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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 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.



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- 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, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.



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- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- 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 note 30 (iii) of 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 person(s) or entity(ies), 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, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 30(iv) 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, 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), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - (v). The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the current period.
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 Registration No. 117366W/W 100018



Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner

Membership No. 210840
UDIN: 22210840AGYUKV8295

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 13 , 2022
SMG/BA/2022

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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 **Reverie Language Technologies Limited (formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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



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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, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by 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 Registration No. 117366W/W 100018



Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840
UDIN: 22210840AGYUKV8295

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 13 , 2022
SMG/BA/2022

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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)

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)(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i)(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (i)(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (i)(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (i)(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made there under, and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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 not made any investments in, 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, and hence reporting under clause 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities 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 during the year nor has any unclaimed deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.



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- (vii)(a) In respect of statutory dues:
- Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities during the year.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2022 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, 2022.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations provided to us, 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 to the Company.
- (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) The Company has not raised funds on short-term basis and hence, reporting under clause 3 (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to 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 any 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/ 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 to the Company.
- (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 Companies 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.



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- (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 Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, internal audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under clauses 3(xiv)(a) and (xiv)(b) 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 directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 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. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi)(d) As represented by the management, 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 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year covered by our audit but had incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 84.72 lakhs 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.



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- (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.

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 13 , 2022
SMG/BA/2022

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 117366W/W 100018



Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840
UDIN: 22210840AGYUKV8295

Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
 Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022
 All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	91.66	49.51
Intangible Assets	3	0.25	0.40
Intangible Assets Under Development	3	8,284.44	6,447.44
Other Non Current Assets	4	161.00	70.53
Total Non-Current Assets (I)		8,537.35	6,567.88
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	126.23	492.36
(ii) Trade Receivables	6	512.08	254.10
(iii) Cash and Cash equivalents	7	50.86	11.81
(iv) Other Financial Assets	8	4.01	5.81
Other Current Assets	9	317.21	377.32
Total Current Assets (II)		1,010.39	1,141.40
Total Assets (I+II)		9,547.74	7,709.28
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10	2.05	1.92
Other Equity	11	8,682.66	6,363.00
Total Equity (III)		8,684.71	6,364.92
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	12	133.36	124.80
Total Non-Current Liabilities (IV)		133.36	124.80
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	13		
-Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		51.81	-
-Total Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises		507.21	1,052.84
Provisions	12	24.79	22.32
Other Current Liabilities	14	145.86	144.40
Total Current Liabilities (V)		729.67	1,219.56
Total Liabilities (III+IV+V)		9,547.74	7,709.28

See Accompanying Notes (1-32) forming part of these Financial Statements.



In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No. 210840



For and on behalf of the Board

Arvind Pani

Vivekananda Pani

Anish Keshavlal Shah

Director

Director

Director

S. K. Mohanty

Director

Arti Dugar

Company Secretary



Dated: 13.04.2022

Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
Revenue From Operations (I)	15	2,011.21	435.06
Other Income (II)	16	24.98	73.56
Total Revenue (III) = (I+II)		2,036.19	508.62
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense (IV)	17	866.60	252.23
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense (V)	3	16.55	29.55
Finance costs (VI)	18	0.40	-
Other Expenses (VII)	18	882.91	276.49
Total Expenses (VIII) = (IV+V+VI+VII)		1,766.46	558.27
Profit/(Loss) Before tax (IX) = (III-VIII)		269.73	(49.65)
Tax Expense (X)		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the Year (XI) = (IX-X)		269.73	(49.65)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not to be reclassified profit/(loss)			
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Liability / Asset		1.67	(4.85)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (XII)		1.67	(4.85)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (XIII) = (XI+XII)		271.40	(54.50)
Earnings Per Share (Nominal Value of ₹10 each)			
Basic and Diluted	22	1,368.73	(270.67)

See Accompanying Notes (1-32) forming part of these Financial Statements.



In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No. 210840



For and on behalf of the Board

Arvind Pani

Director

Vivekananda Pani

Director

Anish Keshavlal Shah

Director

S. K. Mohanty

Director

Arti Dugar

Company Secretary



Dated: 13.04.2022

Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Change during the year 2020-21	Balance as at 31st March 2021	Change during the year 2021-22	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
1.76	0.16	1.92	0.13	2.05

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total Other Equity
	Securities premium reserve	Deficit in Statement of Profit and Loss	
Balance As at 1st April 2020	11,244.53	(7,424.50)	3,820.03
Additions during the year			
Loss for the Year	-	(49.65)	(49.65)
Premium on Issue of Shares	2,597.47	-	2,597.47
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(4.85)	(4.85)
Balance As at 31st March 2021	13,842.00	(7,479.00)	6,363.00
Additions During the Year			
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	-	269.73	269.73
Premium on Issue of Shares	2,048.26	-	2,048.26
Other Comprehensive Income	-	1.67	1.67
Balance As at 31st March 2022	15,890.26	(7,207.60)	8,682.66

See Accompanying Notes (1-32) forming part of these Financial Statements.



