B S R and Associates
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of HT Digital Streams Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HT Digital Streams Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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 state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (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 of 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, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls 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 and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements 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 thee financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

    c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

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

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

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

    d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on such audit procedures as 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 (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

Refer Note 38 to the financial statements.

e) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no directors to whom remuneration is paid/payable in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R and Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 128901W

David Jones
Partner
Membership No. 098113
UDIN: 22098113AJKGFT8535

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May 2022

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements

(Referred to in our report of even date)

(i) *(a) (A)* The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(i) *(a) (B)* The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) *(b)* According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(i) *(c)* The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(i) *(d)* According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(i) *(e)* According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) *(a)* The Company is a service company, primarily rendering advertisement services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has made investments in other parties during the year. Further, the Company has granted loan, secured or unsecured to company during the year, in respect of which the requisite information is given in 3(iii)(a)(B) below. The Company has not made any investment in companies, firms or limited liability partnership or granted any loans to firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.

(a)(A) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, joint venture or associate. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a)(A) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(B) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loan to party other than subsidiary, joint venture or associate as below:

Particulars	**Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)**
Aggregate amount of loans granted during the year	200
Balance outstanding of loans as at balance sheet date	200

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the grant of loan during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loan given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. No repayment or receipt of loan was due in the current year ended 31 March 2022. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it provided any guarantee or security as specified under Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”). Further, in respect of loan given, in our opinion the provisions of the Act have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax (‘GST’).

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Duty of Customs.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax (‘GST’), Provident fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2022. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

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

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us by management of the Company, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have more than one CIC (which is not required to be registered with RBI as not being Systemically Important CIC) as detailed in note 38 to the financial statements. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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 requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R and Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 128901W

David Jones
Partner
Membership No. 098113
UDIN: 22098113AJKGFT8535

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May 2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of HT Digital Streams Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of HT Digital Streams Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 were established and maintained and whether 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 such internal financial controls, 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.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls 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 controls 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.

For **B S R and Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.- 128901W

David Jones
Partner
Membership Number:
UDIN: 22098113AJKGFT8535

Place: Gurugram
Date: 23 May 2022

HT Digital Streams Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022 INR Lakhs	As at March 31, 2021 INR Lakhs
I ASSETS			
1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	306	217
(b) Right - of - use assets	25	482	1,431
(c) Goodwill	4	-	-
(d) Other intangible assets	4	62	82
(e) Intangible assets under development	4	47	42
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5A	10	10
(ii) Loans	5B	200	-
(iii) Other financial assets	7D	1,559	1,445
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	10	526	1,440
(h) Income tax assets (net)	6A	1,387	146
(i) Other non-current assets	6B	15	15
Total Non- current assets		**4,594**	**4,828**
2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7		
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5A	3,021	-
(ii) Trade receivables	7A	5,684	4,692
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7B	294	2,120
(iv) Other bank balances other than (iii) above	7C	1,300	1,800
(v) Other financial assets	7D	5	2
(b) Contract assets	8	83	55
(c) Other current assets	9	467	206
Total current assets		**10,854**	**8,875**
TOTAL ASSETS		**15,448**	**13,703**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	1,785	2,005
(b) Other equity	12	7,297	5,629
Total equity		**9,082**	**7,634**
2) Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	13	19	25
Total non- current liabilities		**19**	**25**
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	13	9	999
(ii) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14A	72	235
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14A	2,366	1,536
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14B	1,562	1,615
b) Contract liabilities	15	725	440
c) Other current liabilities	16	467	372
d) Provisions	17	1,146	847
Total current liabilities		**6,347**	**6,044**
Total liabilities		**6,366**	**6,069**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**15,448**	**13,703**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.
In terms of our report of even date attached

For B S R and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 128901W)

David Jones
Partner
Membership No. 098113

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 23, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of HT Digital Streams Limited

Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary

Dinesh Mittal
Director
(DIN: 00105769)

Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2022

HT Digital Streams Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2022 INR Lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2021 INR Lakhs
I	**Income**			
	a) Revenue from operations	18	32,279	24,780
	b) Other Income	19	780	457
	Total Income		**33,059**	**25,237**
II	**Expenses**			
	a) Employee benefits expense	20	13,633	11,560
	b) Finance costs	21	48	239
	c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	1,635	5,207
	d) Other expenses	23	12,943	9,900
	Total Expense		**28,259**	**26,906**
III	**Profit/ (Loss) before tax (I-II)**		**4,800**	**(1,669)**
IV	**Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) [III+II(b+c)]**		**6,483**	**3,777**
V	**Income tax expense**			
	Current tax	10	276	-
	Deferred tax	10	978	1,056
	Total tax expense		**1,254**	**1,056**
VI	**Profit/ (Loss) for the year (III-V)**		**3,546**	**(2,725)**
VII	**Other comprehensive Income**	24		
	Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
i)	Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(253)	(142)
ii)	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		64	37
	Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(189)**	**(105)**
VIII	**Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (VI+VII)**		**3,357**	**(2,830)**
IX	**Earnings/ (Loss) per share (INR)**			
	Basic (Nominal value INR 10 each)	26	18.77	(13.59)
	Diluted (Nominal value INR 10 each)	26	18.77	(13.59)
	Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HT Digital Streams Limited

For B S R and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 128901W)

David Jones
Partner
Membership No. 098113

Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary

Dinesh Mittal
Director
(DIN: 00105769)

Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 23, 2022

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2022

HT Digital Streams Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 INR Lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 INR Lakhs
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit/(Loss) before tax:	**4,800**	**(1,669)**
Adjustments for:		
Interest income from deposits and others	(214)	(405)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,635	5,207
Loss allowance for doubtful debts and advances	-	65
Reversal of provision in relation to doubtful debts and advances	(22)	-
Interest expense	29	225
Finance income from debt instruments at FVTPL	(21)	-
Unclaimed balances/liabilities written back (net)	(70)	(51)
Unrealised exchange differences	(20)	29
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1)	(1)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade receivables	(950)	(756)
(Increase)/ Decrease in current and non-current financial assets and other current and non-current assets	(292)	218
Increase in current and non-current financial liabilities and other current and non-current liabilities and provisions	1,102	1,277
Cash generated from operations	**5,976**	**4,138**
Income taxes (paid)/ refund	(1,517)	3,163
Net cash flow from from operating activities (A)	**4,459**	**7,302**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on deposits	99	10
Fixed deposits matured with original maturity of more than three months but upto 12 months	500	
Fixed deposits made with original maturity of more than three months but upto 12 months	-	(1,800)
Investment in mutual funds	(3,000)	-
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets (including intangible under development)	(242)	(179)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(2,643)**	**(1,969)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Interest paid on Inter-corporate deposits	-	(289)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,533)	(1,536)
Repayment of Inter-corporate deposits received (refer note 27A)	-	(1,850)
Repayment on account of buy back of Equity shares (refer note 34)	(1,909)	-
Inter-corporate deposits given (refer note 27A)	(200)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	**(3,642)**	**(3,675)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (D= A+B+C)	**(1,826)**	**1,659**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	2,120	461
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (D+E)	**294**	**2,120**

HT Digital Streams Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 INR Lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2021 INR Lakhs
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents as at end of the year		
Cash on hand	1	1
Balances with banks		
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	257	1,947
- on current accounts	36	172
Statement of cash flows	**294**	**2,120**

Note : Refer note 25 for movement on lease liabilities.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For B S R and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 128901W)

David Jones
Partner
Membership No. 098113

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 23, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of HT Digital Streams Limited

Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary

Dinesh Mittal
Director
(DIN: 00105769)

Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2022

HT Digital Streams Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 11)

Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (INR Lakhs)
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	2,00,50,000	2,005
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2,00,50,000	2,005
Changes in share capital during the year (refer note 34)	(22,00,000)	(220)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,78,50,000	1,785

B. Other Equity (Refer note 12) (INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Securities premium reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	**15,350**	**-**	**(6,891)**	**8,459**
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(2,725)	(2,725)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings				
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	(105)	(105)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**15,350**	**-**	**(9,721)**	**5,629**
Profit for the year	-	-	3,546	3,546
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 34)	(1,909)	220	-	(1,689)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings				
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-	(189)	(189)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**13,441**	**220**	**(6,364)**	**7,297**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.
In terms of our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HT Digital Streams Limited

For B S R and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 128901W)

David Jones
Partner
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Director
(DIN: 00105769)

Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 23, 2022

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2022

1. Corporate information

HT Digital Streams Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated on November 2, 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India.

The Company is wholly-owned subsidiary of Digicontent Limited.

The business operations of the Company are dissemination of news, knowledge, information, entertainment and content of general interest, in English, Hindi or any other language, globally through various digital and electronic media; and management of advertising time and space on its news websites namely hindustantimes.com, livemint.com and livehindustan.com.

Information on related party relationship of the Company is provided in Note No 27 and 27A.

The registered office of the Company is located at Budh Marg, Patna - 800001.

The financial statement of the company for the year ended March 31, 2022 are authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 23, 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies followed by Company

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the "accounting principles generally accepted in India").

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

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

- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.
The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non- current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in Company's operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in Company's operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the display of advertisement on websites and delivery of content and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Foreign currencies

Transactions and Balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses monthly average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on restatement of the Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives and certain investments at fair value at each reporting/ balance sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) are not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Contract asset and unbilled receivables

Contract asset represents the Company’s right to consideration in exchange for services that the Company has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time.

When there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required to do invoicing, the same is presented as unbilled receivable.

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services and the Company is under an obligation to provide only the goods or services under the contract. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from digital services-

a) Online Advertising

Revenue from digital platforms by display of internet advertisements is typically contracted for a period of one to twelve months. Revenue in this respect is recognized as and when advertisement is published/ displayed. Unearned revenues are reported on the balance sheet as deferred revenue/ contract liability.

b) Revenue from Syndication

Revenue from Content Selling is recognized basis report shared by customer on usage and monetization of content.

c) Revenue from subscription

Revenue from subscription is typically contracted for a period ranging between one to twenty four months. Revenue in this respect is recognized over the period of the subscription, in accordance with the established principles of accrual accounting. Unearned revenues are reported on the balance sheet as deferred revenue.

Revenue from multi-media content management services-

Revenue from Content Selling

Revenue from Content Selling is recognized as and when the content is published/ circulated by the customer.

Interest income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (ElR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

e) Taxes

Current income tax

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised is correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes dealing with accounting for uncertainty over income tax treatments does not have any material impact on financial statements of the Company.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except :

• When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
• In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

• When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

GST/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Recognition:

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

(a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and

(b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other expenses on existing assets, including day- to- day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful life and residual value

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life estimated by management (Years)
Plant and Machinery	3-6
Office Equipment	2-5

The Company, based on technical assessment made by the management depreciates certain assets over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule ll to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are added/disposed off during the period, depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/deletion.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent expenditure can be capitalised only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.
The residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.
Intangible assets with finite life are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite life is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Intangible assets with finite life are amortized on straight line basis using the estimated useful life as follows:

Intangible Assets	Useful life (in years)
Software Licenses	1-6
Goodwill	5
Website Development	6

h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

i) Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a practical expedient a lessee (the Company) has elected, by class of underlying asset, not to separate lease components from any associated non-lease components. A lessee (the Company) accounts for the lease component and the associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

j) Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits and defined contribution plans:

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc. are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme. The defined benefit obligation is Computed by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring cost

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

- Net interest expense or income

Termination benefits

The Company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and 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 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.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, 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) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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. When 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 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. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded Company's or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or 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 or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

m) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (other than trade receivable which is recognised at transaction price as per Ind AS 115) are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are

attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.
Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost

- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 7A

Debt instruments at FVTPL
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as "Finance income from debt instruments at FVTPL" under the head "Other Income".

