

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Reverie Language Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reverie Language Technologies Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is

materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's 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



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- 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 controls 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls 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, except for not keeping backup on a daily basis of such books of account maintained in electronic mode in a server physically located in India (refer Note 34 to the financial statements) and not complying with the requirement of audit trail as stated in (i)(vi) below.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in



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Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, are as stated in paragraph (b) above.
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements.
- h) 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.
- i) 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, other than as disclosed in note 32(iii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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, other than as disclosed in note 32(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

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- Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations 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 year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company, has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that, the third party service provider has not provided auditors report covering requirements of Rule 11(g) for the period from January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024 consequent to which we are unable to comment on the audit trail feature for the above referred period. For the nine months period ended December 31, 2023, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated and no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with has been reported in such third-party service provider's auditor's report for the aforesaid period. In respect of its other books of account used for maintenance of books of account, the accounting software did not have the audit trail feature enabled throughout the year.

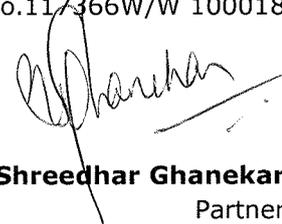
As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.117366W/W 100018



Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No. 210840

UDIN: 24210840BKFBJY4366

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 17, 2024
SMG/BS/2024

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Reverie Language Technologies Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 the 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements.

2

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W 100018



Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No. 210840

UDIN: 24210840BKFBJY4366

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 17, 2024

SMG/BS/2024

**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. According to the Information and explanations given to us, 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 March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and Rules made hereunder.
- (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 on the basis of security of current assets 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 neither accepted deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to



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76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. 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.

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, 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 authority.

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 customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 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, 2024.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix)(a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(ix)(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(ix)(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix)(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the funds raised on short-term basis aggregating Rs.1,902.75 Lakhs, have been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(ix)(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix)(f) The Company has not raised 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

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optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3 (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

- (xi)(a) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or 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.
- (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 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) 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 and 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

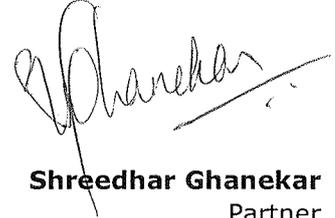
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supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

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



Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840
UDIN: 24210840BKFBY4366

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 17, 2024
SMG/BS/2024

Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Financial Statements
2023-24



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	65.42	86.85
Intangible Assets	3	0.25	0.25
Intangible Assets Under Development	3	14,082.94	10,855.98
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	4	15.91	12.60
Other Non Current Assets	5	33.27	327.96
Total Non-Current Assets (I)		14,197.79	11,283.64
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	6	51.31	222.80
Cash and Cash equivalents	7	140.47	6.44
Other Financial Assets	8	121.70	54.72
Other Current Assets	9	266.27	265.41
Total Current Assets (II)		579.75	549.37
Total Assets (I+II)		14,777.54	11,833.01
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10	2.13	2.13
Other Equity	11	10,380.69	10,320.31
Total Equity (III)		10,382.82	10,322.44
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	12	184.00	126.88
Total Non-Current Liabilities (IV)		184.00	126.88
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	3,267.00	730.00
Trade Payables	14		
-Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		13.90	2.42
-Total Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises		770.24	407.20
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	14	29.24	45.38
Other Current Liabilities	15	106.29	174.23
Provisions	12	24.05	24.46
Total Current Liabilities (V)		4,210.72	1,383.69
Total Equity and Liabilities (III+IV+V)		14,777.54	11,833.01

See Accompanying Notes (1-36) forming part of these Financial Statements.