In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No. 210840



Dated: 13.04.2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Arvind Pani

Vivekananda Pani

Anish Keshavlal Shah

Director

Director

Director

S. K. Mohanty

Director

Arti Dugar

Company Secretary



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Cash Flows Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2022	Year Ended 31st March 2021
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	269.73	(49.65)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	16.55	29.55
Provision for Bad Debts and Debts Written off	29.99	-
Provisions No Longer Required Written Back	(0.06)	(4.48)
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(4.77)	(0.16)
Net Gain on Sale / Fair Valuation of Financial Assets Measured at FVTPL	(14.10)	(60.14)
Interest on Fixed Deposits	-	(0.28)
Operating Profit/ (Loss) Before Working Capital Changes	297.34	(85.16)
Movements in Working Capital		
Trade Receivables	(287.92)	262.66
Other Current Assets	61.08	(183.43)
Other Financial Assets	0.83	(4.01)
Trade Payables	(493.82)	43.20
Other Financial Liabilities	-	(0.87)
Other Current Liabilities	1.47	85.72
Provisions	12.71	7.06
Cash Used in Operating Activities	(408.31)	125.17
Income Tax (Paid)/ Refund (Net)	(90.47)	24.80
Net Cash Flow (used in)/ from Operating Activities (A)	(498.78)	149.97
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Intangible Assets Under Development	(1,787.36)	(2,863.48)
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(108.54)	(25.74)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	5.12	0.84
Current Investment in Mutual Funds	(1,579.92)	(2,474.88)
Redemption of Mutual Funds from Current Investments	1,960.14	2,568.12
Interest on Fixed Deposits	-	0.28
Net Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities (B)	(1,510.56)	(2,794.86)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	2,048.39	2,597.63
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)	2,048.39	2,597.63
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	39.05	(47.26)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the Beginning of the Year	11.81	59.07
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (Note 7)	50.86	11.81

See Accompanying Notes (1-32) forming part of these Financial Statements.

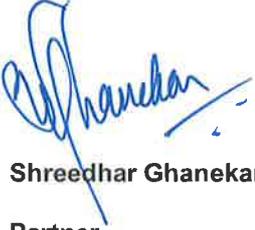


In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018



Shreedhar Ghanekar

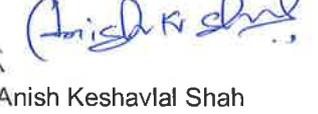
Partner

Membership No. 210840



Dated: 13.04.2022

For and on behalf of the Board



Arvind Pani

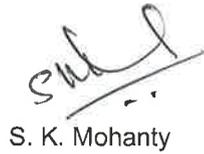
Vivekananda Pani

Anish Keshavlal Shah

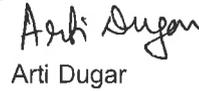
Director

Director

Director



S. K. Mohanty



Arti Dugar

Director

Company Secretary



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

1. Corporate Information

Reverie Language Technologies Limited ("the Company") (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited) was incorporated on 12 November 2009. The Company builds technologies that are bridging the language divide in the digital world. Content from applications and portals can be delivered in multiple languages in real-time through the Company's Language-as-a-Service (LaaS) cloud platform. The Company's LaaS cloud platform serves the consumer internet space (online retail, e-commerce marketplaces, travel, social media and messaging, vehicles for hire, etc.), banks and financial services and e-governance across millions of devices. The Company was converted into Limited company as Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited) with effect from 29th April 2020.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation & Presentation

The financial statements has been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following which are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value,
- ii) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefit obligations

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, amended from time to time.

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

2.2 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Expected to be realized 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has evaluated and considered its operating cycle as 12 months.

