Jio Media Limited

Financial Statements

2020-21

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Jio Media Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jio Media Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the for the period from November 11, 2020 till March 31, 2021, 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”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period from November 11, 2020 till March 31, 2021.

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 Directors' 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 loss, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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 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, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the period from November 11, 2020 till March 31, 2021, hence reporting as per the provisions of section 197 of the Act 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
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Pallavi A. Gorakshakar
Partner
(Membership No. 105035)
UDIN: 21105035AAAACL7308

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

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)

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 Media Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 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 March 31, 2021, 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
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Pallavi A. Gorakshakar
Partner
(Membership No. 105035)
UDIN: 21105035AAAACL7308

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(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 any Property, plant and equipment and hence reporting under clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

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

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the period from November 11, 2020 till March 31, 2021.

(vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

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

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There are no dues of Income-Tax and Goods and Service Tax as on March 31, 2021 on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of paragraph 3 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 period from November 11, 2020 till March 31, 2021.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us by the Company, there is no managerial remuneration paid or provided during the period from November 11, 2020 till March 31, 2021.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiv) During the period, 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 paragraph 3 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 period, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is in the business of developing intangible assets accordingly the same have been included while computing the percentage of financial assets to total assets. Basis the said inclusion, 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)

Pallavi A. Gorakshakar
Partner
(Membership No. 105035)
UDIN: 21105035AAAACL7308

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2021

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2021
ASSETS		
Non - Current Assets		
Intangible Assets Under Development	1	**404,88**
Total Non-Current Assets		**404,88**
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Investments	2	**21,92**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	**67**
Other Current Assets	4	**3,16**
Total Current Assets		**25,75**
Total Assets		**430,63**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	5	**5,00**
Other Equity	6	**415,75**
Total Equity		**420,75**
Liabilities		
Non - Current Liabilities		
Provisions	7	**27**
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**27**
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	8	
Micro and Small Enterprises		**1**
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		**9,02**
Other Current Liabilities	9	**57**
Provisions	10	**1**
Total Current Liabilities		**9,61**
Total Liabilities		**9,88**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**430,63**

Significant Accounting Policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1-24

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

Pallavi A. Gorakshakar
Partner
Membership No: 105035

Anish Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243

Arvind Kumar Tiwari
Director
DIN: 08107419

Date: April 16, 2021

Saurabh Sancheti
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: BTLPS7567K

Nirav Vasant Mehta
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30458

Statement of Profit and Loss for period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

(Rs. in lakh)

	Notes	Period ended 31st Mar'21
INCOME		
Other Income	11	**27**
Total Income		**27**
EXPENSES		
Employee Benefits Expense	12	**3**
Other Expenses	13	**2,49**
Total Expenses		**2,52**
Loss before Tax		**(2,25)**
Loss for the Period		**(2,25)**
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Period		**(2,25)**
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each		
Basic (in Rupees)	14	**(5.3)**
Diluted (in Rupees)	14	**(0.1)**
Significant Accounting Policies		
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1-24	

As per our Report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

Pallavi A. Gorakshakar
Partner
Membership No: 105035

Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Anish Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243

Arvind Kumar Tiwari
Director
DIN: 08107419

Saurabh Sancheti
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: BTLPS7567K

Nirav Vasant Mehta
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30458

Statement of Changes In Equity for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

(A) Equity Share Capital

	(Rs. in lakh)
Balance at the beginning of the period i.e. 11th November, 2020	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period	**5,00**
Balance at the end of the period i.e. 31st March, 2021	**5,00**

(B) Other Equity

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	**Instruments classified as Equity**	**Reserves and Surplus**	**Total**
	6% Non Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS)	**Retained Earnings**	
As on 31st March, 2021			
Balance at the beginning of the period i.e. 11th November, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loss for the period	**-**	**(2,25)**	**(2,25)**
Issue of Preference Shares	**418,00**	**-**	**418,00**
Other Comprehensive Income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at the end of the period i.e. 31st March, 2021	**418,00**	**(2,25)**	**415,75**

