement are set out in the Strategic Report on page 4.

Stakeholder engagement

Valerie Gooding is the Workforce Engagement Lead for Vodafone Group Plc, the ultimate beneficial owner of the Company, and supports the Vodafone Group's comprehensive employee engagement programme. The Directors do not typically engage directly with employees, however, they are regularly informed about employee matters. The Directors believe this approach enables consistent and meaningful employee engagement across the Vodafone Group, whilst ensuring the Directors remain informed about all employee matters relevant to the Company.

The ways in which the Vodafone Group has engaged with employees throughout the year is described in detail in the Vodafone Group Plc Annual Report 2021 on pages 12-13 (available to view online at https://investors.vodafone.com).

Decisions are made by the Company can impact one or more of our key stakeholder groups in quite different ways. This requires a considered and balanced approach to decision-making, ensuring high-quality information is provided to the Directors in a timely manner, and diversity of thought and open discussion amongst Directors is encouraged by during meetings.

Principal decisions are assessed as material to the Vodafone Group's strategy. Our key stakeholder groups are identified as most likely to be affected by the principal decisions of the Company and include our customers, our people, our suppliers, our local communities and non-governmental organisations, regulators and governments and our investors. Further details of the Company's interaction with stakeholders is provided in the Vodafone Group Plc Annual Report 2021 on pages 12-13 (available to view online at https://investors.vodafone.com).

All board meeting papers relating to a principal decision are required to state whether, and to what extent, any key stakeholder group has an interest in the matter. Adequate time is provided in board meetings for the Directors to consider and discuss the interests of stakeholders and request clarification or further information from management.

UK streamlined energy and carbon reporting (SECR)

The Company elected to apply the full exemption available of disclosing information in relation to Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). A full disclosure of UK SECR is available in the Vodafone Group Plc 2021 annual report.

Research and development

The Company does not perform any research or development activities.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law of England and Wales requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101').

Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for the system of internal control, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and, hence, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Indemnification of directors

In accordance with the Company's articles of association and to the extent permitted by law, the Directors may be granted an indemnity from the Company in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office. In respect of those matters for which the Directors may not be indemnified, Vodafone Group Plc maintained a directors and officers' liability insurance policy throughout the financial year. This policy is renewed annually in August. Neither the Company's indemnity nor the insurance provides cover in the event that the Director is proven to have acted dishonestly or fraudulently.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Having made the requisite enquiries, so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and the Directors have taken all the steps they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditors

Following the signing of these Financial Statements, Ernst and Young LLP will be reappointed as auditors for the financial year ending 31 March 2022.

Events after the reporting period

In May 2021, the Company provided a parental guarantee to Vodafone Investments Luxembourg S.A.R.L. ("VIL") in respect of a loan made by VIL to one of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries which was in technical breach of a loan covenant. The guarantee is in respect of any interest and capital falling due which the subsidiary is unable to pay under the terms of the loan. No payments of interest and capital are due until August 2024. Measures are being taken to refinance the subsidiary by a capital injection of €25m in June 2022 which will be used to repay part of the loan. The loan currently stands at €69m prior to any repayment. The Directors do not anticipate any further capital requirements in the next twelve months.

In September 2021 the Company received £9.5m (€11.0m) of cash from its subsidiary Bluefish Communications Limited as part of a distribution of surplus cash on pending liquidation. Liquidation is currently in progress.It also increased its investment in the Vodafone Automotive Group by €20.0m.

In September 2021 the Company issued a letter of comfort to its subsidiary Vodafone Global Enterprise Italy S.r.l. In compliance with that letter, in March 2022 the Company increased its investment by €5.2m in order to allow Vodafone Global Enterprise Italy S.r.l. to meet its liabilities upon liquidation. Formal liquidation proceedings were initiated on 1st April 2022 but have not yet been completed. No further cash injections are anticipated. In March 2022, as part of a financial reorganisation of the Vodafone Group, the Company also acquired 100% of the share capital of Vodafone Enterprise Netherlands B.V. for €14.0m from Cable & Wireless Europe Holdings Limited. It also increased its investment in Vodafone US Inc. by €94.0m. Both these transactions allowed the subsidiaries to repay loans owed to other Vodafone Group companies. These transactions were largely funded by the Company issuing 100 shares of €1.00, each with a share premium of €1,087,904, to its shareholder Vodafone International Operations Limited. The total capital contribution received was €108.8m. The balance was funded by the Company's own cash reserves.

In June 2022 the Company Directors agreed to a further €25m increase in its investment in the Vodafone Automotive Group. This is to be funded by the Company's own cash reserves.

Approved by the Board on 21 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

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Neil Smith

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Neil Colin Smith
Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 24, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to the 30 June 2023.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited (continued)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are 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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 ISAs (UK) 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 financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS101 and UK Companies Act 2006) and compliance with the relevant direct and indirect tax regulations in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, including health and safety and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited (continued)

• We understood how Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas, and to understand the culture and whether there is a strong emphasis placed on fraud prevention, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place as well as fraud deterrence. We corroborated our enquiries through our inspection of Board minutes, review of any correspondence with relevant authorities for which there were none and made consideration of the results of our audit procedures performed to either corroborate or provide contrary evidence which was then followed up.