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind-AS 103 applies are Ind-AS classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on Initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's consolidated balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind-AS 115 (referred to as 'contractual revenue receivables' in these financial statements)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.
ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

• Financial assets measured as at amortized cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Cash flows from operating activities are being prepared as per the indirect method mentioned in Ind AS 7.

o) 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 beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Contingent assets are only disclosed when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity.

p) Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest expense, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the face of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In the measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense.

q) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

-the profit attributable to owners of the Company
-by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:
-the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
-the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

The areas involving critical estimates or Judgement are as below:

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company, based on technical assessment management estimate, depreciates certain assets over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management has estimated, supported by technical assessment, the useful lives of certain plant and machinery as 4 years and office equipment as 3 years. These useful lives are higher than those indicated in schedule II. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the Companies.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 10

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 28.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. For more information refer Note 31.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected 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.

Impairment of non- financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, 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 CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group 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 pretax 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 markets transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

The periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

For further details about leases, refer to accounting policy on leases and Note 25.

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HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 3 : Property, plant and equipment

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Total
Cost			
As at 1 April, 2020	**604**	**49**	**653**
Add : Additions during the year	142	5	147
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	17	2	19
As at March 31, 2021	**729**	**52**	**781**
Add : Additions during the year	232	6	238
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	11	1	12
As at March 31, 2022	**950**	**57**	**1,007**
Accumulated depreciation/ Impairment			
As at 1 April, 2020	**455**	**6**	**461**
Add : Charge for the year	117	4	121
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	17	1	18
As at March 31, 2021	**555**	**9**	**564**
Add : Charge for the year	144	4	148
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	11	-	11
As at March 31, 2022	**688**	**13**	**701**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022	**262**	**44**	**306**
As at March 31, 2021	**174**	**43**	**217**

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 4 : Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Website Development	Software Licenses	Total Intangible Assets	Goodwill (Refer note 39)	Intangible Assets under development
Gross Carrying Amount					
As at April 1, 2020	**91**	**92**	**183**	**18,095**	**-**
Add : Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	42
As at March 31, 2021	**91**	**92**	**183**	**18,095**	**42**
Add : Additions during the year	10	-	10	-	5
As at March 31, 2022	**101**	**92**	**193**	**18,095**	**47**
Accumulated amortisation					
As at April 1, 2020	**44**	**28**	**72**	**14,476**	**-**
Add : Charge for the year	15	14	29	3,619	-
As at March 31, 2021	**59**	**42**	**101**	**18,095**	**-**
Add : Charge for the year	16	14	30	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**75**	**56**	**131**	**18,095**	**-**
Net Carrying Amount					
As at March 31, 2022	**26**	**36**	**62**	**-**	**47**
As at March 31, 2021	**32**	**50**	**82**	**-**	**42**

(INR Lakhs)

Net Book Value	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Intangible Assets	62	82
Intangible Assets under development	47	42
Total	**108**	**124**

Intangible assets under development aging schedule

As at March 31, 2022

Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	5	42	-	-	47
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5**	**42**	**-**	**-**	**47**

For Intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:

(INR Lakhs)

Intangible assets under development	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
HT Archives (Digitisation of Hindustan edition)	47	-	-	-
Total	**47**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2021

Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	42	-	-	-	42
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**42**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42**

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 5A : Investments

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investments at Fair Value through profit and loss		
Unquoted		
Investments in equity instruments	10	10
Quoted		
Investments in mutual funds	3,021	-
Total	**3,031**	**10**
Current	**3,021**	**-**
Non - Current	**10**	**10**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	**3,021**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**10**	**10**

Note 5B : Loans

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Inter- corporate deposits given (refer note 27A, note 38 and note 41)	200	-
Total	**200**	**-**
Current	**-**	**-**
Non - Current	**200**	**-**

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	200	-
Loans Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total	**200**	**-**
Allowances for bad and doubtful loans	**-**	**-**
Net	**200**	**-**

The Company has no loans and advances which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Note 6A : Income tax assets (net)

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income tax assets (net) [related to current tax]	1,387	146
Total Income tax assets	**1,387**	**146**
Non-Current	**1,387**	**146**
Current	**-**	**-**

Note 6B : Other non- current assets

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Capital advance	15	15
Total	**15**	**15**

Note 7A : Trade Receivables

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade receivables	4,271	2,612
Receivables from related parties (refer note 27A)	575	1,203
Unbilled receivable (refer note 27A)	1,103	1,206
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	(265)	(329)
Total	**5,684**	**4,692**
Current	**5,684**	**4,692**
Non - current	**-**	**-**

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade Receivables		
Considered good – Secured	-	-
Considered good – Unsecured	5,949	5,021
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total	**5,949**	**5,021**
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	(265)	(329)
Net Trade receivable	**5,684**	**4,692**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2022 (INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,103	1,211	2,951	450	66	6	15	5,802
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	3	36	108	147
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,103**	**1,211**	**2,951**	**450**	**69**	**42**	**123**	**5,949**
Less: Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	-	-	6	25	69	42	123	265
Net Trade receivable	**1,103**	**1,211**	**2,945**	**425**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,684**

As at March 31, 2021 **(INR Lakhs)**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,206	1,221	2,265	96	12	8	9	4,817
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	3	20	49	132	204
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,206**	**1,221**	**2,265**	**99**	**32**	**57**	**141**	**5,021**
Less: Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	-	-	38	61	32	57	141	329
Net Trade receivable	**1,206**	**1,221**	**2,227**	**38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,692**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member. For details of amount due from related parties please refer note 27A.