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

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalised until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the WDV method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows as per the indicative useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

Asset Category	Useful Lives (in Years)
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Computers	3
Vehicles	8
Electrical Installations	15
Office Equipment	5

The Company has evaluated the applicability of component accounting as prescribed under Ind AS 16 and Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, the management has not identified any significant component having different useful lives. Schedule II requires the Company to identify and depreciate significant components with different useful lives separately.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically and updated as required, including at each financial year end.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of Property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

c) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company depreciates lease hold improvements over their lease period using the Straight line method.

d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for the acquisition of such assets and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Advances paid towards the acquisition of intangible assets outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as other non-current assets and the cost of intangible assets not ready for their intended use before such date are disclosed as 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.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortization of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The Company amortises intangible over their estimated useful lives using the Straight line method. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Asset Category	Useful Lives (in Years)
Computer Software	3
Others	3

Intangible assets development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life i.e., 3 years.

e) Research and Development Expenditure

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Development costs are capitalised as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that the project is expected to generate future economic benefits, it is probable that those future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs of the asset can be measured reliably, else it is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits 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.

g) 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.

h) Impairment of Non Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or 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 a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

i) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

j) Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed 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 is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or it cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

k) Employee Benefits Expenses

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

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and employee state insurance scheme is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund and employee state insurance scheme. The Company recognises contribution payable to the schemes as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

Gratuity is a post employment benefit and is a defined benefit plan. The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet date, less the fair value of plan assets (if any), together with adjustment for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service cost. Independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method calculate the defined benefit obligation annually.

Compensated Absences

The Company provides benefit of compensated absences under which unavailed leave are allowed to be accumulated to be availed in future. The compensated absences comprises of vesting as well as non vesting benefit. The cost of short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates. Long term compensated absence costs are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the project unit credit method. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in ₹ is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

-Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

-Net interest expense or income; and

-Remeasurement

For defined benefit plan, in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised in the Other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Gains and losses through re-measurements of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income, which are not reclassified to profit or loss in a subsequent period. Further, as required under Ind AS compliant Schedule III, the Company transfers those amounts recognized in other comprehensive income to retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

l) Tax Expenses

The tax expenses 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. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

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.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

m) Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translations

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian Rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

n) Revenue Recognition

Sale of Services

The company derives its revenue primarily from rendering of IT related services & translation services and the income comprises of income from software licenses and service related data translation. Revenue from these contracts includes both fixed one time fees and on the basis of usage as mentioned in the contract.

Revenue on license fee is recognised pro-rata over the year of the contract.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Unbilled Revenue

Unbilled Revenue included in other current assets represent revenues recognised on services rendered as per contractual terms, for which amounts are to be billed in subsequent periods.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue included in other current liabilities represent billings in excess of revenues recognised. Advances received for services are reported as liabilities until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised 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.

Dividend Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.



o) Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

B. Subsequent Measurement

a. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

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 to cash flows on specified dates that represent 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. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

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'. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

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 recognised 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 ECL is used.

ii. Financial Liabilities

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, 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 amortised 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.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

iii. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv. Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

p) Non-current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable.

A sale is considered as highly probable when decision has been made to sell, assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, assets are being actively marketed and sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised.

There is no such assets during the period

q) 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 during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. 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.

2.3. 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 next financial years.

a) Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

b) Recoverability of Trade Receivables

Judgments 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

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) 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 Financial and Non 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.

In case of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

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.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

e) Fair Value Measurement

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 27 of financial statements.

f) Global Health Pandemic on Covid - 19

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company's operations and revenue during the period were impacted due to COVID-19. The Company has taken into account the possible impact of COVID-19 in preparation of financial statements, including its assessment of recoverable value of its assets based on internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial statements and current indicators of future economic conditions.

2.4. Standards Issued but Not Effective

On March 23, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2022.

- i. Ind AS 101 – First time adoption of Ind AS
- ii. Ind AS 103 – Business Combination
- iii. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instrument
- iv. Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
- v. Ind AS 37 –Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- vi. Ind AS 41 – Agriculture

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



3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Other Intangible Assets, Capital Work-in-Progress and Intangible Assets Under Development

Description	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block		
	As at 01-04-2021	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021	For the Year	Up to 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
Own Assets									
Computers	146.50	108.55	0.80	254.25	98.65	65.20	163.12	91.13	47.85
Electrical Installations	7.21	-	-	7.21	7.21	-	7.21	-	-
Office Equipments	6.25	-	-	6.25	5.09	0.63	-	0.53	1.16
Furniture & Fixtures	0.24	-	-	0.24	0.24	-	0.24	-	-
Vehicles	5.30	-	5.30	-	4.80	0.21	-	-	0.50
Sub-Total	165.50	108.55	6.10	267.95	115.99	66.04	176.29	91.66	49.51
Total (A)	165.50	108.55	6.10	267.95	115.99	66.04	176.29	91.66	49.51
Other Intangible Assets									
Software	12.95	-	-	12.95	12.56	0.14	12.70	0.25	0.40
Others	459.76	-	-	459.76	459.76	-	459.76	-	-
Total (B)	472.71	-	-	472.71	472.32	0.14	472.46	0.25	0.40
Total (A+B)	638.21	108.55	6.10	740.66	588.31	66.18	648.75	91.91	49.91
Previous Year	616.44	25.73	3.96	638.21	473.39	118.20	568.30	49.91	142.94
Intangible Assets Under Development	6,447.44	1,837.00	-	8,284.44	-	-	-	8,284.44	6,447.44