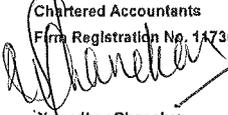


In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

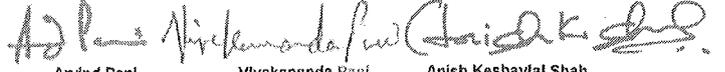
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Jhreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840

Date: April 17, 2024

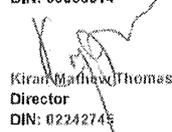
For and on behalf of the Board



Arvind Panl
Director
DIN: 00936814

Vivekananda Panl
Director
DIN: 01012763

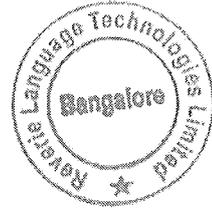
Anish Keshavlal Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243



Kiran Mathav Thomas
Director
DIN: 02242745



Preeti Rajeshkumar
Director
DIN: 10370887



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31st March 2024	Year Ended 31st March 2023
Revenue From Operations (I)	16	1,392.60	1,436.73
Other Income (II)	17	30.47	7.57
Total Income (III) - (I+II)		1,423.07	1,444.30
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense (IV)	18	451.42	446.01
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense (V)	3	15.92	16.82
Finance costs (VI)	19	44.84	1.51
Other Expenses (VII)	20	831.52	694.23
Total Expenses (VIII) - (IV+V+VI+VII)		1,343.70	1,158.57
Profit Before tax (IX) - (III-VIII)		79.37	285.73
Tax Expense (X)		-	-
Profit for the Year (XI) - (IX-X)		79.37	285.73
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not to be reclassified profit/(loss)			
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Liability / Asset		(18.99)	1.49
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (XII)		(18.99)	1.49
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (XIII) - (XI+XII)		60.38	287.22
Earnings Per Equity Share (Nominal Value of ₹10 each)			
Basic and Diluted	24	371.20	1,350.89

See Accompanying Notes (1-36) forming part of these Financial Statements.

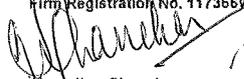


In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 117366WW-100018


Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840

Date: April 17, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board



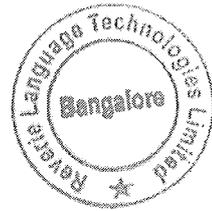
Arvind Paul
Director
DIN: 00936914

Vivekananda Paul
Director
DIN: 01012763

Anish Keshavtal Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243


Kiran Mathew Thomas
Director
DIN: 02242745


Praeeta Rajeshkumar
Director
DIN: 10370887



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 1st April, 2022	Change during the year 2022-23	Balance as at 31st March 2023	Change during the year 2023-24	Balance as at 31st March, 2024
2.05	0.08	2.13	-	2.13

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 2022	15,890.26	(7,207.60)	8,682.66
Additions During the Year			
Profit for the Year	-	285.73	285.73
Premium on Issue of Shares	1,350.43	-	1,350.43
Other Comprehensive Income	-	1.49	1.49
Balance As at 31st March 2023	17,240.69	(6,920.38)	10,320.31
Additions During the Year			
Profit for the Year	-	79.37	79.37
Premium on Issue of Shares	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(18.99)	(18.99)
Balance As at 31st March 2024	17,240.69	(6,860.00)	10,380.69

See Accompanying Notes (1-36) forming part of these Financial Statements.

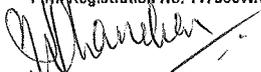


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For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

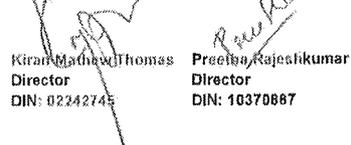
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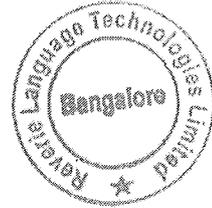

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840

Date: April 17, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board


Arvind Pant Vivekananda Pant Anish Keshavlal Shah
Director Director Director
DIN: 00936914 DIN: 01012763 DIN: 07205243


Kiran Mahesh Thomas Preeti Rajeshkumar
Director Director
DIN: 02342745 DIN: 10370867



