

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 March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information .

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us , the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the 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 March 31, 2026, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is 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. The Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.



Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's 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 management.



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

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 sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable, 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 accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;



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- (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and serial number (vi) of paragraph (i) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure 2” to this report;
- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 37 (B) to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 39 (vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 39 (vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.



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- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, for certain sub-systems supporting revenue process, in the absence of Service Organization Controls (SOC) report covering the audit trail feature at the database level, we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature was enabled and operated throughout the year (refer note 42 to the financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years have been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Nikhil Aggarwal

per **Nikhil Aggarwal**

Partner

Membership Number: 504274

UDIN: 26504274PEAUVC8022

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2026



Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: HT Digital Streams Limited ("the Company")

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are 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's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks and financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has provided loans to companies as follows:

	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year - Holding Company	Rs 232 lakhs
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Holding Company	Rs 6,127 lakhs



During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

- (b) During the year terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company has granted loan during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to company which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) 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 to company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not made any investments and has not given any guarantees/ provided security during the year to which the provisions of section 186 apply. In respect of loan given by the Company, provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the services of the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:



Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Paid Under Protest (Rs in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of Certain Expenses	955	38	AY 2023-24	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)
CGST Act, 2017	Disallowance of Credit	224	12	FY 2019-20	Commissioner Appellate Authority
CGST Act, 2017	Under declaration of output tax in GSTR-9, Mismatch of GSTR - 01 with 09 and Disallowance of Credit	40	2	FY 2018-19	Commissioner Appellate Authority
CGST Act, 2017	Mismatch in GSTR 3B VS GSTR-2A	7	1	FY 2018-19	Commissioner Appellate Authority
Service Tax Act	Sale value disclosed in ('ITR') is higher than value as disclosed in Service tax returns	6,802	-	FY 2016-17	Patna High Court
Service Tax Act	Sale value disclosed in ('ITR') is higher than value as disclosed in Service tax returns	3,421	-	FY 2017-18	Patna High Court

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by auditors in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) (a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 40 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization 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 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) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 43 to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 43 to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Nikhil Aggarwal

per **Nikhil Aggarwal**

Partner

Membership Number: 504274

UDIN: 26504274PEAUVC8022



Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2026

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF HT DIGITAL STREAMS LIMITED**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of HT Digital Streams Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these 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.



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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Nikhil Aggarwal

per **Nikhil Aggarwal**

Partner

Membership Number: 504274

UDIN: 26504274PEAUVC8022

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2026



HT Digital Streams Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Notes	As at	As at
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
		INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
I ASSETS			
1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	1,443	1,662
(b) Capital work in progress	3	-	-
(c) Right - of - use assets	26	5,687	6,155
(d) Other intangible assets	4	191	249
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5A	10	10
(ii) Loans	5B	6,127	5,439
(iii) Other financial assets	5C	86	85
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	10	1,601	835
(g) Non-current tax assets (net)	6	742	208
Total Non- current assets		15,887	14,643
2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5A	3,418	2,863
(ii) Trade receivables	7A	9,031	8,158
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7B	962	151
(iv) Other bank balances other than (iii) above	7C	-	3
(v) Other financial assets	7C	1	-
(b) Contract assets	8	217	336
(c) Other current assets	9	412	527
Total current assets		14,041	12,038
TOTAL ASSETS		29,928	26,681
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	1,171	1,293
(b) Other equity	12	10,451	9,985
Total equity		11,622	11,278
2) Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	13	6,374	6,526
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14B	103	132
(b) Provisions	17	1,543	-
Total non- current liabilities		8,020	6,658
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	13	153	166
(ii) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14A	521	124
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14A	4,112	2,874
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14B	1,745	2,132
(b) Contract liabilities	15	1,831	1,462
(c) Other current liabilities	16	628	716
(d) Provisions	17	1,296	1,271
Total current liabilities		10,286	8,745
Total liabilities		18,306	15,403
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		29,928	26,681
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 101049W/E300004)

Nikhil Aggarwal
Nikhil Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 504274



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

Puneet Jain
Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Sonia Thakur
Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Sameer Singh
Sameer Singh
Director
(DIN: 08138465)

Sandeep Rao
Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026



HT Digital Streams Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2026 INR Lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2025 INR Lakhs
I Income			
a) Revenue from operations	18	48,754	44,157
b) Other Income	19	867	872
Total Income		49,621	45,029
II Expenses			
a) Employee benefits expense	20	23,245	21,614
b) Finance costs	21	691	618
c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	785	1,102
d) Other expenses	23	21,702	16,560
Total Expense		46,423	39,894
III Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		3,198	5,135
IV Exceptional items Gain/(Loss)	25	(1,588)	-
V Profit before tax (III+IV)		1,610	5,135
VI Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) [III+II(b+c)]		4,674	6,855
VII Tax expense			
Current tax charge	10	1,296	1,514
[Adjustment of current tax charge/(credit) related to earlier years of INR 127 lakhs (Previous year INR 152 lakhs)]			
Deferred tax (credit)	10	(872)	(207)
[Adjustment of deferred tax charge/(credit) related to earlier years of INR (127) lakhs (Previous year INR (152) lakhs)]			
Total tax expense		424	1,307
VIII Profit for the year (V-VII)		1,186	3,828
IX Other comprehensive Income	24		
<u>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>			
i) Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans		420	245
ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(106)	(62)
Other comprehensive income for the year		314	183
X Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)		1,500	4,011
XI Earnings per share (INR)			
Basic (Nominal value INR 10 each)	27	9.64	27.41
Diluted (Nominal value INR 10 each)	27	9.64	27.41
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 101049W/E300004)

