

JIO THINGS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2022-23

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Jio Things Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jio Things Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 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") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, 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 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 Income, 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 statements 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 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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 year, 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.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that cause us to believe that the representation given by the Management under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014 as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“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)

Ketan Vora
Partner
(Membership No. 100459)
UDIN: 23100459BGXJFQ4585

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 10, 2023

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 Things Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2023 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 unauthorized 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, 2023, 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)

Ketan Vora
Partner
(Membership No. 100459)
UDIN: 23100459BGXJFQ4585

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 10, 2023

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2, under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date to the members of Jio Things Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that -

- (i) The Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (ii)(a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii)(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has made investments in mutual funds (other parties), but has not provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. In view thereof, reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable. The investments made during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

- (vii)(a) In respect of statutory dues:
- Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. We are informed that the provisions of Employees' State Insurance, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Excise and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (vii)(b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2023.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix)(a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix)(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix)(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix)(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, *prima facie*, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (ix)(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix)(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x)(a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

- (x)(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi)(a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi)(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (xi)(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, 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.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013, hence reporting under clauses 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its any of its directors or directors of its holding Company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a),(b),(c) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b), and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi)(d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and hence the reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 76 Lakh during the financial year covered by our audit and Rs. 30 Lakh in the immediately preceding financial year.

- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Ketan Vora

Partner

(Membership No. 10459)

UDIN: 23100459BGXJFQ4585

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 10, 2023

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Notes	(Rs. in lakh)	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	31	-
Other Non-Current Assets	2	2,02	1,32
Total Non-Current Assets		2,33	1,32
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	3	58	80
Trade Receivables	4	56	16
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	10	54
Other Financial Assets	6	65	39
Other Current Assets	7	12,47	11,20
Total Current Assets		14,36	13,09
Total Assets		16,69	14,41
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	8	1,00	1,00
Other Equity	9	(1,09)	(33)
Total Equity		(9)	67
Liabilities			
Non - Current Liabilities			
Provisions	10	11	9
Total Non-Current Liabilities		11	9
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables			
Micro and Small Enterprises	11	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		4,05	2,16
Other Financial Liabilities	12	10	5
Other Current Liabilities	13	12,52	11,44
Provisions	14	0	0
Total Current Liabilities		16,67	13,65
Total Liabilities		16,78	13,74
Total Equity and Liabilities		16,69	14,41

Significant Accounting Policies

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

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As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board

Ketan Vora

Partner

Membership No: 100459**Anish Shah**

Director

DIN: 07205243

Pankaj Pawar

Director

DIN: 00085077

Ashish Lodha

Director

DIN: 06617851

Date: April 10, 2023

Jio Things Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	Notes	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) Year Ended 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	15	12,27	4,05
Other Income	16	11	3
Total Income		12,38	4,08
EXPENSES			
Cost of Services		11,82	3,93
Employee Benefits Expense	17	88	29
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1	0	-
Other Expenses	18	44	16
Total Expenses		13,14	4,38
(Loss) before Tax		(76)	(30)
Tax Expenses		-	-
(Loss) for the year		(76)	(30)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
		0	
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		0	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year		(76)	(30)
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each			
Basic (in Rupees)	19	(7.62)	(3.04)
Diluted (in Rupees)	19	(7.62)	(3.04)
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1-29		

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board

Ketan Vora

Partner

Membership No: 100459**Anish Shah**

Director

DIN: 07205243

Pankaj Pawar

Director

DIN: 00085077

Ashish Lodha

Director

DIN: 06617851

Date: April 10, 2023

Jio Things Limited

Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(A) Equity Share Capital

As on 31st March, 2022	(Rs. in lakh)
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,00
As on 31st March, 2023	
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,00

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	
As on 31st March 2022			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3)	-	(3)
(Loss) for the year	(30)	-	(30)
Balance at the end of the year	(33)	-	(33)
As on 31st March, 2023			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(33)	-	(33)
(Loss)/ Profit for the year	(76)	0	(76)
Balance at the end of the year	(1,09)	0	(1,09)