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2024	Year Ended 31st March 2023
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	79.37	285.73
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	15.92	16.82
Provision for Expected Credit Losses on Trade Receivables	152.30	59.88
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(0.36)
Net Gain on Sale / Fair Valuation of Financial Assets Measured at FVTPL	-	(2.26)
Finance Cost	44.84	1.51
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	(0.34)	-
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	292.09	361.32
Movements in Working Capital		
Trade Receivables	19.19	229.40
Other Current Assets	(71.63)	1.97
Other Non Current Assets	(9.30)	(12.60)
Other Financial Assets	3.77	(0.88)
Trade Payables	374.52	(149.40)
Other Financial Liabilities	7.49	-
Other Current Liabilities	(67.92)	28.36
Provisions	37.71	(5.32)
Cash (used in) /generated from Operations	585.92	452.85
Income Tax (Paid)	300.69	(166.96)
Net Cash Flow (used in)/ from Operating Activities (A)	886.61	285.89
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Intangible Assets Under Development	(3,044.69)	(2,516.54)
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(72.08)	(17.20)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.47
Investment in Mutual Funds	-	(569.97)
Investment in Fixed Deposits	(201.00)	-
Redemption of Fixed Deposits	201.00	-
Redemption of Mutual Funds	-	698.46
Interest Received on Fixed Deposits	0.34	-
Net Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities (B)	(3,116.43)	(2,404.78)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	-	1,350.52
Proceeds from Borrowings	3,287.00	730.00
Repayment of Borrowings	(750.00)	-
Payment of Interest	(173.15)	(6.05)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)	2,363.85	2,074.47
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	134.03	(44.42)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the Beginning of the Year (Note 7)	6.44	50.86
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (Note 7)	140.47	6.44

See Accompanying Notes (1-36) forming part of these Financial Statements.

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	Proceeds	Repayment	As at March 31, 2024
Current Borrowings	730.00	3,287.00	(750.00)	3,267.00
Total liabilities from financing activities	730.00	3,287.00	(750.00)	3,267.00

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	As at April 1, 2022	Proceeds	Repayment	As at March 31, 2023
Current Borrowings	-	730.00	-	730.00
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	730.00	-	730.00

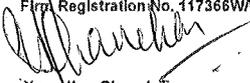


In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

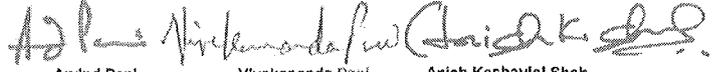
Firm Registration No. 117366WW-100018


Shreehar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840

Date: April 17, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board



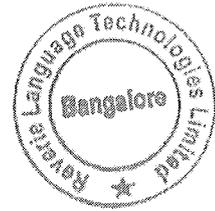
Arvind Pani
Director
DIN: 00936914

Vivekananda Pani
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DIN: 01012763

Anish Keshavlal Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243


Kiran Mathew Thomas
Director
DIN: 02242745


Preetna Rajeshkumar
Director
DIN: 10370867



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

1. Corporate Information

Reverie Language Technologies Limited ("the Company") (CIN:U74900KA2009PLC051482) was incorporated on 12th 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 with effect from 29th April 2020.

2. Material 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. "0" pertains to items which are below ₹50,000.

2.2 Summary of Material 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
Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
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.

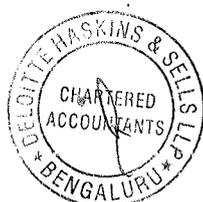
All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

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
Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
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. Gratuity plan of the Company is unfunded defined benefit plan.

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 recognized 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
Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
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

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangement, as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. Generally, control is transfer upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured at an amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of discounts and other schemes offered by the Company as a part of contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government).

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.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

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. However trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2024

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.

e) Fair Value Measurement

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 29 of financial statements.



4. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good Security Deposit	15.91	12.60
Total	15.91	12.60

5. Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good Prepaid Lease	3.13	-
Advance Tax and Tax Deducted at Source	27.27	327.96
Prepaid Expenses	2.87	-
Total	33.27	327.96

6. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured Considered Good	51.31	222.80
Considered Doubtful	267.38	115.08
	318.69	337.88
Less: Expected Credit Loss Provision	(267.38)	(115.08)
Total	51.31	222.80

6.1 Trade Receivables Ageing as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	< 6 months *	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	45.26	3.71	8.85	32.89	215.17	12.81	318.69
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	45.26	3.71	8.85	32.89	215.17	12.81	318.69