• Where risks or incidences of potential fraud were identified, we developed specific procedures to respond to the risks, including where necessary using our forensic investigation specialists. At a Company level our procedures also involved: enquiries of management and those charged with governance, legal counsel, the fraud investigation, whistleblowing, and investigation team; journal entry testing, with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions, and challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management in respect of significant one-off transactions in the financial year and significant accounting estimates.

• We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur; by considering there to be a potential for management to manipulate reported revenue via topside manual journal entries posted to revenue, further identifying revenue to be a fraud risk area. We performed walkthroughs of significant classes of revenue transactions to understand significant processes and identify and assess the design effectiveness of key controls. We used data analytics tools to perform a correlation analysis to identify those revenue journals for which the corresponding entry was not to cash. These identified entries included indirect tax and intercompany recharges transactions and we obtained corroborating evidence for such entries. We corroborated the recognition and measurement of revenue by tracing a sample of transactions, selected at random throughout the year, to cash receipt to confirm the accuracy of reported revenue.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Marcus Butler (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor

London

21 June 2022

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Revenue	5	268,026	254,388
Cost of sales		(247,922)	(233,416)
Gross profit		20,104	20,972
Impairment losses	13	(56)	(121,983)
Other income/(expense)		64	(209)
Operating profit/(loss)	6	20,112	(101,220)
Finance income	7	312	541
Finance expense	7	(559)	(1,008)
Finance expense - net		(247)	(467)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		19,865	(101,687)
Income tax expense	8	(5,142)	(3,882)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		14,723	(105,569)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 18 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2021

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year:	14,723	(105,569)
Other comprehensive income/(expense):		
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent years:		
Current tax expense relating to share-based payment	(67)	(202)
Total items that may be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent years	(67)	(202)
Other comprehensive expense	(67)	(202)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	14,656	(105,771)

The notes on pages 18 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Non current assets			
Intangible assets	10	4,832	5,089
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,010	1,913
Right of use assets	12	2,350	1,575
Investments in subsidiaries	13	26,757	26,813
Deferred tax asset	9	4,630	5,120
		39,579	40,510
Current assets			
Inventories		1,540	1,064
Trade and other receivables	14	203,943	214,509
Cash and cash equivalents		861	2,667
		206,344	218,240
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	(128,244)	(156,733)
Net current assets		78,100	61,507
Total assets less current liabilities		117,679	102,017
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(1,950)	(814)
Provisions for liabilities	18	(1,374)	(819)
Net assets		114,355	100,384
Equity			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	469,738	469,738
Share premium account		126,510	126,510
Share-based payment reserve		(618)	134
Accumulated losses		(481,275)	(495,998)
Total Shareholders' funds		114,355	100,384

These financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 21 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Neil Smith
DF040E60D9C8407

Neil Colin Smith
Director

The notes on pages 18 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Called up share capital € 000	Share premium account € 000	Sha
At 1 April 2019	469,738	126,510	
Loss for the year	-	-	
Current tax expense relating to share-based payment	-	-	
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	
Movement in share-based payment reserve	-	-	
At 31 March 2020	469,738	126,510	
At 1 April 2020	469,738	126,510	
Profit for the year	-	-	
Current tax expense relating to share-based payment	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	
Movement in share-based payment reserve	-	-	
At 31 March 2021	469,738	126,510	

The notes on pages 18 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 General information

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited ('the Company') provides operational, technical, administrative (for example billing activities) and other services to companies in the Vodafone Group. The Company also provides managed services utilising the Group's infrastructure to leading multinational companies with offices located all around the world to develop and control their entire communication activities between these locations. The Group and Company are focussing increasingly on the Internet of Things ('IoT') business which connects machines or devices to the internet, delivering new functionality and enhanced services with reduced need for human intervention.

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Vodafone House
The Connection
Newbury
Berkshire
RG14 2FN
United Kingdom

Registration number: 02844851

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 21 June 2022.

2 Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by derivative financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed on page 28.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is Euro.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

• The requirements of paragraph 38 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* comparative information requirements in respect of:

(i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;

(ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment;*

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

• The requirements of following paragraphs of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*:
- 10(d), (statement of cash flows);
- 10(f) (a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements);
- 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
- 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);
- 38B-D (additional comparative information);
- 40A-D (requirements for a third statement of financial position);
- 111 (cash flow statement information);
- 134-136 (capital management disclosures);

• The requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;

• The requirements of paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective);

• The requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*;

• The requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group

• The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, because equivalent disclosures are included in the Vodafone Group Plc Annual Report in which the entity is consolidated;

• The requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, because equivalent disclosures are included in the Vodafone Group Plc Annual Report in which the entity is consolidated;

• The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, because equivalent disclosures are included in the Vodafone Group Plc Annual Report in which the entity is consolidated;

• The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*;

• The requirements of paragraph 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 *Share-based payments* provided that for a qualifying entity that is:
(i) a subsidiary, the share-based payment arrangement concerns equity instruments of another group entity;
(ii) an ultimate parent, the share-based payment arrangement concerns its own equity instruments and its separate financial statements are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements of the group;
and, in both cases, provided that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated.