3.1 Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD):
Ageing Schedule as at 31st March, 2022:

IAUD	Outstanding for Following Periods from				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in Progress	1,837.00	3,362.29	2,919.43	165.72	8,284.44
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,837.00	3,362.29	2,919.43	165.72	8,284.44
Ageing Schedule as at 31st March, 2021:					
IAUD	Outstanding for Following Periods from				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in Progress	3,362.29	2,919.43	165.72	-	6,447.44
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,362.29	2,919.43	165.72	-	6,447.44

3.2 Cost of Intangible Capitalized / Transferred to Intangible Asset Under Development

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022		For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021	
	Total Expense Incurred	Intangible Asset Capitalized Under Development	Amount Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	Amount Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	-	-	-	-
Add: Directly Attributable Costs	-	6,447.44	-	-
Employee Benefits Expense	2,061.26	-	880.93	252.23
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	66.18	-	16.54	29.55
Other Expenses	1,490.34	-	883.31	276.49
	3,617.78	-	1,780.78	558.27
Less: Capitalized from Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance at the End of the Year	-	8,284.44	3,065.15	6,447.44

4. Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Unsecured and Considered Good		
Advance Tax and Tax Deducted at Source	161.00	70.53
Total	161.00	70.53

5. Investments

Investments Measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

(Unsecured Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	No Of Units	Market Value	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
In Mutual Funds Quoted				
-HDFC Low Duration Fund-Direct Plan Growth	10,34,908	47.57	-	492.36
-Nippon India Low Duration Fund-Direct Plan Growth	3,983	3,168.79	126.23	-
Total			126.23	492.36
Value of Quoted Investments			126.23	492.36

6. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Unsecured		
Considered Good	512.08	254.10
Considered Doubtful	55.19	25.20
	567.27	279.30
Less: Expected Credit Loss Provision	(55.19)	(25.20)
Total	512.08	254.10

6.1 Trade Receivables Ageing as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months *	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	252.07	4.18	12.77	11.54	-	280.56
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	252.07	4.18	12.77	11.54	-	280.56

6.2 Trade Receivables Ageing as on 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	134.77	3.26	13.54	-	-	151.57
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	134.77	3.26	13.54	-	-	151.57

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine expected credit loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting period, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

ECL Percentages as on 31st March 2022

Category	Ageing in days				
	Not Due	0-90	90-180	180-270	Above 360
Expected Credit Loss %	3.85%	6.53%	17.63%	31.90%	100.00%

ECL Percentages as on 31st March 2021

Category	Ageing in days				
	Not Due	0-90	90-180	180-270	Above 360
Expected Credit Loss %	2.53%	3.85%	9.59%	19.76%	100.00%

The Company's exposure to credit and currencies risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 27. And the related party transactions and receivable outstanding of ₹ 10.70 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 48.40) Lakhs included above are disclosed in note 25.



7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balances with Banks - in Current Accounts	50.86	11.81
Total	50.86	11.81

8. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Advance to Employees	4.01	4.83
Unbilled Revenue	-	0.98
Total	4.01	5.81

9. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Prepaid Expenses	54.47	37.39
Balances with Government Authorities	236.74	319.78
Advance to Suppliers	26.00	20.15
Total	317.21	377.32



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10. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	25,000	2.50	19,753	1.98
Preference Shares ₹10 each	4,200	4.20	4,200	4.20
	29,200	6.70	23,953	6.18
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	20,542	2.05	19,274	1.92
	20,542	2.05	19,274	1.92

a) Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares Outstanding at the Beginning and at the End of the Year

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares of ₹10 each				
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	19,274	1.92	17,666	1.76
Add: Issued During the Year:	1,268	0.13	1,608	0.16
Balance at the End of the Year	20,542	2.05	19,274	1.92

b) Details of Shareholders Holding more than 5% of the Shares in the Company

Particulars	Number	%	Number	%
Equity Shares of ₹10 each				
Mr. Arvind Pani	1,378	6.71%	1,378	7.15%
Mr. Vivekananda Pani	1,378	6.71%	1,378	7.15%
Jio Platforms Limited	17,242	83.94%	15,974	82.88%
	20,542		19,274	

c) Shareholding of Promoter

Shareholding of Promoter as on 31st March 2022

Class of Equity Share	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
Fully paid-up equity shares of Rs 10 each	Jio Platforms Limited	15,974	1,268	17,242	83.94%	7.94%
Total		15,974		17,242		

Shareholding of Promoter as on 31st March 2021

Class of Equity Share	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
Fully paid-up equity shares of Rs 10 each	Jio Platforms Limited	14,366	1,608	15,974	82.88%	11.19%
Total		14,366		15,974		

d) Terms and Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of issued equity shares having par value of ₹10 each. 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 any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of preferential amount, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the equity shareholders. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting shall be payable in Indian rupees.

e) Issue of Equity Shares for Consideration other than Cash

The Company has not issued any bonus shares and has not bought back any shares in the immediately preceding five years. The Company had issued 246 Equity shares of ₹10 each during the Year Ended 31st March 2016 for consideration other than cash.