"0" represents the amount below the denomination threshold

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board

Ketan Vora

Partner

Membership No: 100459

Anish Shah

Director

DIN: 07205243

Pankaj Pawar

Director

DIN: 00085077

Ashish Lodha

Director

DIN: 06617851

Date: April 10, 2023

JIO THINGS LIMITED**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (Loss) before tax as per Profit and Loss Statement	(76)	(30)
Adjusted for		
Gain on Current Investments (Net)	(11)	(3)
Depreciation	0	-
Operating (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(87)	(33)
Adjusted for :		
Trade and Other Receivables	(1,93)	(11,75)
Trade and Other Payables	3,04	13,71
Cash (used in)/ generated from Operations	24	1,64
Taxes Paid (Net)	(70)	(1,32)
Net Cash flow (used in)/ generated from Operating Activities (A)	(46)	31
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment	(31)	
Purchase of Investments	(8,55)	-
Proceed from sale of Investments	8,88	22
Net Cash flow generated from Investing Activities (B)	2	22
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Cash flow generated from Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(44)	53
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	54	1
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 5)	10	54

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board

Ketan Vora

Partner

Membership No: 100459**Anish Shah**

Director

DIN: 07205243

Pankaj Pawar

Director

DIN: 00085077

Ashish Lodha

Director

DIN: 06617851

Date: April 10, 2023

JIO THINGS LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023****A CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Jio Things Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated in India on 18th November, 2020. The registered office of the Company is located at 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 inter alia engaged in the business of development, acquisition, installation, distribution, operation and/or sale of software, associated hardware, firmware & data analytics in connection with the Machine to Machine business.

B SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**B.1 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:

- i Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities
- ii Defined Benefit Plans - Plan Assets

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 Act), as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as amended from time to time.

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.2 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

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 entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

The assets are capitalised when they are available for use and are working in the manner as intended by the management. The assets are considered as being available for intended use, when the performance parameters laid down by the management are achieved.

Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipments is provided on straight line method and based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 unless otherwise stated.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment 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.

(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.

JIO THINGS LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023****(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. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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) Financial Assets measured 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. 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'.

D. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment 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, the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

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 Expected Credit Loss 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 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.

iii. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company uses various derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps, forwards & options to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates and exchange rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are also subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as Financial Assets when the fair value is positive and as Financial Liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

JIO THINGS LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023****Fair Value Hedge**

The Company designates derivative contracts or non derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of maturity.

(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 amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct 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).

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.

(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.

JIO THINGS LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023****(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).

In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance

(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. 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 - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any item of Property, Plant and Equipment and 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.

JIO THINGS LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023****(A) DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION AND USEFUL LIVES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT / INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The depreciation/amortisation method is selected so as to reflect the pattern in which future economic benefits of different assets are expected to be consumed by the Company. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

(D) 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.

(E) 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 March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

- i Ind AS 101 – First time adoption of Ind AS
- ii Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment
- iii Ind AS 103 – Business Combination
- iv Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures
- v Ind AS 109 – Financial Instrument
- vi Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- vii Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
- viii Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- ix Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes
- x Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting

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

JIO THINGS LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in lakh)

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at	Additions /Adjustments	Deductions /Adjustments	As at	As at	For the year	Deductions /Adjustments	As at	As at	As at
	01-04-2022			31-03-2023	01-04-2022			31-03-2023	31-03-2023	31-03-2022
Property, Plant and Equipment:										
Own Assets										
Plant and Equipments	-	31	-	31	-	0	-	0	31	-
Total	-	31	-	31	-	0	-	0	31	-

"0" represents the amount below the denomination threshold.

