JIO INFORMATION SOLUTIONS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2018-19

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Jio Information Solutions Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jio Information Solutions Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to any of its Directors and hence reporting under Section 197(16) is not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No.117366W / W-100018)

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No. 102912

Mumbai, 11 April 2019

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of **JIO INFORMATION SOLUTIONS LIMITED** on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **JIO INFORMATION SOLUTIONS LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No.117366W / W-100018)

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No. 102912

Mumbai, 11 April 2019

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JIO INFORMATION SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) The Company does not have fixed assets and hence reporting under clause (i) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have inventories and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) In our opinion and According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given loan and it has not given any guarantee or security on which the provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 applies. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of making investments.

(v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit and hence reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, and Cess which have not been deposited as at 31 March 2019 on account of any dispute with the relevant authorities.

(viii) The Company has not taken loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and has no dues to the government and has not issued debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any payment of managerial remuneration and hence reporting under clause (xi) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

(Abhijit A. Damle)
(Partner)
(Membership No. 102912)

Mumbai, 11 April 2019

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

(Amount ₹)

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	1	**26 000**	26 000
Other Financial Assets	2	**10 000**	-
Other Non-Current assets	3	**-**	45 000
Total Non-Current assets		**36 000**	71 000
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	**80 582**	1 23 795
Other Current Assets	5	**19 800**	-
Total Current assets		**1 00 382**	1 23 795
Total Assets		**1 36 382**	1 94 795
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	6	**5 00 000**	5 00 000
Other Equity	7	**(5 83 418)**	(4 05 205)
Total Equity		**(83 418)**	94 795
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payable	8		
Micro and Small Enterprises		**-**	-
Other Payables		**-**	-
Other Current liabilities	9	**2 19 800**	1 00 000
Total Current liabilities		**2 19 800**	1 00 000
Total Liabilities		**2 19 800**	1 00 000
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1 36 382**	1 94 795
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 20		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No.102912

Mumbai, Dated : 11th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Soumyo Dutta
Director
DIN:07157964

Jagdish Narayanan
Director
DIN:08377911

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount ₹)

	Notes	2018-19	2017-18
INCOME			
Revenue from operation		**-**	-
Total Income		**-**	-
EXPENDITURE			
Other Expenses	10	**1 78 213**	1 28 148
Total Expenses		**1 78 213**	1 28 148
(Loss) Before Tax		**(1 78 213)**	(1 28 148)
Tax Expense		**-**	-
(Loss) for the Year		**(1 78 213)**	(1 28 148)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1 78 213)**	(1 28 148)
Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹10 each			
Basic & Diluted (in ₹)	11	**(3.56)**	(2.56)
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 20		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No.102912

Mumbai, Dated : 11th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Soumyo Dutta
Director
DIN:07157964

Jagdish Narayanan
Director
DIN:08377911

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

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount ₹)

Balance at the beginningof the reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2017	Changes in equityshare capital during the year 2017-18	Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March, 2018	Changes in equityshare capital during the year 2018-19	Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March, 2019
5 00 000	-	5 00 000	-	5 00 000

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount ₹)

	Reserves and Surplus Retained Earnings	**Total**
Year ended 31st March, 2018		
Balance at beginning of reporting period	(2 77 057)	(2 77 057)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(1 28 148)	(1 28 148)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	(4 05 205)	(4 05 205)
Year ended 31st March, 2019		
Balance at beginning of reporting period	**(4 05 205)**	**(4 05 205)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**(1 78 213)**	**(1 78 213)**
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**(5 83 418)**	**(5 83 418)**

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No.102912

Mumbai, Dated : 11th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Soumyo Dutta
Director
DIN:07157964

Jagdish Narayanan
Director
DIN:08377911

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

					(Amount ₹)
			2018-19		2017-18
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**				
	Net Profit/ (Loss) before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		**(1 78 213)**		**(1 28 148)**
	Adjusted for :				
	Deposit Written Off	**45,000**			-
			45,000		-
	Operating Loss before Working Capital Changes		**(1 33 213)**		(1 28 148)
	Adjusted for :				
	Trade and Other Receivables	**(19 800)**		-	
	Trade and Other Payables	**1 19 800**		-	
			1 00 000		-
	Cash Used in Operations		**(33 213)**		(1 28 148)
	Taxes paid		**-**		-
	Net Cash flow Used in Operating Activities		**(33 213)**		(1 28 148)
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**				
	Payment for financial assets		**(10 000)**		(26 000)
	Net Cash flow Used in Investing Activities		**(10 000)**		(26 000)
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	Net Cash flow from Financing Activities		**-**		-
	Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(43 213)**		(1 54 148)
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**1 23 795**		2 77 943
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 4)		**80 582**		1 23 795