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11. Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Securities Premium Account		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	13,842.00	11,244.53
Add: Premium on Shares Issued During the Year	2,048.26	2,597.47
Balance at the End of the Year	15,890.26	13,842.00
Deficit in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	(7,479.00)	(7,424.50)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the Year	269.73	(49.65)
Other Comprehensive Income	1.67	(4.85)
Balance at the end of the year	(7,207.60)	(7,479.00)
Total	8,682.66	6,363.00

Nature and Purpose of Other Equity

Securities Premium Account

Securities premium account represents premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings comprises of amounts that can be distributed by the company as divided to its equity shareholders.



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12. Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Non-current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 26)	109.69	93.85
- Compensated Absences	23.67	30.95
Total	133.36	124.80
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 26)	19.94	15.92
- Compensated Absences	4.85	6.40
Total	24.79	22.32

13. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note below)	51.81	-
Total Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	507.21	1,052.84
Total	559.02	1,052.84

13.1 Trade Payables Ageing as on 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
	< 1 year *	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	318.86	-	-	-	318.86
Disputed-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	318.86	-	-	-	318.86

13.2 Trade Payables Ageing as on 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	617.75	-	-	-	617.75
Disputed-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	617.75	-	-	-	617.75

Note:

The management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMEDA). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31st March 2022 has been made in the financials statements based on information received and available with the Company.

This includes Related party transactions and payable outstanding of ₹ 73.09 Lakhs (Previous year - ₹ 279.30 Lakhs) and are disclosed in Note 25

14. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Statutory Remittances	122.61	93.02
Deferred Revenue	21.93	51.38
Other Liabilities	1.32	-
Total	145.86	144.40



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15. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Sale of Services		
- IT Consulting & Support Services	789.65	178.50
- Translation & Interpretation Services	1,221.56	256.56
	2,011.21	435.06

Disaggregate Revenue Information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers based on the time of transfer of services.

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Revenue by Timing of Transfer of Services		
Transfer at a Point of Time	1,776.39	391.11
Transfer over Time	234.82	43.95
	2,011.21	435.06

16. Other Income

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Gain on Sale/Redemption of Current Investments	15.20	60.14
Interest income from Financial Asset at Amortised Cost	-	0.28
Interest on Income Tax Refund	3.72	8.50
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	4.77	0.16
Miscellaneous Income	1.23	-
Other Income	0.06	4.48
	24.98	73.56



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17. Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,925.48	2,205.97
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	50.54	48.01
Gratuity	34.88	28.63
Staff Welfare Expense	36.03	14.23
Less: Transfer to Intangible Asset Under Development	(1,180.33)	(2,044.61)
	866.60	252.23

18. Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Legal and Professional Fees	379.96	559.86
Advertisement and Business Promotion	65.29	64.53
Software Expenses	0.11	0.92
Rent	159.91	255.83
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	23.29	4.13
Subscription Expenses	498.50	412.18
Communication Expenses	9.03	2.44
Recruitment Expenses	25.65	17.75
Insurance	49.37	35.78
Office Maintenance and Housekeeping	0.27	1.34
Repairs and Maintenance	5.16	3.62
Rates and Taxes	3.85	16.40
Engineering Expenses	212.20	97.11
Bad Debts Written Off	29.99	-
Audit Fees*		
a) Statutory Auditor*	18.88	20.00
b) Tax Auditor*	1.50	-
Bank Charges	1.53	0.67
Printing and Stationery	0.39	0.34
Exchange Difference on Forex (Net)	0.37	0.04
Miscellaneous Expenses	3.59	3.88
Net Loss Arising on Financial Assets Designated as FVTPL	1.10	8.69
	1,489.94	1,505.51
Project Development Expenditure - Other Expenses	607.03	1,229.02
Total Other Expenses	882.91	276.49
Finance Cost	0.40	-

Note on Remuneration to Auditors *

Statutory Audit	12.88	12.50
Limited Review Fees	6.00	7.50
Tax Audit	1.50	-
	20.38	20.00

* Excluding applicable taxes



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19. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(i) Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on 31st March, 2022 (previous year - NIL).