6.2 Trade Receivables Ageing as on 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	63.50	10.24	33.40	216.71	14.03	-	337.88
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	63.50	10.24	33.40	216.71	14.03	-	337.88

*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 2024

Category	Ageing in days				
	Not Due	0-90	90-180	180-270	Above 360
Expected Credit Loss %	2.21%	6.45%	13.81%	33.11%	100.00%

ECL Percentages as on 31st March 2023

Category	Ageing in days				
	Not Due	0-90	90-180	180-270	Above 360
Expected Credit Loss %	5.16%	9.94%	23.30%	39.27%	100.00%

The Company's exposure to credit and currencies risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 30 . And the related party transactions and receivable outstanding of ₹ 12.48 Lakhs (Previous year (₹ 44.77) Lakhs) included above are disclosed in note 27.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs ,unless otherwise stated

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balances with Banks - in Current Accounts	140.47	6.44
Total	140.47	6.44

8. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Advance to Employees	1.10	4.88
Unbilled Revenue	120.60	49.84
Total	121.70	54.72

9. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Prepaid Expenses	51.29	47.85
Balances with Government Authorities	187.15	183.80
Advance to Suppliers	27.83	33.76
Total	266.27	265.41



10. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	25,000	2.50	25,000	2.50
Preference Shares ₹100 each	4,200	4.20	4,200	4.20
	29,200	6.70	29,200	6.70
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	21,378	2.13	21,378	2.13
	21,378	2.13	21,378	2.13

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares of ₹10 each				
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	21,378	2.13	20,542	2.05
Add: Issued During the Year:	-	-	836	0.08
Balance at the End of the Year	21,378	2.13	21,378	2.13

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	6.45%	1,378	6.45%
Mr. Vivekananda Pani	1,378	6.45%	1,378	6.45%
Jio Platforms Limited	18,078	84.56%	18,078	84.56%
	20,834		20,834	

c) Shareholding of Promoter

Shareholding of Promoter as on 31st March 2024

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	18,078	-	18,078	84.56%	0.00%
Total		18,078	-	18,078		

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, has not issued any shares for consideration other than cash and has not bought back any shares in the immediately preceding five years.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

11. Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Securities Premium Account		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	17,240.69	15,890.26
Add: Premium on Shares Issued During the Year	-	1,350.43
Balance at the End of the Year	17,240.69	17,240.69
Deficit in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	(6,920.38)	(7,207.60)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the Year	79.37	285.73
Other Comprehensive Income	(18.99)	1.49
Balance at the end of the year	(6,860.00)	(6,920.38)
Total	10,380.69	10,320.31

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 dividend to its equity shareholders.



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

12. Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 28)	162.85	111.27
- Compensated Absences	21.15	15.61
Total	184.00	126.88
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 28)	21.55	21.22
- Compensated Absences	2.50	3.24
Total	24.05	24.46

13. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured		
From Others		
Rupee Loans - From Banks	3,267.00	730.00
Maximum Amount Outstanding at any time during the year was ₹ 3267 Lakhs		
Total	3,267.00	730.00

14. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note below)	13.90	2.42
Total Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	770.24	407.20
Total	784.14	409.62

14.1 Trade Payables Ageing as on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
MSME	13.90	-	-	-	-	13.90
Others	605.98	164.24	0.02	-	-	770.24
Disputed-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	619.88	164.24	0.02	-	-	784.14

14.2 Trade Payables Ageing as on 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
MSME	2.42	-	-	-	-	2.42
Others	395.05	12.15	-	-	-	407.20
Disputed-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	397.47	12.15	-	-	-	409.62

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 2024 has been made in the financials statements based on information received and available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

This includes Related party transactions and payable outstanding of ₹ 522.91 Lakhs (Previous year - ₹ 26.47 Lakhs) and are disclosed in Note 27



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

14.3 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Payables for Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	15.55	45.38
Interest accrued but not due	6.20	-
Other Liabilities	7.49	-
Total	29.24	45.38

Payables for Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment as on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 3 years	
MSME	15.55	-	-	-	15.55
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	15.55	-	-	-	15.55