Note 7B : Cash and cash equivalents

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash on hand	1	1
Balance with banks :		
- On current accounts	36	172
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	257	1,947
Total	**294**	**2,120**

Note 7C : Other bank balances

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Bank balances other than (7B) above		
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but upto 12 months	1,300	1,800
	1,300	**1,800**

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the company and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

Note 7D : Other financial assets

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Employee receivables	25	21
Security deposits (refer note 27A)	1,560	1,446
Interest accrued on deposits with banks*	-	1
Allowances for employees receivables	(21)	(21)
Total Other Financial Assets	**1,564**	**1,447**
Current	**5**	**2**
Non - Current	**1,559**	**1,445**

*INR less than 50,000/-rounded off to Nil.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade receivables (Note 7A)	5,684	4,692
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7B)	294	2,120
Other Bank balances (Note 7C)	1,300	1,800
Other financial assets (Note 7D)	1,564	1,447
Total	**8,842**	**10,059**

Break up of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investments (Note 5A)	3,031	10
Total	**3,031**	**10**

Note 8 : Contract assets

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income accrued but not due*	83	55
Total	**83**	**55**
Current	**83**	**55**
Non - Current	**-**	**-**

*Amount billed during FY 2021-2022 from contract assets at the beginning of the year is INR 55 lakhs. Balance of INR 83 Lakhs as at March 31, 2022 pertains to current year transactions.

Note 9 : Other current assets

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses [(after offsetting lease liability of INR 508 Lakhs (Previous Year March 31, 2021: INR 508 Lakhs)] (refer note 27A)	392	149
Advances recoverable	23	25
Goods and service tax (GST) credit receivable	52	32
Total	**467**	**206**

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 10 : Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2022 are :

Statement of profit and loss :

Profit or loss section

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	276	-
Deferred tax :		
Deferred tax charge	978	1,055
Adjustment of deferred tax in respect of previous year*	-	1
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss	**1,254**	**1,056**

*INR less than 50,000/-rounded off to Nil.

OCI section :

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year ended March 31, 2022:

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Income tax credit on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	64	37
Income tax charged to OCI	**64**	**37**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	4,800	(1,669)
At India's domestic income tax rate of 25.17% (Previous year -26.00%)	**1,208**	**(434)**
Impact due to change in tax rate	46	-
Reversal of deferred tax impact on goodwill#	-	1,489
Tax true up impact*	-	1
At the effective income tax rate	**1,254**	**1,056**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**1,254**	**1,056**

Represents deferred tax asset reversed by the Company on difference between book basis and tax basis of goodwill, pursuant to goodwill taken out of purview of tax depreciation w.e.f. 1 April 2020 by Finance Bill enacted in March 2021.

*INR less than 50,000/-rounded off to Nil.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Deferred tax assets		
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	970
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	72	91
Differences in depreciation in block of property, plant and equipment as per tax books and financial books	14	16
Effect of expenditure debited to Statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in following year	445	363
Gross deferred tax assets	**531**	**1,440**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between tax base and book base on Investments	5	-
Gross deferred tax liabilities	**5**	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	**526**	**1,440**

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Opening balance as of 1 April	**1,440**	**2,459**
Tax expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	(978)	(1,056)
Tax income during the period recognised in OCI	64	37
Closing balance	**526**	**1,440**

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 11 : Share Capital
Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	INR Lakhs
As at 1 April, 2020	2,50,00,000	2,500
As at March 31, 2021	2,50,00,000	2,500
As at March 31, 2022	2,50,00,000	2,500

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Issued and subscribed capital
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	No. of shares	INR Lakhs
As at 1 April, 2020	2,00,50,000	2,005
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	2,00,50,000	2,005
Changes during the year (refer note 34)	(22,00,000)	(220)
As at March 31, 2022	1,78,50,000	1,785

Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year : **(INR Lakhs)**

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,00,50,000	2,005	2,00,50,000	2,005
Shares bought back during the year (refer note 34)	22,00,000	220.00	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**1,78,50,000**	**1,785**	**2,00,50,000**	**2,005**

Shares held by holding company
Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as below: **(INR Lakhs)**

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Digicontent Limited, the holding company		
1,785,000 (previous year 20,050,000) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid (refer note 34)	1,785	2,005

Shareholding of Promoters as below

Promoter 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
As at March 31, 2021					
Digicontent Limited, the holding company*	2,00,50,000	-	2,00,50,000	100%	0%
As at March 31, 2022					
Digicontent Limited, the holding company*	2,00,50,000	22,00,000	1,78,50,000	100%	11%

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Digicontent Limited, the holding company*	1,78,50,000	100%	2,00,50,000	100%

*As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from the shareholders, Digicontent Limited owns 100% beneficial interest in above shares (Holding Company) whereas Six equity shares are held through individual nominees holding one share each.

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 12 : Other equity

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Securities premium	13,441	15,350
Capital Redemption Reserve	220	-
Retained earnings	(6,364)	(9,721)
Total	**7,297**	**5,629**

Securities premium

Particulars	INR Lakhs
As at 1 April, 2020	**15,350**
As at March 31, 2021	**15,350**
Changes during the year (refer note 34)*	1,909
As at March 31, 2022	**13,441**

* On account of buy-back of equity shares during the year

Capital Redemption Reserve

Particulars	INR Lakhs
As at 1 April, 2020	**-**
Changes during the year	**-**
As at March 31, 2021	**-**
Changes during the year (refer note 34)*	**220**
As at March 31, 2022	**220**

* On account of buy-back of equity shares during the year

Retained earnings

Particulars	INR Lakhs
As at 1 April, 2020	**(6,891)**
Net loss for the year	(2,725)
Items of gain of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurements of defined benefits obligation, net of tax	(105)
As at March 31, 2021	**(9,721)**
Net Profit for the year	3,546
Items of gain of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurements of defined benefits obligation, net of tax	(189)
As at March 31, 2022	**(6,364)**