• The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 *Leases*; .

• The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16 *Leases*, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.1.2 Going concern

The Directors are satisfied that, at the time of approving the financial statements, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on page 2.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and assess the monthly forecast through 30 June 2023. They considered a range of possible downside scenario's including the impact of COVID-19 and concluded that these would have no significant impact on the going concern conclusion.

The net current assets position at 31 March 2021 was €78 million (2020: €62 million) including €39 million cash held in a call deposit account as part of the Vodafone Group Plc cash pooling arrangement and €1m cash at bank. Under the terms of the arrangement, the directors have control of this deposit and draw down upon this balance when needed.

Having considered the overall financial position of the Group, as set out in its Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022, the directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient liquidity for the Company to continue to access the cash balance held in its call deposit account and the ability of the group to provide any refinancing when needed.

On the basis of their assessment, the directors of the Company expect that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the period up to and including 30 June 2023, and hence continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.1.3 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretation

No new accounting standards, or amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 March 2021, have had a material impact on the Company.

2.2 Exemption from preparing group accounts

The financial statements contain information about Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it is included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, Vodafone Group Plc, a company incorporated in United Kingdom.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro. The Company's functional and presentation currency is Euro and is denoted by the symbol €.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement within 'Other (expense)/income'.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Cost includes materials, direct labour and other incremental costs applicable to the design construction and connection of telecommunications networks and equipment.

Where the Company has a legal or constructive obligation to dismantle and remove its assets and restore the relevant sites, a provision is made for the estimated costs of the asset retirement obligation.

The present value of the asset retirement obligation is capitalised as part of the initial cost of the asset.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment at a rate calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on straight-line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

IT Hardware	3 - 5 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	8 years

The residual value and useful life of the assets are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in circumstances indicating that the impairment to the assets recoverable amount may have decreased or reversed.

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software products are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of a software product include employees' costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

- Computer software costs, recognised as assets, are amortised using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which is 3 years.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Where an impairment indicator is identified, the carrying value of the income generating unit is compared with its recoverable amount. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value an impairment is recognised.

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

2.6 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value.

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its investments to determine whether there is any indication that those investments have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

There are very few circumstances where an impairment loss would be reduced or reversed. Where a reduction or reversal of impairment is considered appropriate the increased carrying amount must not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the investment in prior years. Any increase to the carrying value of the investment would need to be assessed and deemed permanent.

If the criteria are met for reversal of an impairment loss then the reversal is immediately recognised in the income statement.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2.9 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

2.10 Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Current and deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.11 Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

2.12 Leases

When the Company leases an asset, a 'right-of-use asset' is recognised for the leased item and a lease liability is recognised for any lease payments to be paid over the lease term at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, being the present value of the lease payments paid or payable, plus any initial direct costs incurred in entering the lease and less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease plus any periods for which the Company is 'reasonably certain' to exercise any extension options. The useful life of the asset is determined on acquisition based on experience with similar assets and taking into account other relevant factors such as any expected changes in technology. If right-of-use assets are considered to be impaired, the carrying value is reduced accordingly.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the value of the lease payments over the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date and are usually discounted using the incremental borrowing rates of the Company (the rate implicit in the lease is used if it is readily determinable). After initial recognition, the lease liability is recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate (e.g. an inflation related increase) or if the Company's assessment of the lease term changes; any changes in the lease liability as a result of these changes also results in a corresponding change in the recorded right-of-use asset.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Leases (continued)

Where the Company is a lessor, it determines at inception whether the lease is a finance or an operating lease. When a lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset then the lease is a finance lease; otherwise, the lease is an operating lease.

Income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Income from finance leases is recognised at lease commencement with interest income recognised over the lease term.

2.13 Financial assets

Receivables

The Company classifies its financial assets in the category of receivables. Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's receivables comprise amounts owed by group undertakings and other receivables, excluding prepayments, in the statement of financial position.

Trade receivables are amounts due from Vodafone Group Companies and third party customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are disclosed as current assets, if not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Recognition and measurement

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled services and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

Receivables are written off when management considers them to be irrecoverable.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within interest income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Assets are carried at amortised cost. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

2.14 Financial liabilities

Creditors

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the category of creditors. Creditors are non-derivative financial liabilities. They are included in current liabilities, except where maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified in non-current liabilities. The Company's payables comprise amounts owed to group undertakings and other payables, in the statement of financial position.

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Recognition and measurement

Creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, except where they are identified as a hedged item in a designated hedge relationship.

Any difference between the proceeds net of transaction costs and the amount due on settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowing.

2.15 Derivatives and hedging

The Company provides centralised functions on behalf of the Group and recharges service costs to the Group's subsidiaries. This activity exposes the Company to the financial risks of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company co-ordinates and manages the related foreign exchange risk using foreign exchange forward and swap derivatives.