Payables for Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment as on 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 3 years	
MSME	36.42	4.78	-	-	41.20
Others	-	4.18	-	-	4.18
Disputed-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	36.42	8.96	-	-	45.38

15. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Statutory Remittances	88.28	81.91
Deferred Revenue	5.03	79.43
Other Liabilities	12.98	12.89
Total	106.29	174.23



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

16. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Sale of Services		
- IT Consulting & Support Services	832.41	1,234.50
- Translation & Interpretation Services	560.19	202.23
	1,392.60	1,436.73

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 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Revenue by Timing of Transfer of Services		
Transfer at a Point of Time	785.69	891.71
Transfer over Time	606.91	545.02
	1,392.60	1,436.73

17. Other Income

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Gain on Sale/Redemption of Current Investments	-	2.26
Interest income on fixed deposits	0.34	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund	24.21	2.81
Profit on Sale of Property Plant and Equipment	-	0.36
Miscellaneous Income	4.61	2.14
Interest Income on Financial Assets carried at Amortised cost	1.31	-
	30.47	7.57



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

18. Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	2,530.67	2,125.96
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	50.97	51.63
Gratuity	53.13	39.82
Staff Welfare Expense	18.01	25.02
Less: Transfer to Intangible Asset Under Development (Refer Note No: 3.2)	(2,201.36)	(1,796.42)
	451.42	446.01

19. Finance Costs

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Interest on Borrowings	179.35	6.04
Less: Transfer to Intangible Asset Under Development (Refer Note No: 3.2)	(134.51)	(4.53)
	44.84	1.51

20. Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Legal and Professional Fees	294.93	145.22
Advertisement and Business Promotion	51.98	58.16
Rent	196.86	144.69
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	57.59	65.31
Subscription Expenses	638.79	426.75
Communication Expenses	5.15	7.86
Recruitment Expenses	21.14	90.94
Insurance	77.02	89.04
Office Maintenance and Housekeeping	3.14	1.77
Repairs and Maintenance	10.17	11.63
Rates and Taxes	3.51	0.94
Engineering Expenses	139.50	289.51
Provision for Expected Credit losses on trade receivables	152.30	59.88
Audit Fees*	21.62	21.02
Bank Charges	0.30	0.48
Printing and Stationery	0.11	0.30
Exchange Difference on Forex (Net)	-	0.21
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.75	0.64
	1,674.86	1,414.35
Less: Transfer to Intangible Asset Under Development (Refer Note No: 3.2)	(843.34)	(720.12)
Total Other Expenses	831.52	694.23

Note on Remuneration to Auditors *

Statutory Audit	13.62	13.50
Limited Review Fees	6.50	6.00
Tax Audit	-	1.52
Others (Certification)	1.50	-
	21.62	21.02

* Excluding applicable taxes



21. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(i) Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on 31st March, 2024 (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).

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

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	29.45	43.62
(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.

23. 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, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unused Tax Losses which expire in the Following Financial Years ("FY"):		
-FY 2026-27	914.27	1,132.27
-FY 2028-29	52.09	52.09
Unabsorbed Depreciation for the above Financial Years	462.65	467.69

24. Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax	79.37	285.73
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding (Nos.)	21,378	21,151
Basic Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	371.20	1,350.89
Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	371.20	1,350.89
Nominal Value Per Share	10	10



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

25. 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.

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

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Revenues from External Customers for each Product or each Group of Similar Services		
Sale of Services	1,392.60	1,436.73
	1,392.60	1,436.73
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	1,392.60	1,436.06
Outside India	-	0.67
	1,392.60	1,436.73
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	14,170.52	10,955.68
Outside India	-	-
	14,170.52	10,955.68
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 sale of services		
Revenue from Top Customer	715.31	1,048.82
Percentage	51.37%	73.00%
Revenue from Customers Contributing 10% or more to the Company's Revenues	956.70	1,048.82
Percentage	68.70%	73.00%

26. 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 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Total Equity Attributable to the Equity Shareholders of the Company	10,382.82	10,322.44
As a percentage of Total Capital	76.07%	93.40%
Borrowings from Financial Institutions and Organization	3,267.00	730.00
As a percentage of Total Capital	23.93%	6.60%
Other Equity	-	-
Total Capital (Equity & Borrowings)	13,649.82	11,052.44