As per our Report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

Pallavi A. Gorakshakar
Partner
Membership No: 105035

Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Anish Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243

Arvind Kumar Tiwari
Director
DIN: 08107419

Saurabh Sancheti
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: BTLPS7567K

Nirav Vasant Mehta
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30458

Cash Flow Statement for period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

		(Rs. in lakh) **Period ended 31st Mar'21**
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**	
	Net Loss before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**(2,25)**
	Adjusted for:	
	Gain on Current Investments(Net)	**(27)**
		(27)
	Operating Loss before Working Capital Changes	**(2,52)**
	Adjusted for:	
	Other Current Assets	**(3,16)**
	Trade and Other Payables	**9,88**
	Cash Generated from Operations	**4,20**
	Net Cash flow from Operating Activities (A)	**4,20**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**	
	Payment for Intangible Assets Under Development	**(40,488)**
	Purchase of Investments	**(26,95)**
	Proceeds from Sale of Investments	**5,30**
	Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)	**(426,53)**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**	
	Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	**5,00**
	Proceeds from Issue of OCPS	**418,00**
	Net Cash flow from Financing Activities (C)	**423,00**
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**67**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**-**
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 3)	**67**

As per our Report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

Pallavi A. Gorakshakar
Partner
Membership No: 105035

Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Anish Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243

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Saurabh Sancheti
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PAN: BTLPS7567K

Nirav Vasant Mehta
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30458

Notes on the financial statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

A CORPORATE INFORMATION

Jio Media Limited ("the Company") is a limited company incorporated in India on 11th November, 2020. The registered office of the Company is located at Office-101, Saffron, Nr, Centre Point, Panchawati 5 Rasta, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380006 India. The Company's Holding Company is Jio Platforms Limited. The Company is engaged in the business of news aggregation.

B SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.: BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

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

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (Rs 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

B.: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.
An asset is treated as Current when it is –
Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

(b) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable for preparing the asset for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the Intangible Assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as project development expenditure and disclosed under Intangible Assets Under Development.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an Intangible Asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's Intangible Assets to the extent of depreciable amount is, as follows:

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for Intangible Assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes on the financial statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

(d) Financial Instruments

i. Financial Assets

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted 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 measured 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 measured 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 represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

C. Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

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 the Statement of Profit and 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.

(e) Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

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.

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made. Contingent assets neither disclosed nor recognized in Financial Statements.

(f) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to the customers. Revenues from fixed-price and fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, are recognised to the extent the Company has rendered the services, as per the contractual arrangements. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in exchange for transferring the promised services,taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividends

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

Notes on the financial statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

(g) Employee Benefits Expense

Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in OCI.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences are accrued and provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation done as at the year end by an independent actuary as per the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(h) Finance Costs

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

(i) Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translations

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 closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings and that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

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 as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible Assets Under Development).

(j) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

i. Current Tax

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

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii. 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 income tax assets on carry forward losses is recognised based on convincing evidence including robust business projections where it is reasonably certain that sufficient taxable profits will be available to utilise those losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

Notes on the financial statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

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.

(k) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any item of Intangible Assets or group of assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

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 subsequent financial years.

(A) RECOVERABILITY OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

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 requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised 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 or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair 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 or CGU 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 transactions 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.