The use of foreign exchange forward and swap derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by its Board of Directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives consistent with the Group's risk management strategy.

Under the Group's foreign exchange management policy, foreign exchange transaction exposure in Group companies is generally maintained at the lower of €5 million per currency per month or €15 million per currency over a six-month period.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Derivatives and hedging (continued)

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the contract date and are subsequently re-measured to fair value at each reporting date. The Company uses cash flow hedge accounting to minimise profit and loss volatility on foreign exchange forward and swap derivatives.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in equity within the cash flow hedging reserve. Any gain or loss in fair value relating to an ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled to the income statement in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument matures or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

The Directors have elected to take the exemption from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, on the basis that the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary included within the publicly available consolidated financial statements of Vodafone Group Plc, which includes the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the value of services supplied by the Company principally charged to other Group entities excluding value added tax. Revenue is earned in respect of services provided to Vodafone Group subsidiaries by the Company's centralised functions. Revenue is recognised to the extent the Company has rendered services under an agreement, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

Revenue comprises fees (excluding VAT and trade discounts) for operational, technical, administrative and other services to Vodafone Group Plc companies and external revenues are mainly in relation to managed services and IoT telecommunication activities. Recharges to Group companies are recognised when the company has performed the related services. Managed services and IoT revenues represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due. Where customers are invoiced in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

2.17 Post-employment benefits

The Company's employees participate in the Vodafone UK Defined Contribution Pension Plan.

<u>Defined contribution plan</u>

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and periods.

For defined contribution plans, the Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Post-employment benefits (continued)

The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. Defined contribution pension costs are charged to the income statement and represent contributions payable in respect of the year.

2.18 Share-based payments

Vodafone Group Plc issues equity-settled awards to some of the Company's employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. A corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve is also recognised. Where the Company makes cash payments to Vodafone Group Plc in respect of any rights or share options granted, such cash contributions are accounted for as a reduction in share-based payment reserve.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The estimates and judgements that could have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the reporting period are addressed below:

3.1 Recoverability of deferred tax asset

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted to reflect changes in the Group's assessment that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

3.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a tangible or intangible asset or group of tangible or intangible assets is impaired. A tangible or intangible asset or a group of tangible or intangible assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the tangible or intangible asset or group of tangible or intangible assets that can be reliably estimated.

3.3 Useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

3.4 Lease accounting

In order to determine whether an arrangement is considered to be a lease or a service contract both the legal form and substance of the arrangement between the Company and the counter-party are analysed to determine if control of an identified asset has been passed between the parties, if not, the arrangement is a service arrangement. If the Company obtains substantially all of the economic benefit from the use of the asset, and has the ability to direct its use, for a period of time then a right of use asset is identified if the agreement explicitly or implicitly identifies an asset or a physically distinct portion of an asset which the lessor has no substantive right to substitute. The impact of determining whether the Company has a lease or service are described below.

• As a lessee. The judgement impacts the nature and timing of both costs and reported assets and liabilities. A lease results in an asset and a liability being reported and depreciation and interest being recognised; the interest charge will decrease over the life of the lease. A service contract results in operating expenses being recognised evenly over the life of the contract and no assets or liabilities being recorded (other than trade payables, prepayments and accruals).

• A finance lessor. The judgement impacts the nature and timing of both income and reported assets. A finance lease results in the lease income being recognised at commencement of the lease and an asset (the net investment in the lease) being recorded.

The scenarios requiring the greatest judgement include those where the arrangement is for the use of fibre or other fixed telecommunication lines. Generally, where the Company has exclusive use of a physical line it is determined that the Company can also direct the use of the line and therefore leases will be recognised.

<u>Lease term</u>

Where leases include additional optional periods after an initial lease term, significant judgement is required in determining whether these optional periods should be included when determining the lease term. The impact of this judgement is significantly greater where the Company is a lessee. As a lessee, optional periods are included in the lease term if the Company is reasonably certain it will exercise an extension option or will not exercise a termination option; this depends on an analysis by management of all relevant facts and circumstances including the leased asset's nature and purpose, the economic and practical potential for replacing the asset and any plans that the Company has in place for the future use of the asset. The value of the right-of-use asset and lease liability will be greater when extension options are included in the lease term.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

3.5 Impairment of investment in subsidiary

In making the judgement for impairment of an investment in a subsidiary, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of the investment is less than its cost, as well as its financial health and short-term business outlook.

3.6 Impairment of trade and other receivables

The Company applies the IFRS 9 approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. For this impairment assessment, management considers factors including aging profile of receivables, historical experience and the level of group support available to these Group entities.

3.7 Share-based payments

The Group issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant.

The valuation for the TSR is based on Vodafone's ranking within the same group of companies, where possible, over the past five years. The fair value of awards of non-vested shares is an average calculation of the closing price of the Group's shares on the days prior to the grant date, adjusted for the present value of the delay in receiving dividends where appropriate.