The Company is mainly funded through equity share capital subscribed by the investors of the Company through Right issue and short term borrowings from banks



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

27. 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 Saavn Media Limited Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited Reliance Payments Solution Limited (w.e.f. 7th August 2022) NowFloats Technologies Limited (w.e.f. 27th October 2022) Reliance Digital Health Limited (w.e.f. 28th February 2023)
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Arvind Pani - Chief Executive Officer and Director Mr. Vivekananda Pani - Chief Technical Officer and Director Ms. Arti Dugar - Company Secretary (Till 11th April 2023) Ms. Preetha Rajeshkumar - Company Secretary (w.e.f. 12th April 2023 Till 6th October 2023)
Entity in which Director's Relative is a Director	Mool Innovation Labs Private Limited

Details of Related Parties Transactions for the Year Ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023 are as follows :

Nature of Transactions/ Name of Related Party	Description of the Relationship	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Remuneration			
Mr. Arvind Pani	KMP	97.86	93.28
Mr. Vivekananda Pani	KMP	92.24	93.28
Ms. Arti Dugar	KMP	-	0.63
Issue of Equity Share Capital			
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	-	1,350.52
Revenue From Operations			
Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	72.97	84.13
Saavn Media Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.07
Reliance Payments Solution Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.27	0.28
Reliance Digital Health Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1.17
NowFloats Technologies Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	10.00	7.75
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	639.16	1,048.82
Mool Innovation Labs Private Limited	Entity in which Director's Relative is a Director	1.00	-
Subscription Expenses			
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	429.76	-
Rental Expenses			
Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	49.01	144.69
Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	102.92	-

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 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Trade Receivables			
Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	7.37	29.67
Reliance Payments Solution Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.05
Reliance Digital Health Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1.38
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	5.11	13.67
Trade Payables			
Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	26.47
Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	41.68	-
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	481.23	-

Note: Jio Platforms Limited had provided a letter of comfort/undertaking to the bank regarding borrowings obtained by the Company.



28. 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 which are defined contribution plans as per Ind AS 19, Employee benefits. The Company recognised ₹ 8.06 Lakhs (net of transfer to intangible asset under development of ₹ 42.91 Lakhs) (31st March 2023: ₹ 9.58 Lakhs net of transfer to intangible asset under development of ₹ 42.05 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 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Amounts Recognised in Comprehensive Income in Respect of these Defined Benefit Plans are as follows :		
Current Service Cost	43.46	31.47
Net Interest Cost	9.67	8.35
Less: Transferred to Intangibles for Development	-	-
Components of Defined Benefit Costs Recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss	53.13	39.82

Re-measurement on the Net Defined Benefit Liability :

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2024	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023
Actuarial Gains and Losses arising from Change in Financial ,Demographic Adjustments	5.41	(5.61)
Actuarial Gains and Losses arising from Change in Experience Adjustments	13.58	4.12
Components of Defined Benefit Costs Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	18.99	(1.49)



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

28. Employee Benefits (Cont'd)

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Current Portion of above Asset/(Liability)	21.55	21.22
Non-Current Portion of above Asset/(Liability)	162.85	111.27
Change in Defined Benefit Obligations (DBO) During the Year :		
Present value of DBO at the Beginning of the Year	132.49	129.63
Current Service Cost	43.46	31.47
Interest Cost	9.67	8.35
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits Settled	(20.21)	(35.55)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss due to Financial Assumptions, Demographic Adjustments	5.41	(5.61)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss due to Experience Adjustments	13.58	4.12
Present Value of DBO at the End of the Year	184.40	132.41

Actuarial Assumptions :		
Discount Rate	7.09%	7.30%
Salary Escalation	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition	10.00%	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 2024	31st March 2023
Impact of Change in the Discount Rate		
Impact Due to Increase of 1%	(12.20)	(5.91)
Impact Due to Decrease of 1%	14.14	6.57
Impact of Change in the Salary Growth Rate		
Impact Due to Increase of 1%	13.88	4.88
Impact Due to Decrease of 1%	(12.21)	(4.61)
Impact of Change in the Attrition Rate		
Impact Due to Increase of 1%	(0.86)	0.32
Impact Due to Decrease of 1%	0.98	(0.35)