Note 13 : Lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured		
Lease liabilities [(after offsetting prepaid expenses of INR 508 Lakhs (Previous Year March 31, 2021: INR 508 Lakhs)] (refer note 25)	28	1,024
Total	**28**	**1,024**
Current	**9**	**999**
Non-Current	**19**	**25**

Note 14A : Trade payables

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 33)	72	235
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- Payable to related parties (refer note 27A)	3	-
- Payable to others	2,363	1,536
Other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**2,366**	**1,536**
Total	**2,438**	**1,771**
Current	**2,438**	**1,771**
Non- Current	**-**	**-**

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31 2022 **(INR Lakhs)**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	61	11	-	-	-	72
(ii) Others	1,816	341	177	32	-	-	2,366
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,816**	**402**	**188**	**32**	**-**	**-**	**2,438**

As at March 31 2021 **(INR Lakhs)**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	231	4	-	-	-	235
(ii) Others	659	198	679	-	-	-	1,536
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**659**	**429**	**683**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,771**

Note 14B : Other financial liabilities

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
I. Other financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Employee payables	1,554	1,615
Creditors for capital purchases*	8	-
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	**1,562**	**1,615**
Current	**1,562**	**1,615**
Non- Current	**-**	**-**

*INR 34,308/- Creditors for capital purchases for the period ended March 31, 2021 has been rounded off to Nil.

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables (Note 14A)	2,438	1,771
Others (Note 14B)	1,562	1,615
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	**4,000**	**3,386**

Note 15 : Contract liabilities

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unearned Revenue	582	311
Advances from customers	143	129
Total	**725**	**440**
Current	**725**	**440**
Non Current	**-**	**-**

Amount of revenue recognised during FY 2021-2022 from contract liabilities at the beginning of the year is INR 415 Lakhs (Previous year INR 141 Lakhs).
Amount accrued during FY 2021-22 amounts to INR 700 Lakhs (Previous year INR 440 Lakhs).

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 16 : Other current liabilities

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Goods and service tax (GST) payable	130	104
Other statutory dues	337	268
Total	**467**	**372**

Note 17 : Provisions

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for leave encashment (refer Note 28)	37	41
Provision for gratuity (refer Note 28)	1,109	806
Total	**1,146**	**847**
Current	**1,146**	**847**
Non- Current	**-**	**-**

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 18 : Revenue from operations

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Sale of services		
- Revenue from digital services	19,481	13,051
- Revenue from multi-media content management services (refer note 27A)	12,798	11,729
Total	**32,279**	**24,780**

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows: (INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Contract price	32,927	25,233
Adjustments to the contract price	(648)	(453)
Revenue Recognised	**32,279**	**24,780**

The adjustments made to the contract price comprises of volume discounts.

Note 19 : Other income

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest income on effective interest rate (EIR) method		
- Bank deposits	99	11
- Income tax refund	-	287
- Other	115	107
Other non - operating income		
Finance income from debt instruments at FVTPL*	21	-
Unclaimed balances/liabilities written back (net)	70	32
Reversal of loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	22	-
Exchange differences (net)	20	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	1
Income under cost contribution arrangement (refer note 27A)	390	-
Miscellaneous income**	42	19
Total	**780**	**457**

*Gain on account of fair value movement (refer note 2.2 (m) Debt instruments at FVTPL)
**includes Nil (previous year - INR 18 Lakhs) pertains to lease modification.

Note 20 : Employee benefits expense

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	12,893	10,873
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 28)	502	468
Gratuity expense (refer note 28)	200	166
Workmen and Staff welfare expenses	38	53
Total	**13,633**	**11,560**

Note 21 : Finance costs

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest on inter corporate deposits (refer note 27A)	-	140
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 25)	29	85
Bank charges	19	14
Total	**48**	**239**

Note 22 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment assets (refer note 3)	148	121
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 25)	1,457	1,438
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	30	3,648
Total	**1,635**	**5,207**

Note 23 : Other expenses

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
News service and dispatches	3,316	2,969
Service Charges on Advertisement Revenue	65	67
Power and fuel	1	-
Advertising and sales promotion	1,362	370
Rent (refer note 25)	1,174	1,635
Rates and taxes	10	76
Insurance	123	127
Repairs and maintenance:		
-Plant and machinery	2,303	1,843
-Building*	-	-
-Others**	-	-
Travelling and conveyance	1,235	1,167
Communication costs	80	48
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	-	65
Legal and professional fees	2,929	1,394
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	29	11
Exchange differences (net)	-	29
Security Charges	17	19
Advances written off	3	-
Housekeeping charges	41	41
Expense under cost contribution arrangement (refer note 27A)	187	-
Miscellaneous expenses	68	39
Total	**12,943**	**9,900**

*INR 43,435/- repairs and maintenance - building for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been rounded off to Nil.
*INR 1,885/- repairs and maintenance - building for the year ended March 31, 2021 has been rounded off to Nil.
**INR 1,359/- repairs and maintenance - Others for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been rounded off to Nil.

Note : Payment to auditors

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
As auditor :		
- Audit fee	23	10
In other capacities :		
- Certification fees	4	-
Reimbursement of expenses	2	1
Total	**29**	**11**

Note 24 : Other comprehensive income

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below :

During the year ended March 31, 2022

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Re- measurement gains(losses) on defined benefit plans	(253)	(253)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	64	64
Total	**(189)**	**(189)**

During the year ended March 31, 2021

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Re- measurement gains(losses) on defined benefit plans	(142)	(142)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	37	37
Total	**(105)**	**(105)**

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 25: Leases

The Company has taken office premises under lease arrangement.

i) The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Company is as follows:

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Buildings
Balance at 1 April 2020	**3,216**
Additions to right-of-use assets	37
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,438)
Derecognition of right-of-use assets	(384)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**1,431**
Additions to right-of-use assets	508
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,457)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**482**

ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance at 1 April 2020	**2,841**
Derecognition	(403)
Additions	37
Accretion of interest	85
Payments (considered below for cash flow)	(1,028)
Prepaid rent adjustment (considered below for cash flow)	(508)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**1,024**
Additions	508
Accretion of interest	29
Payments (considered below for cash flow)	(1,025)
Prepaid rent adjustment (considered below for cash flow)	(508)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**28**
Current	**9**
Non- Current	**19**

Balance at March 31, 2021	**1,024**
Current	**999**
Non- Current	**25**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 30.

iii) Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss: (INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest on lease liabilities	29	85
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,457	1,438
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1,174	1,635

iv) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows: (INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total cash outflow for leases	1,533	1,536

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 26: Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity holders by the number of Equity shares outstanding during the year after considering the impact of the Scheme. As at March 31, 2022, there are no dilutive potential Equity Shares outstanding.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year after tax (INR Lakhs)	3,546	(2,725)
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to equity holders for basic earnings (INR Lakhs)	**3,546**	**(2,725)**
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS (no's in Lakhs)	188.93	200.50
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**188.93**	**200.50**
Earnings/ (Loss) per share		
Basic EPS (INR)	**18.77**	**(13.59)**
Diluted EPS (INR)	**18.77**	**(13.59)**

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 27 : Related party transactions

(i) List of Related Parties and Relationships:

Parties having direct or indirect control over the Company (Holding Company)	Earthstone Holding (Two) Private Limited (Ultimate controlling party is the Promoter Group)
Parent Company of Holding Company	The Hindustan Times Limited#
Holding Company	Digicontent Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries (with whom transactions have occurred during the year)	HT Media Limited
	Hindustan Media Ventures Limited
	HT Overseas Pte. Ltd.
	Mosaic Media Ventures Limited
	HT Music and Entertainment Company Limited
	Next Radio Limited
	HT Mobile Solutions Limited
# The Hindustan Times Limited (HTL) does not hold any direct investment in the Company.	

ii) Transactions with related parties
Refer Note 27A

iii) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash (other than Inter-corporate Deposit given Refer note 5B).

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 27A : Related party transactions

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company/ Parent Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Total	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Transactions during the year with related parties						
REVENUE TRANSACTIONS						
INCOME						
Digital services	-	-	691	466	**691**	**466**
Commission & collection charges received*	1	1	-	-	**1**	**1**
Content license fees income	-	-	23	-	**23**	**-**
Multi-media content management services	-	-	12,798	11,729	**12,798**	**11,729**
Share of revenue received on Joint Sale	-	-	121	118	**121**	**118**
Income under cost contribution arrangement	-	-	390	-	**390**	**-**
Interest income on inter corporate deposit*	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
EXPENSE						
Advertisement expenses	-	-	80	212	**80**	**212**
Content license fees expenses	-	-	20	-	**20**	**-**
Share of revenue given on joint sale	31	24	60	-	**91**	**24**
Infrastructure support services	-	-	1,171	1,633	**1,171**	**1,633**
Treasury & management support services	-	-	299	200	**299**	**200**
Rent & maintenance	1,525	1,293	-	-	**1,525**	**1,293**
Commission & collection charges paid	-	-	31	20	**31**	**20**
Expense under cost contribution arrangement	-	-	187	-	**187**	**-**
Interest expense on inter corporate deposit	-	140	-	-	**-**	**140**
OTHERS						
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company by parties	5	-	127	374	**132**	**374**
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the party by Company	46	41	44	17	**90**	**58**
Repayment on account of buy back of Equity shares	1,909	-	-	-	**1,909**	**-**
Inter corporate deposits given by the Company	-	-	200	-	**200**	**-**
Inter Corporate deposits repaid by the Company	-	1,850	-	-	**-**	**1,850**
BALANCE OUTSTANDING						
Trade receivables	12	49	1,666	2,360	**1,678**	**2,409**
Trade payables	-	-	3	-	**3**	**-**
Prepaid expenses	508	508	-	-	**508**	**508**
Inter corporate deposits given & interest accrued on it	-	-	200	-	**200**	**-**
Security deposits given (undiscounted value)	1,556	1,556	-	-	**1,556**	**1,556**

*INR less than 50,000/- has been rounded off to Nil.

HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 28 : Gratuity

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Gratuity	1,109	806
Total	**1,109**	**806**
Current	**1,109**	**806**
Non- Current	**-**	**-**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of services gets a gratuity on separation at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

Multi-media Content Management Undertaking of HT Media Limited (HTML) and Hindustan Media Ventures Limited (HMVL) was transferred and vested to and in HTDSL, as going concern on slump exchange basis, with effect from closing hours of March 31, 2016 (' Appointed Date') ('the Scheme').

In terms of the aforesaid Scheme, certain employees of HTML and HMVL were transferred on a going concern basis. The Gratuity Trust (HTDSL Employees Gratuity Trust) related to these employees was incorporated by HTDSL during the year ended March 31, 2018. An amount equivalent to the amount recoverable from HTML and HMVL Gratuity Trust as appearing in HTDSL Employees Gratuity Trust Financial Statements represent plan assets for HTDSL. The return generated by HTML and HMVL Gratuity Trust is shared with HTDSL Employees Gratuity Trust on proportionate basis in proportion to share of HTDSL Employees Gratuity Trust in total plan assets of HTML and HMVL Gratuity Trust.
The board of directors of HTDSL has passed the resolution on 2 March, 2021 to dissolve the HTDSL Employees Gratuity Trust with effect from 15 March, 2021. As part of settlement, confirmation letter has been obtained from trustees of HTML and HMVL Gratuity Trust stating that-
• Amount recoverable from HTML and HMVL Gratuity Trust will represent plan assets for HTDSL
• The return generated by HTML and HMVL Gratuity Trust will be shared with HTDSL on proportionate basis in proportion to share of HTDSL in total plan assets of HTML and HMVL Gratuity Trust.
The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

A. Post employment obligations

Gratuity Plan
Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2021 :

Present value of Obligation (INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022 Present value of Obligation	March 31, 2021 Present value of Obligation
Opening balance	1,001	896
Current service cost	150	117
Interest expense or cost	62	61
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	(81)	-
- change in financial assumptions	391	186
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs. assumptions)	(54)	(39)
Benefits paid	(150)	(206)
Transfer In/(Out)*	1	(14)
Total	**1,320**	**1,001**

*In relation to transfer of employees to fellow subsidiary.