(ii) Commitments:

Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided amounts to ` NIL (previous year: ` NIL).

20. Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	51.81	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-

Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

21. Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)

The Company has unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax losses at the end of the year. The net deferred tax asset has not been recognised on such losses and unabsorbed depreciation on prudent basis. The Company has not created deferred tax assets on the following

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unused Tax Losses which expire in the Following Financial Years ("FY"):		
-FY 2027-28	1,155.36	1,155.36
-FY 2028-29	184.73	123.43
Unabsorbed Depreciation for the above Financial Years	486.54	353.90

22. Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax	269.73	(49.65)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding (Nos.)	19,706	18,343
Basic Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	1,368.73	(270.67)
Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	1,368.73	(270.67)
Nominal Value Per Share	10	10



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23. Segment Information

The Board of Director of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108- Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company performance and allocates resources based on "Information Technology Platform Services" performance which constitutes a single reporting segment. The Company does not have multiple reporting segments.

Entity-wide disclosure as required by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Revenues from External Customers for each Product or each Group of Similar Services		
Sale of Services	2,011.21	435.06
	2,011.21	435.06
Revenues from External Customers Attributed to the Company's Country of Domicile and Attributed to all Foreign Countries from which the Company Derives Revenues		
India	2,009.78	431.50
Outside India	1.43	3.56
	2,011.21	435.06
Non-current Assets (Excluding Income Tax Assets) located in the Company's Country of Domicile and in all Foreign Countries in which the Company holds Assets		
India	8,376.35	6,497.35
Outside India	-	-
	8,376.35	6,497.35
Details in respect of Percentage of Revenues generated from Top Customer and Revenues from Transactions with Customers amounts to 10 percent or more of Company's Revenues from Product Sale		
Revenue from Top Customer	1,162.04	355.72
Percentage	57.78%	81.76%
Revenue from Customers Contributing 10% or more to the Company's Revenues from Product Sale	1,162.04	355.72
Percentage	57.78%	81.76%

24. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, additional paid in capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Total Equity Attributable to the Equity Shareholders of the Company	8,684.71	6,364.92
As a percentage of Total Capital	100.00%	100.00%
Borrowings from Financial Institutions and Organization	0.00	0.00
As a percentage of Total Capital	-	-
Other Equity	-	-
Total Capital (Equity & Borrowings)	8,684.71	6,364.92

The Company is mainly funded through equity share capital subscribed by the investors of the Company through Right issue



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25. Related Party Transactions

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Parties
Ultimate Holding Company	Reliance Industries Limited
Holding Company	Jio Platforms Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Reliance Retail Limited Surajya Services Limited Saavn Media Limited Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Arvind Pani - Chief Executive Officer and Director Mr. Vivekananda Pani - Chief Technical Officer and Director Mr. Sachindra Kumar Mohanty - Director (Till June 2020) Ms. Arti Dugar - Company Secretary (w.e.f 14th January, 2022)
Relative of Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Ritwik Mohanty Mrs. Subhashree Mishra (Till June 2020)

Details of Related Parties Transactions for the Year Ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021 are as follows :

Nature of Transactions/ Name of Related Party	Description of the Relationship	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Remuneration			
Mr. Arvind Pani	KMP	93.27	93.27
Mr. Vivekananda Pani	KMP	93.27	93.27
Mrs. Subhashree Mishra (Resigned on June 2020)	Relative of KMP	-	39.85
Mr. Ritwik Mohanty	Relative of KMP	4.07	3.84
Issue of Equity Share Capital			
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	2,048.39	2,597.64
Revenue From Operations			
Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	37.18	75.31
Surajya Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	6.19
Saavn Media Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2.26	2.57
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	1199.03	-
Rental Expenses			
Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	159.91	255.83

Details of Amounts Outstanding from Related Parties are as follows :

Nature of Transactions/ Name of Related Party	Description of the Relationship	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Trade Receivables			
Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	10.70	45.36
Surajya Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-
Saavn Media Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	3.04
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	-	-
Trade Payables			
Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	73.09	279.30



26. Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus and exgratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by the employees.