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

		(Rs. in lakh)	
		As at	As at
2	Othe Non-Current Assets	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Advance Income Tax	2,02	1,32
	Total	2,02	1,32

		(Rs. in lakh)			
		As at		As at	
3	Investments - Current	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Investments measured at Fair Value Through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)					
In Mutual Funds - Unquoted					
	Kotak Liquid Direct Plan Growth	1,271	58	1,868	80
	Total	1,271	58	1,868	80
	Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments		58		80

		(Rs. in lakh)	
		As at	As at
3.1	Category-wise Current Investment	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Financial assets measured at Fair value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)	58	80
	Total Current Investments	58	80

		(Rs. in lakh)	
		As at	As at
4	Trade Receivables (Unsecured)	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Considered Good	56	16
	Total	56	16

4.1 Trade Receivables ageing schedule
As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	55	1	0	-	-	-	56
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which		-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables –		-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which		-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	55	1	0	-	-	-	56

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

As at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	12	4	-	-	-	-	16
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables –	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	12	4	-	-	-	-	16

	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) As at 31st March, 2022
5 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	10	54
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	<u>10</u>	<u>54</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	<u>10</u>	<u>54</u>

	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) As at 31st March, 2022
6 Other Financial Assets - Current		
Others*	65	39
Total	<u>65</u>	<u>39</u>

*Others include unbilled receivable

	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) As at 31st March, 2022
7 Other Current Assets (Unsecured and Considered Good)		
Balance with GST authorities	48	74
Others*	11,99	10,46
Total	<u>12,47</u>	<u>11,20</u>

*Others include prepaid balance

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakh)

	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
8 Share Capital				
Authorised Share Capital :				
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	10,00,000	1,00	10,00,000	1,00
		1,00		1,00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:				
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	10,00,000	1,00	10,00,000	1,00
TOTAL		1,00		1,00

8.1 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.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	No.of Shares	No.of Shares
No. of shares at the beginning of the year/period	10,00,000	10,00,000
Add: Issue of Shares	-	-
No. of shares at the end of the year/period	1,00,000	10,00,000

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

Name of Shareholders	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No of Shares	% held	No of Shares	% held
	Jio Platforms Limited (Holding Company)*	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000

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

8.4 Shareholding of Promoter**As at 31st March, 2023**

SI No.	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Jio Platforms Limited	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	100%	0%

As at 31st March, 2022

SI No.	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Jio Platforms Limited	10,00,000		10,00,000	100%	0%

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakh)

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
9 Other Equity		
Reserves and Surplus		
Retained Earnings		
Balance at beginning of the year/period	(33)	(3)
Add: (Loss) for the year	<u>(76)</u>	<u>(30)</u>
Balance at end of the year	(1,09)	(33)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at beginning of the year	-	
Add: Profit for the year	<u>0</u>	
Balance at end of the year	<u>0</u>	-
Total	<u><u>(1,09)</u></u>	<u><u>(33)</u></u>

“0” represents the amount below the denomination threshold

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) As at 31st March, 2022
10 Provisions - Non - Current		
Provisions for employee benefits	11	9
Total	11	9

	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) As at 31st March, 2022
11 Trade Payables		
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Other Than Micro and Small Enterprises	4,05	2,16
Total	4,05	2,16

11.1 Trade Payables Ageing

As at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
MSME		-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,93	2,11	1	-	-	4,05
Disputed-MSME		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,93	2,11	1	-	-	4,05

"0" represents the amount below the denomination threshold

As at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
MSME		-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,16	0	-	-	-	2,16
Disputed-MSME		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,16	0	-	-	-	2,16

12 Other Financial Liabilities - Current

Others*

Total

* Includes employee dues

	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) As at 31st March, 2022
Others*	10	5
Total	10	5

13 Other Current Liabilities

Revenue received in advance (Contract liabilities)

Other Payables*

Total

*Includes sundry payables, statutory dues, etc.