Fair Value of Plan Assets

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022 Present value of Obligation	March 31, 2021 Present value of Obligation
Opening balance	195	180
Investment income	12	12
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expenses	4	3
Total	**211**	**195**

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets and defined benefit obligation

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Fair vlaue of plan assets at the end of the year	211	195
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,320	1,001
Amount recognised in provisions (refer note 17)	**1,109**	**806**

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	India gratuity Plan	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investment in Funds managed by HTML and HMVL Gratuity Trust	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	**March 31, 2022 %**	**March 31, 2021 %**
Discount rate	6.45%	6.15%
Salary growth rate	10.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rate		
Up to 30 years	10.00%	7.00%
31 - 44 years	10.00%	7.00%
Above 44 years	10.00%	7.00%
Mortality Rate	100% IALM 2012-14	100% IALM 2012-14

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2021 is as shown below:

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Defined benefit obligation (Base)	1,320	1,001

Impact on defined benefit obligation **(INR Lakhs)**

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**		**March 31, 2021**	
Assumptions	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+ 1%)	114	(99)	89	(77)
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 1%)	(96)	109	(78)	89
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50%)	152	(89)	2	(2)
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	1	0	1	1

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year.

The following payments are maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligations in future years:

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting year)	128	107
Between 2 and 5 years	498	354
Between 6 and 10 years	610	422
Beyond 10 years	1,208	951
Total expected payments	**2,444**	**1,834**

Average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Weighted Average duration	8 Years	8 Years

B. Defined Contribution Plan

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Contribution to Provident and Other funds		
Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	502	468

Leave Encashment (unfunded)

The Company recognises the leave encashment expenses in the Statement of Profit & Loss based on actuarial valuation.
The expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss and the Leave encashment liability at the beginning and at the end of the year.

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Liability at the beginning of the year	41	53
Transfer In/(Out)*	-	(1)
Benefits paid during the year	(7)	(18)
Provided during the year	3	7
Liability at the end of the year	**37**	**41**

*In relation to transfer of employees to fellow subsidiary.

Note 29 : Segment Information

The Chief Operating Decision Marker (CODM) uses "Entertainment and Digital Business" as single segment to assess performance and for allocating resources. In view of the same separate segment information is not required to be given as per the requirement of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments".

There are three customers (including related parties) which represent 10% or more of the Company's total revenue with total amounting to INR 18,578 lakhs and INR 15,663 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively.

Note 30: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowing, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations. The company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

(1) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

(i) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no exposure of interest rate since it has no debt obligation.

(ii) Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding balances		Change in foreign currency rate		Effect on Loss before tax	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2022
Change in USD rate						
Trade receivables	1,549	714	+/(-) 1%	+/(-) 1%	15	7

(iii) Equity price risk

The Company invests in non-listed equity securities which are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis.

(2) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and foreign exchange transactions.

Trade receivables and other financial assets
An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 7A and Note 7C. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and other financial assets as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Financial instruments and cash deposits
Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made as per guidelines and within limits approved by Board of Directors. Board of Directors/ Management reviews and update guidelines, time to time as per requirement. The guidelines are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity risk
The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	With in 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2022			
Lease liabilities (refer note 13)	9	19	28
Trade payables (refer note 14A)	2,438	-	2,438
Other financial liabilities (refer note 14B)	1,562	-	1,562
As at March 31, 2021			
Lease liabilities (refer note 13)	999	25	1,024
Trade payables (refer note 14A)	1,771	-	1,771
Other financial liabilities (refer note 14B)	1,615	-	1,615

Note 31 : Fair values
Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the companies financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair value		Fair value mechanism Hierarchy level
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)					
Investment in equity instruments - Unquoted (refer note 5A)	10	10	10	10	**Level 3***
Mutual funds Investment - Quoted (refer note 5A)	3,021	-	3,021	-	**Level 1*****
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Financial assets- loan (refer note 5B)	200	-	200	-	**Level 2****
Security deposits given [Non-Current] (refer note 7D)	1,559	1,445	1,559	1,445	**Level 2****

*The sensitivity analysis disclosures in relation to Unquoted equity instrument classified at FVTPL is not been disclosed since the management believes that there is no movement in the fair value on the reporting date.

The management assessed that fair value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other current financial assets, lease liabilities, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

**The Security deposits/Loans given are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rate, risk factors, risk characteristics and individual credit-worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses.
***Investments in quoted mutual funds being valued at Net Asset Value.

Note 32 : Capital management
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves. 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. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital and net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings and interest accrued on borrowings.

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Borrowings	-	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	-
Debt	**-**	**-**
Equity & other equity	9,082	7,634
Total capital employed	**9,082**	**7,634**
Less: Intangible assets	(108)	(124)
Net capital employed	**8,974**	**7,510**
Gearing ratio	**0%**	**0%**

Note 33: Based on the information available with the Company, Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Principal amount	72	235
Interest due thereon at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year for delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, 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 of MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Note 34 : During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company (HT Digital Streams Limited i.e,HTDSL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Digicontent Limited (DCL), has carried out buy back of its 22 Lakhs fully paid up equity shares of INR 10 each held by DCL (representing 10.97% of total equity share capital of HTDSL), at a price of INR 86.75 per equity share. Impact of the buy back has been considered in HTDSL's financial statements. The aforesaid buy-back will not entail any change in the shareholding pattern of HTDSL, as it continues to be a wholly-owned subsidiary of DCL.