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No.102912

Mumbai, Dated : 11th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Soumyo Dutta
Director
DIN:07157964

Jagdish Narayanan
Director
DIN:08377911

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Jio Information Solutions Limited (the Company) [CIN : U65100GJ2015PLC082664] is a public limited Company incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No. 384/2, Near Abhishek Complex, Opp. Amola Chambers, C.G. Road, Ahmedabad – 380009.

The Company has submitted the application to the Reserve Bank of India for getting the license of NBFC- Account Aggregator. On getting an approval for the same from the RBI, the Company will be providing the below mentioned services -

- On-boarding and consent management for the users;
- Providing a one-view of all the users of financial information;
- Manage the transfer of user's financial information to other financial institute.

  The Company plans to offer these services for free to the customers to begin with. However the other Financial Information Users to whom the Company aggregates and shares the customers financial information basis the customers consent would be charged by the Company basis the duration of the data and the type of data being shared.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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 an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

(b) Taxation

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

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Foreign currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional. Generally, the credit period varies between 0-60 days from the shipment or delivery of goods or services as the case may be.

In case of discounts, rebates, credits, price incentives or similar terms, consideration are determined based on its most likely amount, which is assessed at each reporting period.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment has been established.

(e) Financial instruments

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

C. Investment in Subsidiaries and Associates

The Company has accounted for its investments in fellow subsidiaries and associates at cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

D. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment assessment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Further the Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Financial liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

C. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the acCompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

(a) Recoverability of trade receivable:

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

(b) Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transaction are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(d) Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

D. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

On 30th March, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 116 – Leases and certain amendment to existing Ind AS. These amendments shall be applicable to the Company from 1st April, 2019.

A) ISSUE OF IND AS 116 - LEASES

Ind AS 116 will supersede the current standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 17- Leases. As per Ind AS 116, the lessor will have to bring to books all the non-cancellable portion of leasing arrangement.

B) AMENDMENT TO EXISTING STANDARD

The MCA has also carried out amendments of the following accounting standards

i. Ind AS 101- First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

ii. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations

iii. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments

iv. Ind AS 111 – Joint Arrangements

v. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

vi. Ind AS 19 – Employee Benefits

vii. Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

viii. Ind AS 28 - Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

1. INVESTMENTS - NON-CURRENT

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019 Units	As at 31st March, 2019 Amount	As at 31st March, 2018 Units	As at 31st March, 2018 Amount
Investments measurement at Cost				
In Equity Shares of Associate				
Unquoted, fully paid up				
Naroda Power Private Limited of ₹ 1 each	**26,000**	**26 000**	26,000	26 000
Total of Investments measured at Cost		**26 000**		26 000
Total Investments - Non Current		**26 000**		**26 000**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		-		-
Market Value of quoted investments		-		-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		26 000		26 000

2. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deposit with NSDL	**10 000**	-
	10 000	-

3. OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS

(Unsecured and Considered Good)

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Deposit with VAT Authority	-	45 000
Total	-	45 000

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Bank Balances:		
In Current Accounts	**80 582**	1 23 795
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**80 582**	1 23 795
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of Cash Flows	**80 582**	1 23 795

5. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Unsecured and Considered Good)

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Balance with GST Authorities	**19 800**	-
	19 800	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

6. SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Nos.	**Amount**	Nos.	Amount
Authorised:				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	**50,000**	**5 00 000**	50,000	5 00 000
		5 00 000		5 00 000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	**50,000**	**5 00 000**	50,000	5 00 000
Total		**5 00 000**		5 00 000

6.1 The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

Name of the Shareholders	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of shares	**% held**	No. of shares	% held
Reliance Industries Limited	**50,000**	**100.00**	50,000	100.00