4 Employees and Directors' remuneration

Employees

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including Directors) during the year was as follows:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Average number	1,195	1,268

4 Employees and Directors' remuneration (continued)

The cost incurred in respect of these employees was:

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Wages and salaries	(92,521)	(105,241)
Social security costs	(12,501)	(12,998)
Pension and other post-employment benefit costs (see note 19)	(11,139)	(11,689)
Share-based payment expense	(3,105)	(3,856)
Staff costs	(119,266)	(133,784)

Directors

The Directors did not receive any emoluments from the Company in respect of their services during the year (2020: €nil).

The Company's Directors were remunerated by other Group companies.

5 Revenue

The Company manages its revenues by reporting segments and geographical areas. Revenue disaggregation is applied where it is considered that the revenues have substantially different characteristics or where the chief operating decision maker evaluates performance of different operating segments.

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
United Kingdom	193,972	185,383
Europe	53,458	48,007
Rest of world	11,506	12,080
Americas	9,090	8,918
	268,026	254,388

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Intercompany recharge of services	156,490	157,185
Internet of Things	67,258	59,626
Business services	44,278	37,577
	268,026	254,388

6 Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) for the year and prior year is stated after (charging)/crediting:

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Depreciation charge on property, plant and equipment (see note 11)	(903)	(973)
Amortisation charge on intangible assets (see note 10)	(2,671)	(3,151)
Depreciation on right of use assets (see note 12)	(1,519)	(1,679)
Staff costs (see note 4)	(119,266)	(133,784)
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	-	(3)
Loss on disposals of intangible assets	-	(143)
Loss from disposals of investments	-	(257)
Gain from disposals of right of use assets	-	1
Impairment of inventory to net realisable value	(200)	(200)
Foreign exchange gains from operating activities	64	193
Audit fee payable to the company's auditor	(24)	(24)
Impairment losses (see note 13)	(56)	(121,983)

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

6 Operating profit/(loss) (continued)

The Company's auditors have not received any non-audit fees.

7 Interest income and expense

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Finance income		
Interest receivable from group undertakings	312	541
Total finance income	312	541
Finance expense		
Interest payable to group undertakings	(532)	(985)
Other interest payable	(27)	(23)
Total finance expense	(559)	(1,008)
Net finance costs	(247)	(467)

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

8 Income tax

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
United Kingdom corporation tax (expense)/credit:		
Current year tax expense	(3,232)	(3,094)
Tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(1,262)	(36)
Total UK current tax expense	(4,494)	(3,130)
Overseas current tax (expense)/credit:		
Current year tax expense	(92)	(7)
Total overseas current tax expense	(92)	(7)
Total current tax expense	(4,586)	(3,137)
Deferred taxation		
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	-	671
Deferred taxation expense - current year	(556)	(1,417)
Deferred taxation credit - prior year	-	1
Total deferred tax expense	(556)	(745)
Total income tax expense in the income statement	(5,142)	(3,882)

The actual tax expense for the current and previous year differs from the tax expense at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%) for the reasons set out in the reconciliation below:

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Profit/(loss) before tax	19,865	(101,687)
Corporation tax (expense)/credit at standard rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	(3,774)	19,321
Factors affecting the tax (expense)/credit for the year:		
Effect of changes in tax rates on deferred tax	-	671
Other permanent differences	(106)	(23,839)
Prior period adjustments	(1,262)	(35)
Total tax expense	(5,142)	(3,882)

8 Income tax (continued)

The tax rate for the current year is 19%. In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced the corporation tax rate will remain at 19% until 31 March 2023 but will increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023.

9 Deferred taxation

The elements of deferred taxation which have been recognised as an asset/(liability) in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Accelerated capital allowances	1,481	1,371
Share based payments	1,058	858
Other temporary differences	2,091	2,891
Deferred tax assets	4,630	5,120

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Deferred tax assets due within 12 months	1,015	3,255
Deferred tax assets due within 12 months	1,015	3,255
Deferred tax assets due after 12 months	3,615	1,865
Deferred tax assets due after 12 months	3,615	1,865
Deferred tax assets	4,630	5,120

9 Deferred taxation (continued)

The reconciliation of the deferred taxation as at 31 March 2021 is as follow:

	Accelerated capital allowance € 000	Share-based payments € 000	Other temporary differences € 000	Total € 000
At 1 April 2020	1,371	858	2,891	5,120
Amount credit/(charged) to the income statement	110	133	(800)	(557)
Amount credit directly to other comprehensive income	-	67	-	67
At 31 March 2021	1,481	1,058	2,091	4,630

The tax rate for the current year is 19%. A rate increase in the UK corporation tax rate to 25% was announced in the Spring Budget 2021 and will apply to accounting periods starting on or after 1st April 2023.

The rate of 19% (2020: 19%) was the rate substantively enacted on 17th March 2020 and has been used to calculate the above deferred tax asset/(liability).