Post-Employment Benefits

A. Defined Contributions

The Company makes contributions to statutory provident fund as per the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and superannuation fund which are defined contribution plans as per Ind AS 19, Employee benefits. The Company recognised ₹ 22.15 Lakhs (net of transfer to intangible asset under development of ₹ 28.39 Lakhs) (31st March 2021: ₹ 5.20 Lakhs net of transfer to intangible asset under development of ₹ 42.81 Lakhs) for provident fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

B. Defined Benefit Plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned and returned for services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation of Company's obligation under the plan is performed periodically by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The gratuity plan is governed by the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). Employees are entitled to all the benefits enlisted under this act. Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary overtime. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefit which are as follows:

a. Interest Rate Risk

The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability as shown in financial statements.

b. Liquidity Risk

This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash/ cash equivalents to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

c. Salary Escalation Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of employees in future. Deviation in the rate of interest in future for employees from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

d. Demographic Risk

The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

e. Regulatory Risk

Gratuity benefits are paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity pay-outs

f. Asset Liability Mismatching or Market Risk

The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.

g. Investment Risk

The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

Components of Defined Benefit Costs

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Amounts Recognised in Comprehensive Income in Respect of these Defined Benefit Plans are as follows :		
Current Service Cost	28.09	23.44
Net Interest Cost	6.79	5.20
Less: Transferred to Intangibles for Development	-	25.50
Components of Defined Benefit Costs Recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss	34.88	3.14

Re-measurement on the Net Defined Benefit Liability :

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021
Actuarial Gains and Losses arising from Change in Financial Demographic Adjustments	(1.64)	0.33
Actuarial Gains and Losses arising from Change in Experience Adjustments	(0.03)	1.98
Components of Defined Benefit Costs Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(1.67)	2.31



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

26. Employee Benefits (Cont'd)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Current Portion of above Asset/(Liability)	19.94	15.92
Non-Current Portion of above Asset/(Liability)	109.69	93.85
Change in Defined Benefit Obligations (DBO) During the Year :		
Present value of DBO at the Beginning of the Year	109.77	83.12
Current Service Cost	28.09	23.44
Interest Cost	6.79	5.20
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits Settled	(13.35)	(4.30)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss due to Financial Assumptions	(1.64)	0.33
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss due to Experience Adjustments	(0.03)	1.98
Present Value of DBO at the End of the Year	129.63	109.78

Actuarial Assumptions :

Discount Rate	6.44%	6.19%
Salary Escalation	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition	15.00%	15.00%
Retirement Age	58 years	58 years

Note:

The assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuaries. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to market yields of government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the gratuity obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

A Quantitative Sensitivity Analysis for Significant Assumption is as shown below :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Impact of Change in the Discount Rate		
Impact Due to Increase of 1%/0.5%	(3.11)	(2.70)
Impact Due to Decrease of 1%/0.5%	3.28	2.85
Impact of Change in the Salary Growth Rate		
Impact Due to Increase of 0.5%	2.49	2.13
Impact Due to Decrease of 0.5%	(2.41)	(2.06)
Impact of Change in the Attrition Rate		
Impact Due to Increase of 0.5%	(0.02)	(0.08)
Impact Due to Decrease of 0.5%	0.02	0.08

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

There is no change in the method of valuation for the prior periods.

Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company. The weighted average duration of the plan is estimated to be 10 years. Following is a maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:

Expected Cash Flows over the Next Years: (Valued on Undiscounted Basis)

Particulars	Amount
1 Year	20.01
2 - 5 Years	61.60
6 - 10 Years	48.05
More than 10 Years	61.94
	191.60



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
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All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

27. Fair Value Measurements

(i) Financial Instruments by Category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March 2022 were as follows:

Particulars	Notes	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVOCI
Assets:				
Investments	5	-	126.23	-
Trade Receivables	6	512.08	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	50.86	-	-
Total		562.94	126.23	-
Liabilities:				
Trade Payables	13	559.02	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	14	-	-	-
Payable to Employees		-	-	-
Accrued Expenses		-	-	-
Creditors for capital goods		-	-	-
Total		559.02	-	-

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March 2021 were as follows:

Particulars	Notes	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVOCI
Assets:				
Investments	5	-	492.36	-
Trade Receivables	6	254.10	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalents	7	11.81	-	-
Total		265.91	492.36	-
Liabilities:				
Trade Payables	13	1,052.84	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	14	-	-	-
Payable to Employees		-	-	-
Accrued Expenses		-	-	-
Creditors for Capital goods		-	-	-
Total		1,052.84	-	-



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
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All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

27. Fair Value Measurements (Cont'd)

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, working capital loans and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of this instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

(ii) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost

The management assessed that for amortised cost instruments, fair value approximate largely to the carrying amount.