6.2 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019 Equity (Nos.)	As at 31st March, 2018 Equity (Nos.)
Shares at the beginning of the year	**50,000**	50,000
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares at the end of the year	**50,000**	50,000

7. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet	**(4 05 205)**	**(2 77 057)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	**(1 78 213)**	(1 28 148)
	(5 83 418)	(4 05 205)
Total	**(5 83 418)**	(4 05 205)

8. TRADE PAYABLE

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Other Payables	-	-
Total	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

8.1 Disclosure as per theMicro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;

(Amount ₹)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(a)	the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting year;	-	-
(b)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during accounting year;	-	-
(c)	the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (whic h has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
(e)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

9. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Other Payables*	2 19 800	1 00 000
Total	**2 19 800**	1 00 000

* includes statutory dues and payable to auditors

10. OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount ₹)

	2018-19	2017-18
Establishment Expenses		
Rates and Taxes	2 400	12 481
Professional Fees	10 000	-
Payment to Auditors	1 00 000	1 00 000
Deposits Written Off	45 000	-
General Expenses	20 813	15 667
Total	**1 78 213**	1 28 148

10.1 Payment to Auditors as

(Amount ₹)

	2018-19	2017-18
Statutory Audit fees	1 00 000	1 00 000
	1 00 000	1 00 000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount ₹)

	2018-19	2017-18
11. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)	**2018-19**	2017-18
Net Profit/ (Loss) after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹)	**(1 78 213)**	(1 28 148)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic & Diluted EPS	**50 000**	50 000
Basic & Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	**(3.56)**	(2.56)
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	**10**	10

12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

i) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Holding Company
2	Naroda Power Private Limited	Associate

ii) Transactions during the year with related parties:

Sr. No.	Nature of transactions (Excluding Reimbursement)	Holding Company	Associate	Total
1	Payment for Investments	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	*26 000*	*26 000*
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019			
1	Equity Share Capital	5 00 000	-	5 00 000
		5 00 000	*-*	*5 00 000*
2	Investments	-	**26 000**	**26 000**
		-	*26 000*	*26 000*

Note : Figures in Italic represents previous year's amount.

Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions during the year:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Relationship	2018-19	2017-18
1	**Payment for Investments**			
	Naroda Power Private Limited	Associate	-	26,000.00

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due, causing financial loss to the company. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits from financial institutions and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's business activities may not be available. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due, so that the company is not forced to obtain funds at higher rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2019

Fair Value Measurement

All financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Consequently, application of fair value accounting and the related disclosure is not applicable.

Fair Value measurement hierarchy

Particulars	Carying Amount	As at 31st March, 2019			Carying Amount	As at 31st March, 2018		
		Level of Input used in				Level of Input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	80,582.00	-	-	-	1,23,795.00	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-

Investments of Rs.26,000 (Previous Year Rs. 26,000) are measured at cost.

14. The Company has not commenced its commercial operation as yet and as such there are no reportable segment as per Ind AS 108- "Operating Segments".

15. DETAILS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN COVERED U/S 186 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Loans given and Investments made are given under the respective heads

No Guarantees / Securities are given by the Company as at 31st March, 2019

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and make adjustment in light of changes in business condition. The overall strategy remains unchanged as compared to last year.

Net Gearing Ratio

There is no Debt in the company as on 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018. Therefore Net Gearing Ratio is NIL as on 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018.

17. The Company has incurred net loss in the current year and in the previous year. As of the Balance Sheet date, accumulated losses have completely eroded the Equity of the Company; and its total liabilities have exceeded total assets by Rs.83,418. The Accounts have been prepared on going concern basis as the Company has financial and other support from the holding company.

18. Company's name has been changed from Reliance Textiles Limited to Jio Information Solutions Limited with effect from 22nd December, 2017, so as to reflect the name in line with the new business of providing under a contract, the service of, retrieving or collecting such financial information pertaining to its customer and consolidating, organizing and presenting such information to the customer or any other financial information user, as may be permissable under law.

19. Figures of the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary to correspond with those of the current year.

20. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11th April, 2019.

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No.102912

Mumbai, Dated : 11th April, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Soumyo Dutta
Director
DIN:07157964

Jagdish Narayanan
Director
DIN:08377911