10 Intangible assets

	Computer software € 000	Assets under construction € 000	Total € 000
Cost:			
At 1 April 2020	11,327	1,846	13,173
Additions	-	2,414	2,414
Disposals	(1,480)	-	(1,480)
Transfers	3,220	(3,220)	-
At 31 March 2021	13,067	1,040	14,107
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 April 2020	8,084	-	8,084
Amortisation charge for the year	2,671	-	2,671
Disposals	(1,480)	-	(1,480)
At 31 March 2021	9,275	-	9,275
Net book value:			
At 31 March 2020	3,243	1,846	5,089
At 31 March 2021	3,792	1,040	4,832

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fittings and equipment € 000	Assets under construction € 000	Total € 000
Cost:			
At 1 April 2020	5,671	151	5,822
Disposals	(378)	-	(378)
At 31 March 2021	5,293	151	5,444
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 April 2020	3,909	-	3,909
Charge for the year	903	-	903
Disposals	(378)	-	(378)
At 31 March 2021	4,434	-	4,434
Net book value:			
At 31 March 2020	1,762	151	1,913
At 31 March 2021	859	151	1,010

12 Leases

The amounts recognised in the financial statements in relation to the leases are as follows:

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Right-of-use-assets		
Vehicles	2,350	1,575

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the financial year ending 31 March 2021 were €2,294,000.

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Lease liabilities		
Current (see note 15)	1,545	761
Non-current (see note 16)	1,950	814
	3,495	1,575

Amounts recognised in the income statement

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use-assets		
Vehicles	1,519	1,679

13 Investments

Shares in group undertakings	2021 € 000
Cost:	
At 1 April 2020	429,269
At 31 March 2021	429,269
Provision for impairment:	
At 1 April 2020	(402,456)
Provision of the year	(56)
At 31 March 2021	(402,512)
Net book value:	
At 31 March 2020	26,813
At 31 March 2021	26,757

Refer to note 23 "Events after the reporting period" for details of significant changes to investments in the period since 31st March 2021.

Refer to note 24 for details of subsidiaries.

14 Trade and other receivables

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Trade receivables	74,002	105,608
Amounts owed by group undertakings	63,502	32,512
Prepayments	452	1,096
Other receivables	2,614	4,126
Amounts owed by parent undertakings	39,174	32,278
Amounts owed by associate undertakings	-	51
Contract assets	10,416	11,070
Unbilled receivables	13,783	27,768
	203,943	214,509

Trade receivables are stated after recognising a loss allowance in accordance with IFRS 9 of €7,349,000 (2020: €13,480,000).

Contract assets are stated after recognising a loss allowance in accordance with IFRS 9 of €61,000 (2020: €118,000).

Unbilled receivables are stated after recognising a loss allowance in accordance with IFRS 9 of €341,000 (2020: €408,000).

Amounts owed by group and associate undertakings relate to trading balances due for services supplied and are repayable on demand.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Trade creditors	7,436	10,484
Accruals	62,833	49,913
Amounts owed to related parties	22,973	16,522
Group relief payable	3,491	3,296
Other creditors	6,036	18,570
Amounts owed to group undertakings	22,296	56,561
Contract liabilities	1,634	626
Lease liabilities (see note 12)	1,545	761
	128,244	156,733

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Lease liabilities (see note 12)	1,950	814
	1,950	814

17 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares:

	2021		2020	
	No. 000	€ 000	No. 000	€ 000
2 (2020: 2) deferred shares of £1 each	-	-	-	-
100 (2020: 100) B deferred shares of JPY 200 each	-	-	-	-
Ordinary shares of USD 1 each	520,000	469,738	520,000	469,738
Total	520,000	469,738	520,000	469,738

Allotted, called up and unpaid capital:

	2021		2020	
	No. 000	€ 000	No. 000	€ 000
2 (2020: 2) deferred shares of £1 each	-	-	-	-
100 (2020: 100) ordinary shares of USD 1 each	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

17 Share capital (continued)

Rights, preferences and restrictions

The holders of the B deferred shares and the deferred shares are not entitled to receive any dividend out of the profits of the Company available for distribution and resolved to be distributed in respect of any financial year.

Refer to note 23 "Events after the reporting period" for details of share capital movements in the period since 31st March 2021.

In the event of distribution of assets on winding up or other return of capital (otherwise than on conversion or redemption or purchase by the Company of any of its shares) the holders of the B deferred shares and the deferred shares are entitled to receive the amount paid up on their shares. The holders of the B deferred shares and the deferred shares are not entitled to any further or other right of participation in the assets of the Company.

Refer to note 23 "Events after the reporting period" for details of share capital movements in the period since 31st March 2021.

The holders of the B deferred shares and the deferred shares are not entitled to receive notice of, or to attend any general meeting of the Company, or to vote on any resolution. The rights attached to the B deferred shares and the deferred shares are not deemed to be varied or invalidated by the creation or issue of any new shares ranking in priority to, or pari passu with, or subsequent to such shares.

Refer to note 23 "Events after the reporting period" for details of share capital movements in the period since 31st March 2021.

18 Provisions for liabilities

	Re-organisation € 000	Total € 000
At 1 April 2020	819	819
Amount charged to the income statement	3,031	3,031
Utilised in the year	(2,476)	(2,476)
At 31 March 2021	1,374	1,374

Reorganisation provisions at 31 March 2021 relate to the directors' best estimate of the reorganisation costs regarding restructuring within the company and are expected to be utilised within the forthcoming year.