(iii) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

a) Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value - Recurring Fair Value Measurement

As at 31st March 2022	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Investments	5	126.23	-	-	126.23
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					

As at 31st March 2021	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Investments	5	492.36	-	-	492.36
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					

(iv) Valuation Technique used to Determine Fair Value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the fair value of quoted investments is determined using the market value for the investment. The fair value estimates are included in level 1.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

28. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's risk management activity focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to volatile financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

(A) Credit Risk Analysis

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company, resulting in a financial loss. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets, as summarised below:

Assets Under Credit Risk	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Cash and Cash Equivalents	50.86	11.81
Trade Receivables	512.08	254.10
Other Financial Assets	4.01	5.81
	566.95	271.72

A1 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company is exposed to a concentration of customer risk with respect to its trade receivable balances. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The provision for expected credit loss takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and Company's historical experience for customers.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balance at the Beginning	25.20	3.64
Impairment Loss Recognised	29.99	21.56
Impairment Loss Reversed	-	-
Balance at the End	55.19	25.20

A2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Financial Assets that are Neither Past due nor Impaired

Cash and cash equivalents, advances to employees, security deposit and other financial assets are neither past due nor impaired.

Financial Assets that are Past Due but not Impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due but not impaired.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
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All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

28. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is that the Company might be unable to meet its obligations. The Company manages its liquidity needs by monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as forecast cash inflows and outflows due in day-to-day business. The data used for analysing these cash flows is consistent with that used in the contractual maturity analysis below. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, usually on a month on month basis. Long-term liquidity needs for a 360-day lookout period are identified monthly. Net cash requirements are compared to available borrowing facilities in order to determine headroom or any shortfalls. This analysis shows that available borrowing facilities are expected to be sufficient over the lookout period.

The Company's objective is to maintain cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for 30-day periods at a minimum. This objective was met for the reporting periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities have contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) as summarised below:

Maturities of Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March 2022	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	559.02	-	-	559.02
Other financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	559.02	-	-	559.02

As at 31st March 2021	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payable	1,052.84	-	-	1,052.84
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	1,052.84	-	-	1,052.84

(C) Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk and interest rate risk, which result from both its operating and investing activities.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company does not hold any derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures.

Interest Rate Risk

Liabilities

The Company's borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate borrowings. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Assets

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Price Risk

Exposure

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held and classified in the Balance Sheet either at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit and loss. To manage the price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio of assets.

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company's equity and profit for the period.

Impact on Profit After Tax

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current Investments - Mutual Funds		
Net Asset Value - Increase by 1%	1.26	4.92
Net Asset Value - Decrease by 1%	(1.26)	(4.92)



29. Ratio Analysis

Sr. No.	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
1	Current Ratio	1.38	0.94
2	Return on Equity Ratio	3.58%	-0.97%
3	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio [^]	5.25	1.14
4	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio [@]	2.17	0.63
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio ^{\$}	7.16	-5.57
6	Net Profit Ratio %	0.13	-0.11
7	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing) [#]	-135%	57%
8	Return on Investment *	4%	11%

[^] Trade Receivables turnover ratio higher due to value of sale/service increased during the year.

[@] Trade Payables turnover ratio increased due to higher spent related to data & technology.

^{\$} Net Capital Turnover Ratio increased due to higher sales/services.

% Net Profit Ratio % ratio increased primarily due to higher sales/services.

[#] Return on capital employed negative due to increase in Intangible Assets Under Development offset by higher revenue and lower other income. And also for the FY 2020-21 IAUD is much higher when compared to capital deployed (Equity+Other Equity).

* Return on Investment reduced due to lesser redemption of units as well as market impact.

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 [@]	$\frac{\text{Cost of Materials Consumed (after adjustment of RM Inventory) + Purchases of Stock-in-Trade +}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio ^{\$}	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}{\text{Net Worth}}$
6	Net Profit Ratio %	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}$
7	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing)	$\frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax + Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) + Finance Cost (-) Other Income}}{\text{Average Capital Employed}}$
8	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Other Income (Excluding Dividend)}}{\text{Average Cash, Cash Equivalents \& Other Marketable Securities}}$



Reverie Language Technologies Limited (Formerly Reverie Language Technologies Private Limited)
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

30. Other Statutory Information

- i) As per section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no balances outstanding with struck off companies.
- ii) The Company do 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 have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding 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 have 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 have not 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.

31. Details of Loan 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 , 2022 (Previous year NIL)

32. Previous Year Comparatives

Prior year amounts have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation.



In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018



Shreedhar Ghanekar

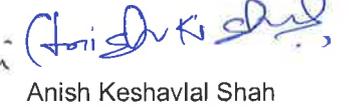
Partner

Membership No. 210840



Dated: 13.04.2022

For and on behalf of the Board



Arvind Pani

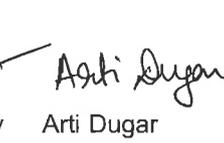
Vivekananda Pani

Anish Keshavlal Shah

Director

Director

Director



S. K. Mohanty

Arti Dugar

Director

Company Secretary