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

		(Rs. in lakh)
		As at 31st March, 2021
1	**Intangible Assets Under Development**	
	Intangible Assets under Development	**404,88**
		404,88

1.1 Additions in Intangible Assets under Development includes assets acquired consequent to the Slump Sale Arrangement amounting to Rs. 395,92 Lakh (Refer Note 19)

1.2 Intangible Assets Under Development includes Rs. 8,96 Lakh on account of Project Development Expenditure.

			(Rs. in lakh)
		As at 31st March, 2021	
2	**Investments - Current**	**Units**	**Amount**
	Investments measured at Fair Value Through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)		
	In Mutual Funds - Unquoted		
	Kotak Liquid Direct Plan Growth	**52,704.88**	**21,92**
	Total	**52,704.88**	**21,92**
	Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments		**21,92**

		As at 31st March, 2021
2.1	**Category-wise Current Investment**	
	Financial assets measured at Fair value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)	**21,92**
	Total Current Investments	**21,92**

		(Rs. in lakh)
3	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
	Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	**67**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**67**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	**67**

		(Rs. in lakh)
4	**Other Current Assets**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)	
	Balance with GST authorities*	**1,80**
	Others**	**1,36**
	Total	**3,16**

* Includes Rs. 0.40 lakh transferred in slump sale arrangement

** Others includes Prepaid Assets of Rs. 1,27 lakh transferred in slump sale arrangement

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

(Rs. in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2021	
		Units	**Amount**
5	**Share Capital**		
	Authorised Share Capital :		
	Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	**5,000,000**	**5,00**
	Preference Shares of Rs.10 each	**418,000,000**	**418,00**
			423,00
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
	Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	**5,000,000**	**5,00**
	TOTAL		**5,00**

5.1 Terms/ rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held by them.

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

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2021 No.of Shares**
No. of shares at the beginning of the period	**-**
Add: Issue of Shares	**5,000,000**
No. of shares at the end of the period	**5,000,000**

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

Name of Shareholders	**As at 31st March, 2021**	
	No of Shares	**% held**
Jio Platforms Limited (Holding Company)*	**5,000,000**	**100.00%**

* Includes 6 shares held by the nominees of Holding Company jointly with it, the beneficial interest of which is with the Holding Company.

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

(Rs. in lakh)

			As at 31st March, 2021
6	**Other Equity**		
	Instruments classified as Equity		
	Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS)		
	6% Non Cumulative OCPS	**418,00**	
			418,00
	Reserves and Surplus		
	Retained Earnings		
	Balance at beginning of the period	-	
	Add: (Loss) for the period	**(2,25)**	
	Balance at end of the period		**(2,25)**
	Total		**415,75**

6.1 6 % Non Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares ("OCPS') of Rs. 10 each, fully paid
Terms/ rights attached to Preference Shares :

418,000,000 6% Non-cumulative OCPS of Rs 10 each aggregating Rs 418,00 lakh have a tenure of 10 (ten) years from the date of allotment. Each OCPS can be converted into 1 Equity share of Rs 10 each at any time at the option of the Company during the tenure of 10 years. If not converted within ten years, the OCPS will be redeemed at Rs 10 per OCPS. The OCPS may also be redeemed at any time at the option of the Company.

	As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of Shares	**Rs. in lakh**
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-
Add: On Issue of Shares	**418,000,000**	**418,00**
Balance at end of the period	**418,000,000**	**418,00**

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

(Rs. in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2021
7	**Provisions - Non - Current**	
	Provisions for employee benefits	**27**
	Total	**27**

(Rs. in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2021
8	**Trade Payables**	
	Micro and Small Enterprises	**1**
	Other than Micro and Small Enterprises(Refer Note 8.2)	**9,02**
	Total	**9,03**

8.1 There are no overdue amounts to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at 31st March, 2021.

8.2 Includes Trade Payables of Rs. 1,34 Lakh transferred in slump sale arrangement.

(Rs. in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2021
9	**Other Current Liabilities**	
	Other Payables*	**57**
		57

*Includes sundry payables, statutory dues, etc.