19 Post-employment benefits

Employees make contributions to the defined contribution arrangement (the Vodafone UK Defined Contribution Pension Plan) which all new employees are eligible to join.

The amount charged/(credited) to the income statement is as follows:

19 Post-employment benefits (continued)

	2021 € 000	2020 € 000
Defined contribution scheme:		
Vodafone UK Defined Contribution Pension Plan - normal contribution	11,139	11,689
Total amount charged to the income statement (see note 4)	11,139	11,689

20 Share-based payments

The Company currently uses a number of equity-settled share plans to grant options and shares in Vodafone Group Plc, the ultimate parent of the Company, to its Directors and employees.

Share options

Vodafone Group Plc Executive Plans

No share options have been granted to any Directors or employees under the Vodafone Group Plc discretionary share option plans in the year end 31 March 2021. There were no options outstanding under the Vodafone Global Incentive Plan at the year-end.

Vodafone Group Plc Sharesave Plan

Under the Vodafone Group Plc Sharesave Plan UK staff may acquire shares in Vodafone Group Plc through monthly savings of £375 over a three and/or five year period, at the end of which they may also receive a tax-free bonus. The savings and bonus may then be used to purchase shares at the option price, which is set out at the beginning of the invitation period and usually at a discount of 20% to the then prevailing market price of the shares.

Share plans

Vodafone Group Plc Executive Plans

Under the Vodafone Global Incentive Plan awards of Vodafone Group Plc shares are granted granted to Directors and certain employees. The release of these shares is conditional upon continued employment and for some awards achievements of certain performance targets measured over a three year period.

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

20 Share-based payments (continued)

Summary of share options outstanding

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Options	**Weighted average remaining contractual life**	**Options**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life**
Option price band	**in 000**	**in months**	**in 000**	**in months**
Vodafone Group Plc Sharesave Plan £1.01 - £ 2.00	5,400	27	4,900	27
Total	**5,400**		**4,900**	

21 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the Related Party Disclosures exemption granted under paragraph 8 'FRS 101' reduced disclosure framework, not to disclose transactions with Vodafone Group Plc group companies.

During the year to 31 March 2021, Vodafone Ziggo Group Holding B.V. ("Ziggo") provided €12.2m (2020: €10.4m) of services to the company. At 31 March 2021, €22.1m (2020: €16.5m) was owed to Ziggo and is included within Creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

22 Controlling parties

The Company's immediate parent company is Vodafone International Operations Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Directors regard Vodafone Group Plc, a company registered in England and Wales, as the ultimate parent company and controlling party.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that of Vodafone Group Plc. The consolidated financial statements of Vodafone Group Plc may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Vodafone Group Plc, Vodafone House, The Connection, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 2FN or from Vodafone Group's website https://investors.vodafone.com.

23 Events after the reporting period

In May 2021, the Company provided a parental guarantee to Vodafone Investments Luxembourg S.A.R.L. ("VIL") in respect of a loan made by VIL to one of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries which was in technical breach of a loan covenant. The guarantee is in respect of any interest and capital falling due which the subsidiary is unable to pay under the terms of the loan. No payments of interest and capital are due until August 2024. Measures are being taken to refinance the subsidiary by a capital injection of €25m in June 2022 which will be used to repay part of the loan. The loan currently stands at €69m prior to any repayment. The Directors do not anticipate any further capital requirements in the next twelve months.

In September 2021 the Company received £9.5m (€11.0m) of cash from its subsidiary Bluefish Communications Limited as part of a distribution of surplus cash on pending liquidation. Liquidation is currently in progress.It also increased its investment in the Vodafone Automotive Group by €20.0m.

In September 2021 the Company issued a letter of comfort to its subsidiary Vodafone Global Enterprise Italy S.r.l. In compliance with that letter, in March 2022 the Company increased its investment by €5.2m in order to allow Vodafone Global Enterprise Italy S.r.l. to meet its liabilities upon liquidation. Formal liquidation proceedings were initiated on 1st April 2022 but have not yet been completed. No further cash injections are anticipated. In March 2022, as part of a financial reorganisation of the Vodafone Group, the Company also acquired 100% of the share capital of Vodafone Enterprise Netherlands B.V. for €14.0m from Cable & Wireless Europe Holdings Limited. It also increased its investment in Vodafone US Inc. by €94.0m. Both these transactions allowed the subsidiaries to repay loans owed to other Vodafone Group companies. These transactions were largely funded by the Company issuing 100 shares of €1.00, each with a share premium of €1,087,904, to its shareholder Vodafone International Operations Limited. The total capital contribution received was €108.8m. The balance was funded by the Company's own cash reserves.

In June 2022 the Company Directors agreed to a further €25m increase in its investment in the Vodafone Automotive Group. This is to be funded by the Company's own cash reserves.