	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) As at 31st March, 2022
Revenue received in advance (Contract liabilities)	12,33	10,77
Other Payables*	19	67
Total	12,52	11,44

14 Provisions - Current

Provisions for employee benefits

Total

"0" represents the amount below the denomination threshold

	As at 31st March, 2023	(Rs. in lakh) As at 31st March, 2022
Provisions for employee benefits	0	0
Total	0	0

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
15 Revenue from Operations		
Sale of Services	14,48	4,77
Less: GST Recovered	2,21	72
Total	12,27	4,05

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
16 Other Income		
Interest Income	1	-
Gain on Financial Assets		
Realised Gain	8	1
Unrealised Gain	2	2
Total	11	3

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
17 Employee Benefits Expense		
i Salaries and Wages	81	17
ii Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	5	10
iii Staff Welfare Expenses	2	2
Total	88	29

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
18 Other Expenses		
Rates and taxes	0	0
Professional Fees	13	8
Rent	12	-
Telephone Expenses	0	0
Payment to Auditors	10	8
General Expenses	9	0
Provision for bad debts	0	-
Total	44	16

"0" represents the amount below the denomination threshold

	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
19 Earnings per Share (EPS)		
Basic Earnings per Share (Rs.)		
i. (Loss) for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss (Rs. in lakh)	(76)	(30)
ii. Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	10,00,000	10,00,000
iii. Basic Earnings per share (Rs.)	(7.62)	(3.04)
Diluted Earning Per Share (Rs.)		
i. (Loss) for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss (Rs. in lakh)	(76)	(30)
ii. Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	10,00,000	10,00,000
iii. Diluted Earnings per share (Rs.)	(7.62)	(3.04)
iv. Face Value per equity share (Rs.)	10	10

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

20 As per Indian Accounting Standard 19 “Employee benefits” the disclosures as defined are given below :

Defined Contribution Plans

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Employer’s Contribution to Provident Fund	3	1
Employer’s Contribution to Pension Fund	0	0

“0” represents the amounts below the denomination threshold.

Defined Benefit Plan

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Gratuity (Unfunded)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Defined Benefit obligation at beginning of the year	7	-
Add : Transfer In	-	6
Current Service Cost	1	0
Interest Cost	0	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	(0)	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Transfer In/(Out)	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of the year	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

“0” represents the amounts below the denomination threshold.

II) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

(Rs. in lakh)

Gratuity (Unfunded)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Present Value of Obligation	8	7
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

III) Expenses recognised during the year

(Rs. in lakh)

Gratuity (Unfunded)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Current Service Cost	1	0
Interest Cost	0	-
Expected return on Plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	-	-
Other Transfer	-	6
Net Cost	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

“0” represents the amounts below the denomination threshold.

In Other Comprehensive Income

Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(0)	-
Net (Income)/Expense for the period recognised in OCI	<u>(0)</u>	<u>-</u>

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

IV) Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Mortality Table (IALM)	2012-14	2012-14
Discount rate (per annum)	7.60%	7.09%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (per annum)	N.A.	N.A.
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	6.00%	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.

V) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Actuarial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Change in rate of discounting (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	0.51	(0.47)	0.46	(0.43)
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	(0.48)	0.52	(0.43)	0.46
Change in rate of employee turnover (delta effect of +/- 25%)	(0.05)	0.05	(0.02)	0.02

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.

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

21 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. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company
3	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	
5	Reliance Retail Limited	
6	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	

(ii) Transactions during the year with related parties

					(Rs. in lakh)
Sr. No	Nature of Transactions (Excluding Reimbursement)	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Total
1	Revenue from Operations*	6	-	8,03	8,09
		-	-	(12,95)	(12,95)
2	Professional Fees	2	1	9	12
		(3)	-	(4)	(7)
3	Cost of Service#	-	9,43	3,82	13,25
		-	(9,56)	(4,82)	(14,38)
4	Purchase of Fixed Asset	-	-	31	31
		-	-	-	-
Balances as at 31st March, 2023					(Rs. in lakh)
1	Share Capital	-	1,00	-	1,00
		-	(1,00)	-	(1,00)
2	Trade Payable	-	2,70	63	3,33
		-	(1,72)	-	(1,72)
3	Revenue received in advance (Contract liabilities)	-	-	1,56	1,56
		-	-	10,77	10,77
4	Unbilled Debtors	-	-	-	-
		-	-	(4)	(4)
5	Trade Receivable	3	-	1	4
		-	-	-	-

Note Figures in brackets represent previous year's amounts.