		As at 31st March, 2021
10	**Provisions - Current**	
	Provisions for employee benefits	**1**
	Total	**1**

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

		(Rs. in lakh)
		Period ended 31st Mar'21
11	**Other Income**	
	Gain on Financial Assets	
	Realised Gain	2
	Unrealised Gain	25
	Total	**27**

		(Rs. in lakh)
		Period ended 31st Mar'21
12	**Employee Benefits Expense**	
	Salaries and Wages	**3**
	Total	**3**

		(Rs. in lakh)
		Period ended 31st Mar'21
13	**Other Expenses**	
	Payment to Auditors	**1**
	Rates and taxes	**2,48**
	Total	**2,49**

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

14	**EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)**	**Period ended 31st Mar'21**
	Basic Earnings per Share (Rs.)	
	i. Loss for the period as per Statement of Profit and Loss (Rs. in lakh)	**(2,25)**
	ii. Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	**4,221,418**
	iii. Basic Earnings per share (Rs.)	**(5.33)**
	Diluted Earning Per Share (Rs.)	
	i. Loss for the period as per Statement of Profit and Loss (Rs. in lakh)	**(225)**
	ii. Weighted Average number of Potential Equity Shares on account of OCPS	**418,000,000**
	iii Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating D	**422,221,418**
	iv. Diluted Earnings per share (Rs.)	**(0.05)**
	v. Face Value per equity share (Rs.)	**10**

15 As per Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee benefits" the disclosures as defined are given

Defined Contribution Plans

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised as expense for the period is as under :

	(Rs. in lakh)
Particulars	**Period ended 31st Mar'21**
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund (Current Year Rs.18,221)	**0**

Defined Benefit Plan

I) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation

	(Rs. in lakh)
	Gratuity (Unfunded)
	Period ended 31st Mar'21
Defined Benefit obligation at beginning of the period	**-**
Add : Transfer In	**-**
Current Service Cost	**3**
Interest Cost	**1**
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	**(3)**
Transfer In/(Out)	**16**
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of the period	**17**

II) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligati	(Rs. in lakh)
	Gratuity (Unfunded)
	As at 31st March 2021
Fair Value of Plan Assets	**-**
Present Value of Obligation	**17**
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet	**(17)**

III) Expenses recognised during the period	(Rs. in lakh)
	Gratuity (Unfunded)
	Period ended 31st Mar'21
Current Service Cost	**3**
Interest Cost	**1**
Expected return on Plan assets	**-**
Actuarial (gain) / loss	**(3)**
Other Transfer	**-**
Net Cost	**1**

Note : The Total Defined Benefit Cost has been included in Intangible Assets under development

IV) Actuarial assumptions

	Gratuity (Unfunded)
	Period ended 31st Mar'21
Mortality Table	**2006-08 (Ultimate)**
Discount rate (per annum)	**6.95%**
Expected rate of return on plan assets (per annum)	**N.A.**
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	**6.00%**

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

V) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Acturial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occuring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	
	Decrease	Increase
Change in rate of discounting (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	**2**	**(1)**
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5	**(1)**	**2**
Change in rate of employee turnover (delta effect of +/-	**(0.1)**	**0.1**

These plans typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest risk	A decrease in bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in return on the plan debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan’s liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan’s liability.

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

16 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

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

Sr.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Jio Platforms Limited	Holding
2	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow

(ii) Transactions during the period with related parties:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No	Nature of Transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Total
	(excluding reimbursements)			
1	Equity Shares Issued	**5,00**	**-**	**5,00**
2	Preference Shares Issued	**418,00**	**-**	**418,00**
3	Business Acquisition	**396,00**	**-**	**396,00**
4	Professional Fees	**49**	**7,28**	**7,77**
	Balances as at 31st March 2021			(Rs. in lakh)
1	Equity Share Capital	**5,00**	-	**5,00**
2	Preference Share Capital	**418,00**	-	**418,00**
3	Trade Payables	**58**	**8,59**	**9,17**

(iii) Disclosure in Respect of Material Related Party Transactions during the period: (Rs. in lakh)

	Particulars	Relationship	Period ended 31st Mar'21
1	**Equity Shares Issued**		
	Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	**5,00**
2	**Preference Shares Issued**		
	Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	**418,00**
3	**Business Acquisition**		
	Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	**396,00**

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

17 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company adheres to a robust Capital Management framework which is underpinned by the following guiding principles;

a) Ensure financial flexibility and diversify sources of financing and their maturities to minimize liquidity risk while meeting investment requirements.

b) Proactively manage group exposure in forex, interest and commodities to mitigate risk to earnings.

c) Leverage optimally in order to maximize shareholder returns while maintaining strength and flexibility of the Balance sheet.