24 Related undertakings

Details of the direct and indirect (*) investments in subsidiaries as at 31 March 2021 are given below:

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Address	Class	Ownership
Bluefish Communications Limited	United Kingdom	Vodafone House, The Connection, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 2FN, United Kingdom	Ordinary A Shares, Ordinary B Shares, Ordinary C Shares, Ordinary D Shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive SpA	Italy	Via Astico 41, 21100 Varese, Italy	Ordinary Shares	100.00%
Vodafone Canada Inc.	Canada	3280 Bloor Street West, Suite 1140, 11th Floor, Centre Tower, Toronto ON M8X 2X3, Canada	CAD Common shares	100.00%
Vodafone Enterprise Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	10 Tsar Osvoboditel Blvd., 3rd Floor, Sredets Region, Sofia, 1000, Bulgaria	Ordinary Shares	100.00%
Vodafone Enterprise Finland Oy	Finland	c/o Eversheds Asianajotoimisto Oy , Fabianinkatu 29 B, Helsinki, 00100, Finland	Ordinary Shares	100.00%
Vodafone Enterprise Korea Limited	Korea, Republic of	ASEM Tower level 37, 517 Yeongdong-daero, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 135-798, Republic of Korea	Ordinary Shares	100.00%
Vodafone Enterprise Norway AS	Norway	c/o EconPartner AS, Dronning Mauds gate 15, Oslo, 0250, Norway	Ordinary Shares	100.00%
Vodafone Enterprise Switzerland AG	Switzerland	Schiffbaustrasse 2, 8005, Zurich, Switzerland	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Global Enterprise (Italy) S.R.L.	Italy	Piazzale Luigi Cadorna, 4, 20123, Milano, Italy	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Global Enterprise (Japan) K.K.	Japan	Marunouchi Trust Tower North, 8-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, level 15, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Ordinary shares	100.00%

24 Related undertakings (continued)

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Address	Class	Ownership
Vodafone Global Enterprise (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Suite 13.03, 13th Floor, Menara Tan & Tan, 207 Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Global Enterprise Taiwan Limited	Taiwan	22F., No.100, Songren Road, Xinyi District, Taipei City, 11070, Taiwan	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone US Inc.	United States	546 5th Avenue, 14th Floor, New York NY 10036, United States	Common stock shares	100.00%
CWGNL S.A.	Argentina	Cerrito 348, 5to B, C1010AAH, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Ordinary shares	95.00%
Vodafone Business Poland sp. z o.o.	Poland	ul. Towarowa 28, 00-839, Warsaw, Poland	Ordinary shares	99.00%
Vodafone Enterprise Chile S.A.	Chile	222 Miraflores, P.28, Santiago , Metrop , 97-763, Chile	Ordinary shares	99.90%
Vodafone Empresa México S.de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Insurgentes Sur #1377 8th Floor, Colonia Insurgentes Mixcoac, Mexico City, 03920, Mexico	Corporate Certificate Series A shares & Corporate Certificate Series B shares	99.90%
Navtrak Ltd*	United Kingdom	Vodafone House, The Connection, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 2FN, United Kingdom	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Americas Foundation*	United States	2420 17th Street, Suite 4020 , 3rd Floor, Denver CO 80202, United States		100.00%
Vodafone Americas Virginia Inc.*	United States	546 5th Avenue, 14th Floor, New York NY 10036, United States	Common stock shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive Deutschland GmbH*	Germany	Buschurweg 4, 76870 Kandel, Germany	Ordinary shares	100.00%

Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited

Company No: 02844851

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

24 Related undertakings (continued)

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Address	Class	Ownership
Vodafone Automotive Electronic Systems S.r.L*	Italy	Via Astico 41, 21100 Varese, Italy	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive France S.A.S*	France	EuroPlaza Tour, 20 avenue Andre Prothin , La Défense Cedex – France (149153), 92400, COURBEVOIE, France	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive Iberia S.L.*	Spain	Antracita, 7 - 28045 , Madrid CIF B-91204453, Spain	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive Italia S.p.A*	Italy	SS 33 del Sempione KM 35, 212, 21052 Busto Arsizio (VA), Italy	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive Japan KK*	Japan	KAKiYa building, 9F, 2-7-17 Shin-Yokohama, Kohoku-ku, Yokoha- City, Kanagawa, 222-0033 , Japan	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive Technologies (Beijing) Co, Ltd*	China	Building 21, 11, Kangding St., BDA, , Beijing, 100176 - China, China	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive Telematics Srl*	Italy	Via Astico 41, 21100 Varese, Italy	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive Telematics Development S.A.S*	France	1300 route de Cretes , Le WTC, Bat I1, 06560, Valbonne Soph, France	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Vodafone Automotive UK Limited*	United Kingdom	Vodafone House, The Connection, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 2FN, United Kingdom	Ordinary shares	100.00%
Cobra do Brasil Serviços de Telemàtica ltda.*	Brazil	Av José Rocha Bonfim, 214, Cond Praça Capital – Edificio Toronto, sls 228/229 13080-900 Jardim Santa Genebra – Campinas , São Paulo, Brazil	Ordinary shares	70.00%

24 Related undertakings (continued)

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Address	Class	Ownership
Autoconnex Limited*	Russian Federation	bld. 3, 11 , Promishlennaya Street, , Moscow, 115516, Russian Federation	Ordinary shares	35.00%