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	22.06
2 - 5 Years	133.03
6 - 10 Years	150.91
	306.00



Reverie Language Technologies Limited
Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024
All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

29. Fair Value Measurements

(i) Financial Instruments by Category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March 2024 were as follows:

Particulars	Notes	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVOCI
Assets:				
Trade Receivables	6	51.31	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	140.47	-	-
Other Financial Assets	8	121.70	-	-
Total		313.48	-	-
Liabilities:				
Trade Payables	14	784.14	-	-
Borrowings	13	3,267.00	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	14	29.24	-	-
Total		4,080.38	-	-

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March 2023 were as follows:

Particulars	Notes	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVOCI
Assets:				
Trade Receivables	6	222.80	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalents	7	6.44	-	-
Other Financial Assets	8	54.72	-	-
Total		283.96	-	-
Liabilities:				
Trade Payables	14	409.62	-	-
Borrowings	13	730.00	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	14	45.38	-	-
Total		1,185.00	-	-

29. 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.

(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

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the Year Ended 31st March 2024

All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

30. 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 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents	140.47	6.44
Trade Receivables	51.31	222.80
Other Financial Assets	121.70	54.72
	313.48	283.96

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 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balance at the Beginning	115.08	55.19
Impairment Loss Recognised	152.30	59.89
Impairment Loss Reversed	-	-
Balance at the End	267.38	115.08

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

Notes Forming part of Financials Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2024

All Amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

30. 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 2024	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	784.14	-	-	784.14
Borrowings	3,267.00	-	-	3,267.00
Other financial Liabilities	29.24	-	-	29.24
Total	4,080.38	-	-	4,080.38

As at 31st March 2023	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payable	409.62	-	-	409.62
Borrowings	730.00	-	-	730.00
Other Financial Liabilities	45.38	-	-	45.38
Total	1,185.00	-	-	1,185.00

(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.



31. Ratio Analysis

Sr. No.	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23	Variance(%)
1	Current Ratio @	0.14	0.40	66%
2	Return on Equity Ratio ~	0.77%	3.01%	75%
3	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio^	10.16	3.91	-160%
4	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio&	5.52	8.93	38%
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio§	-0.38	-1.72	78%
6	Net Profit Ratio %	0.06	0.20	72%
7	Debt-Equity Ratio!	0.31	0.07	-350%
8	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing) #	1%	3%	73%
9	Return on Investment *	0%	2%	100%
10	Debt Service Coverage Ratio"	0.14	2.08	93%

- @ Increase in Current Liabilities on account of Short Term Loan and also reduction in Trade Receivables and Investments.
~ Return on Equity has decreased due to reduction in profits(reduction in revenue and increase in expense towards ECL & Employee Benefit Expenses)
^ Trade Receivables turnover ratio higher due to reduction in sale/service during the year and also decrease in closing debtors O/s for the year.
& Trade Payables turnover ratio lower due to increase in the o/s trade payables as on 31st Mar 2024.
§ Net Capital Turnover Ratio decreased due to lower sales/services and also increase in o/s Trade Payables and Borrowings and decrease in o/s Trade receivables.
% Net Profit Ratio % decreased primarily due to reduction in revenue and increase in expenses towards ECL & Employee Benefit Expenses.
! Debt-Equity Ratio is increased due to avaiement of additional borrowing during the year.
Return on capital employed is decreased due to increase in average capital employed for the year(i.e., increase in borrowings in F.Y.2023-24).
* Return on investment is Nil as there were no investment in current year.
" Debt Service coverage Ratio has decreased as there is an increase in the outstanding borrowing and decrease in profit for FY 2023-24.