Note 35: Commitments

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts on capital account pending to be executed (Net of advances INR 15 Lakhs (As at March 31, 2021: INR 13 lakhs)	272	187

Note 36: Standards issued but not yet effective
On 23 March 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued certain amendments and annual improvements to Ind AS. These amendments are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022.

Amendment to Ind AS 103
Reference of Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS has been given for definition of assets and liabilities.
The application of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 16
Sale of items produced in the process of making PPE available for its intended use: Sale proceeds of such items would be deducted from the cost of PPE before its intended use.
The application of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 37
Cost to fulfil a contract: Include both:
(a) incremental costs—for example, direct labour and materials; and
(b) an allocation of other direct— for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of PPE used in fulfilling the contract
The application of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 101
Where a subsidiary adopts Ind AS later than its parent entity and applies Ind AS 101. D16(a), it is permitted to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at amounts included in CFS of parent's date of transition.
This amendment is not applicable to the Company.

Amendment to Ind AS 109
While performing the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities, borrower includes only fees paid or received between borrower and lender directly or on behalf of the other's behalf.
The application of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 41
Aligns the fair value measurement requirement in Ind AS 41 with those in Ind AS 113, Fair Value Measurement.
This amendment is not applicable to the Company.

Note 37 :Management has been continuously evaluating the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the operations and financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022. The Company has considered and taken into account internal and external information and has performed sensitivity analysis based on current estimates in assessing the recoverability of financial and non financial assets. Given the uncertainties associated with nature, condition and duration of COVID-19, the impact assessment on the Company's financial statements will be continuously made and provided for as required.

Note 38 : Statutory Information

(i) No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(iii) The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) There are no transaction which has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(v) There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(vi) There are no funds which have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) There are no funds which have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(viii) The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have more than one CIC (which is not required to be registered with RBI as not being Systemically Important CIC).

Note 39 :Goodwill acquired pursuant to Schemes of Arrangement under section 391-394 of Companies Act, 1956 between HT Media Limited and HT Digital Streams Limited and Hindustan Media Ventures Limited and HT Digital Streams Limited ('the Schemes') approved by Hon'ble Hight Court of Delhi in earlier years has been accounted for as per the requirements of the Schemes whereby goodwill is required to be amortised over a period of five years. This accounting treatment as per the Schemes is different from that prescribed in the applicable Ind AS which requires such goodwill to only be tested for impairment annually. Had the Scheme not required goodwill to be amortised, the Company would have reported a profit before tax of INR 1,950 lakhs as against reported loss before tax of INR 1,669 lakhs, Reserves of INR 8,374 lakhs as against negative reserves of INR 9,721 lakhs and total assets of INR 31,798 lakhs as against INR 13,703 lakhs as at March 31, 2021. Such goodwill has been fully amortised as on March 31, 2021.

Note 40 : Ratios

Ratios	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Variation	Remarks
Current ratio (in times) (Current assets / Current liabilities)	1.71	1.47	16%	
Debt-equity ratio (in times) (Total Debt/ Total Equity) Total Debt = Debt comprises of current borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings), non-current borrowings and interest accrued on borrowings. Total Equity = Shareholders' Equity	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Debt service coverage ratio (in times) (EBITDA - Depreciation and amortization expense)/ (Debt payable within one year + Interest on debt)	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Return on Equity Ratio (%) (Proft/(Loss) After Tax/Average shareholder equity)	42.43%	-30.12%	-241%	Improves on account of profits earned during the year.
Inventory turnover ratio (times) (Cost of goods sold /average Inventory) COGS = Cost of materials consumed + Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times) (Revenue from operations /average trade receivables)	6.22	5.68	9%	
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times) (Other expenses* / Average trade payables) *Excluding allowance for doubtful debts and advances and advances written off	6.15	6.23	-1%	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times) (Operating Revenue from operations/ Working Capital)	7.16	8.75	-18%	
Net profit ratio (%) {Net profit/(loss) after tax / Total Income}	10.73%	-10.80%	-199%	Improves on account of profits earned during the year.
Return On Capital Employed (%) (Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed)	54.03%	-19.04%	-384%	Improves on account of profits earned during the year.
Return on investment (%) (Income on mutual funds, fixed deposit, FVTPL/ Average investments)	2.89%	0.53%	440%	Improves on account of interest income on fixed deposit and mutual funds earned during the year.

Note 41 : Disclosure required under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013
Included in loans and advances, loan to fellow subsidiary the particulars of which are disclosed in below as required by Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013:

(INR Lakhs)

Name of the Loanee	Rate of Interest	Due Date	Secured/ Unsecured	Purpose of Loan	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
HT Mobile Solution Limited	10.5% p.a. compounded annually	On or before 60 months from the date of disbursement.	Unsecured	To meet the Working capital requirements	200	-

For further details of loans and advances provided to related parties, refer note 5B & 27A.
Details of Investments made are given under note 5A.

Note 42 : Reclassification

1. Pursuant to amendment in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, effective from 1 April 2021, the Company has modified the classification of certain assets and liabilities. Comparative amounts in the notes to the financial statements were reclassified for consistency.

(INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Original	Reclassified	Difference
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
- Loans	1,445		(1,445)
- Others financial assets	-	1,445	1,445
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
- Loans	1	-	(1)
- Trade receivables	3,486	4,692	1,206
- Others financial assets	1,207	2	(1,205)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Others current liabilities	501	372	(129)
Contract liability	311	440	129

2. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has revised the presentation of certain notes to the financial statements for better presentation. Comparative amounts in the notes to the financial statements were reclassified for consistency.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For B S R and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 128901W)

David Jones
Partner
Membership No. 098113

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 23, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HT Digital Streams Limited

Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary

Dinesh Mittal
Director
(DIN: 00105769)

Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2022