Capital structure is adjusted based on underlying macro-economic factors affecting business environment, financial market conditions and interest rates environment.

Gearing Ratio
The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

	(Rs. in lakh)
	As at 31st Mar'21
Gross Debt	**-**
Cash and cash equivalent	**67**
Net Debt (A)	**-**
Total Equity (As per Balance Sheet) (B)	**420,75**
Net Gearing (A/B)	**-**

Note: No Debt, hence ratio not given for current year

18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Valuation
All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

a) The fair value of investment in Mutual Funds is measured at NAV.

b) All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

For all Financial Assets and Liabilities other than those carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI, the cost approximates the fair value as they are short-term in nature.

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy:

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2021**			
	Carrying Amount	**Level of input used in**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets*				
At Amortised Cost				
Other Financial Assets - Non Curr	**-**			
Trade Receivables	**-**	-	-	
Cash and Bank Balances	**67**	-	-	
Other Financial Assets - Current	**-**	-	-	
At FVTPL				
Investments	**21,92**	**21,92**	-	
Financial Liabilities				
At Amortised Cost				
Borrowings	**-**	-	-	
Trade Payables	**9,03**	-	-	
Other Financial Liabilities	**-**	-	-	

The financial instruments are categorized into two levels based on inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and
Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or
Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that Fair Value or Future Cash Flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. Exposures can arise on account of the various assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies

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. Credit risk arises from company's activities in investments and outstanding receivables from customers.

The company has a prudent and conservative process for managing its credit risk arising in the course of its business activities.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on time. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities. The Company will ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet all of its commitments by raising loans or arranging other facilities as and when required from group companies.

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021			
	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	Grand Total
Trade payables	9,03	-	-	9,03

Notes on Financial Statements for the period from 11th November, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

19 During the year, the Company entered into a Business Transfer Agreement for acquiring the business of designing, developing and operating software applications from Jio Platforms Limited effective 14th Nov'20 at the start of business hours for a consideration of Rs. 396,00 lakh.
Excess of assets over liabilities has been taken over in the slump sale as given below:-

	Rs. in Lakh
Assets	
Non-Current Assets	395,92
Current Assets	1,68
Total Assets	**397,60**
Liabilities	
Non-Current Liabilities	**-**
Current Liabilities	1,60
Total Liabilities	**1,60**
Excess of assets over liabilities	**396,00**

20 SEGMENT REPORTING
The Company is mainly engaged in the business of news aggregation. All activities of the Company revolve around this main business. Accordingly the Company has single segment as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments also all the operations of Company are in India therefore there are no geographic segments.

21 The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. Since the commerial operation of the Company are yet to start, the Company does not expect any significant challenges emanating out of COVID-19.

22 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS AS:

	(Rs. in lakh) **Period ended 31st Mar'21**
Statutory Audit Fees	**1**
Total	**1**

23 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The financial statements were approved for issue by board of directors on 16th April, 2021

24 The Company was incorporated on 11th November,2020 and accordingly financial statements till 31st March,2020 have been prepared. This being the first financial period, figures of previous period are not applicable.

As per our Report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

Pallavi A. Gorakshakar
Partner
Membership No: 105035

Date: April 16, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

Anish Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243

Arvind Kumar Tiwari
Director
DIN: 08107419

Saurabh Sancheti
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: BTLPS7567K

Nirav Vasant Mehta
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A30458