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 &	$\frac{\text{Other Expenses before capitalisation}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio§	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}{\text{Working Capital}}$
6	Net Profit Ratio %	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}$
7	Debt-Equity Ratio !	$\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
8	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing) #	$\frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax + Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) + Finance Cost (-) Other Income}}{\text{Average Capital Employed}}$
9	Return on Investment *	$\frac{\text{Other Income (Excluding Dividend)}}{\text{Average Cash, Cash Equivalents \& Other Marketable Securities}}$
10	Debt Service Coverage Ratio"	$\frac{\text{Earnings available for Debt Service}}{\text{Debt Service}}$



32. 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 does not have any Capital-work-in progress or intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan
- iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ullimate 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.
- vi) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

33. 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,2024 (Previous year NIL)

34. Backup

The Companies (Amendments) Rules 2022 mandate maintenance of backup of company's books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode on servers physically located in India on a daily basis with effect from 11th August 2022. The evidence of daily back-up being taken by the Company is not readily available. The management is in the process of evaluating options to comply with the backup requirements. The management is of the view that this does not have any impact on its financials statements for the year ended 31st March 2024.

35.a. Going Concern

The Company has cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 140.47 lakhs as at 31st March 2024. The current liabilities exceed the current assets by ₹ 3,630.97 lakhs as at 31st March 2024 (31st March 2023 - ₹ 834.32 Lakhs). The accumulated losses of the Company as at 31st March 2024 is ₹ 6,860 Lakhs (31st March 2023 - ₹ 6,920.38 Lakhs)

The Financial statements have been drawn on a going concern basis in view of the financial support available from Jio Platforms Limited, the Parent Company, which has confirmed continued financial support in the form of letter of comfort/undertaking to any bank/financial institution or any other agency with respect to loan/financial assistance/facilities availed/to be availed by the Company. Hence, the Company believes that this will enable it to continue its operations and settle its obligations as and when they become due over the next twelve-month period. These financial statements, therefore, do not include any adjustments relating to recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

35.b. Intangible Asset under Development

Reverie's Language-as-a-Service (LaaS) cloud platform helps businesses and end users go multilingual by providing localization of textbased apps and websites. By integrating, the LaaS cloud platform with any business infrastructure, the Company provide millions of potential users with a great local-language experience.As per the provisions of Ind AS-38 on Intangible Assets, the Company has recognised an amount of ₹ 14,082.94 Lakhs (31st March 2023 - ₹ 10,855.98 Lakhs) which represents the intangible asset under development comprising of (a) direct expenses such as employee benefits, professional charges, server expenses etc. and such other services directly used for developing the intended intangible assets; (b) indirect expenses such as depreciation, interest and such other expenses directly attributable to developing the intangible assets for its intended use;

The Company does its impairment evaluation on an annual basis and based on such evaluation as at 31st March 2024, the estimated recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) exceeded its carrying amount. For the purpose of impairment testing, intangible assets under development are allocated to the CGU which benefits from the intangible asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, the Company as a whole is considered as CGU.

The recoverable amount of the above CGU has been determined based on 'value in use' model, where in the value of cash generating unit is determined as a sum of the net present value of the projected post tax cash flows for a period of 5 years and terminal value. The terminal value of cash generating unit is arrived at by extrapolating cash flows of latest forecasted year to perpetuity using a constant long-term growth rate.

Determination of value in use involves significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting CGU's expected future cash flows. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis for all key assumptions and concluded that it is unlikely to cause the carrying amount of the CGU exceed its estimated recoverable amount. The key assumptions used for the calculations were as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	15.00%	15.00%
Long-term growth rate	5.00%	5.00%

36. Previous Year Comparatives

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

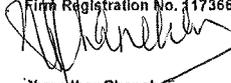


In terms of Our Report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

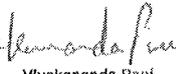
Firm Registration No. 117366WW-100018


Shreehar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840

Date: April 17, 2024



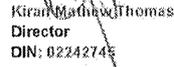
For and on behalf of the Board

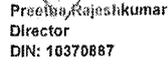
  

Arvind Paul
Director
DIN: 00938914

Vivekananda Paul
Director
DIN: 01012763

Anish Keshavlal Shah
Director
DIN: 07205243


Kiran Mathew Thomas
Director
DIN: 02242745


Preetha Rajeshkumar
Director
DIN: 10370887