"0" represents the amounts below the denomination threshold.

* Includes revenue received in advance (contractual liabilities) of Rs. 1,56 Lakh

includes prepaid expenses of Rs. 1,45 Lakh

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(iii) Disclosure in Respect of Material Related Party Transactions during the year :

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Relationship	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
1 Revenue from Operations*			
Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	8,00	12,95
Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1	0
Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2	-
Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	6	-
* Includes revenue received in advance (contractual liabilities) of Rs. 1,56 Lakh)			
2 Professional Fees			
Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	2	3
Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	3	1
Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	6	3
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	1	
3 Cost of Service#			
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	9,43	9,56
Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	3,82	4,82
# includes prepaid expenses of Rs. 1,45 Lakh)			
4 Purchase of Fixed Assets			
Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	31	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2023			
Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
1 Share Capital			
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	1,00	1,00

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

22 Capital Management

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

- a) Maintain diversity of sources of financing and spreading the maturity across tenure buckets in order to minimize liquidity risk
- b) Manage financial market risks arising from foreign exchange and interest rates, and minimise the impact of market volatility on 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:

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Gross Debt	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	10	54
Net Debt (A)	-	-
Total Equity (As per Balance Sheet) (B)	<u>(9)</u>	<u>67</u>
Net Gearing (A/B)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note: No Debt, hence ratio not given		

23 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.

The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

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.

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy:

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023				As at 31st March, 2022			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables	56	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	10	-	-	-	54	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets - Current	65	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
At FVTPL								
Investments	58	58	-	-	80	80	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Payables	4,05	-	-	-	216	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The financial instruments are categorized into two levels based on inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

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 indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

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.

Jio Things Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

24 Ratio Analysis

Sr No.	Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
1	Current Ratio*	0.86	0.96
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	NA	NA
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	NA	NA
4	Return on Equity	-266%	-37%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	NA
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	40.28	52.11
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	0.14	0.15
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	(10.04)	7.18
9	Net Profit Ratio %	-5%	-6%
10	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing)*	NIL	NIL
11	Return on Investment	11.28%	5.74%

* Not measurable due to negative capital employed

24.1 Formulae for computation of ratios are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Formula
1	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
2	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax (Attributable to Owners)}}{\text{Average Net Worth}}$
3	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}{\text{Average Trade Receivables}}$
4	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of Materials Consumed (after adjustment of RM Inventory) + Purchases of Stock-in-Trade + Other Expenses}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}{\text{Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)}}$
6	Net Profit Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}$
7	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital financing)	$\frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax + Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) + Finance Cost (-) Other Income (-) Share of Profit / (Loss) of Associates and Joint Ventures}}{\text{Average Capital Employed}}$
8	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Other Income (Excluding Dividend)}}{\text{Average Cash, Cash Equivalents \& Other Marketable Securities}}$

Jio Things Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023****25 Segment Reporting**

The Company is engaged in the business of development, acquisition, installation, distribution, operation and/or sale of software, associated hardware, firmware & data analytics in connection with the Machine to Machine business. 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.

26 Payment to Auditors as:

(Rs. in lakh)

	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
i Statutory Audit Fees	6	5
ii Certification and Consultation Fees	4	3
Total	10	8

27 Other Statutory information

- (i) There are no balances outstanding on account of any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956
- (ii) The Company does not have any Capital-work-in progress or intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
- (iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

28 Details of Loans Given, Investments Made And Guarantee Given Covered u/s 186 (4) Of The Companies Act, 2013

No investments are made, no loans and guarantees are given by the Company as at 31st March, 2023.

29 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by Board of Directors on 10th April, 2023

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No: 117366W / W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board

Ketan Vora

Partner

Membership No: 100459

Anish Shah

Director

DIN: 07205243

Pankaj Pawar

Director

DIN: 00085077

Ashish Lodha

Director

DIN: 06617851

Date: April 10, 2023