Nikhil Aggarwal
Nikhil Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 504274



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

Puneet Jain
Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Sonia Thakur
Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Sameer Singh
Sameer Singh
Director
(DIN: 08138465)

Sandeep Rao
Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026



HT Digital Streams Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026 INR Lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2025 INR Lakhs
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax:	1,610	5,135
Adjustments for:		
Interest income from deposits and others	(489)	(500)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	785	1,102
(Reversal of provision)/Loss allowance for doubtful debts and advances	120	(8)
Interest expense	691	618
Finance income from debt instruments at FVTPL	(69)	(150)
Unclaimed balances/liabilities written back (net)	(218)	(195)
Unrealised exchange differences (net)	-	10
Write back of advance received from customer	(106)	(69)
(Reversal of Impairment)/Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(1)	1
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(5)
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes (exceptional item)	1,588	-
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	3,911	5,939
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade receivables	(992)	(993)
Decrease in current and non-current financial assets and other current and non-current assets	168	1,622
Increase in current and non-current financial liabilities and other current and non-current liabilities and provisions	2,320	1,266
Cash generated from operations	5,407	7,834
Income taxes refund/(paid) [net]	(1,830)	116
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	3,577	7,950
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	130	244
Fixed Deposits made	-	(3)
Fixed Deposits matured	3	-
Proceeds from sale of investments	11,714	9,456
Investment in mutual funds	(12,304)	(11,161)
Inter-corporate deposits given	(232)	(3,895)
Proceeds from receipt of inter-corporate deposits given	-	970
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment/ Intangible assets	-	5
Purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	(65)	(880)
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	(754)	(5,264)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Interest paid	(691)	(618)
Dividend Paid	(100)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(165)	(154)
Repayment on account of buy back of Equity shares	(1,056)	(2,272)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	(2,012)	(3,044)
Net Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (D= A+B+C)	811	(358)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	151	509
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (D+E)	962	151



HT Digital Streams Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026 INR Lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2025 INR Lakhs
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents as at end of the year		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks	-	-
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
- on current accounts	962	151
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per cash flow statement	962	151

Note : Refer note 26 for movement on lease liabilities reconciliation and right-of-use asset movement disclosure & note 43 for CSR expenditure disclosure.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 101049W/E300004)

Nikhil Aggarwal
Nikhil Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 504274



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

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Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Sonia Thakur
Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026

Sameer Singh
Sameer Singh
Director
(DIN: 08138465)

Sandeep Rao
Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)



HT Digital Streams Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

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 April 1, 2024	1,55,44,524	1,554
Changes in share capital during the year (refer note 35)	(26,19,315)	(262)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,29,25,209	1,293
Changes in share capital during the year (refer note 35)	(12,17,927)	(122)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1,17,07,282	1,171

B. Other Equity (Refer note 12)

Particulars	Securities premium reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	(INR Lakhs) Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	11,441	451	(3,906)	7,985
Profit for the year	-	-	3,828	3,828
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 35)	(2,272)	261	-	(2,011)
Items of other comprehensive income:				-
- Remeasurement gain on post-employment benefit obligation, Net of tax	-	-	183	183
Balance as at March 31, 2025	9,169	712	105	9,985
Profit for the year	-	-	1,186	1,186
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 35)	(1,056)	122	-	(934)
Items of other comprehensive income:				-
- Remeasurement gain on post-employment benefit obligation, Net of tax	-	-	314	314
Dividend (refer note 12A)	-	-	(100)	(100)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	8,113	834	1,505	10,451

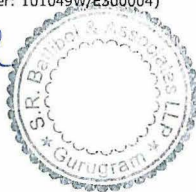
See accompanying notes to the financial statements.
In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration Number: 101049W/E300004)

Nikhil Aggarwal
Nikhil Aggarwal

Partner
Membership No. 504274



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

Puneet Jain
Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

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Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Sonia Thakur
Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 19, 2026

Sanjeev Singh
Sanjeev Singh
Director
(DIN: 08138465)

Sandeep Rao
Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)



1. Corporate information

HT Digital Streams Limited ("the Company" or "the subsidiary 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 Parent company").

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 28 and 28A.

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, 2026 are approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 19, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time), (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

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 are measured at fair value. The fair value of plan assets is deducted from present value of defined benefit obligation in determining deficit or surplus.
- Certain financial assets and liabilities are 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.



a) Current versus non- current classification

- 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.

A liability is current when:

- The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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.

Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (Note 32)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 32)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Note 32)



d) Revenue recognition and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control over services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company applies the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue.

The Company applies the practical expedient to not to disclose the amount of the remaining performance obligations for contracts with original expected duration of less than one year.

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 inventory and 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

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.

Contract liability

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-

- **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 contract liability. In case of contingent consideration, the revenue is recognised only when it is highly probable that significant revenue reversal will not occur.

- **Revenue from Syndication**

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

- **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 contract liability.

Revenue from multi-media content management services-

- **Revenue from Content Selling**

Revenue from Content Selling is recognized as and when the content is provided to the customer.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). 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 Group 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 other 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 in 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.

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

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 management has estimated, supported by technical assessment, the useful lives of certain plant and machinery as 3-6 years and office equipment as 2-5 years. These useful lives are lower than those indicated in schedule II.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their useful life or the lease term, unless the entity expects to use the assets beyond the lease term.

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 II 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.

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) 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.

i) 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 actuary 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.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long- term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long- term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the period end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where 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.

j) 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.

k) 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.

l) 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. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.



Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments 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 financial 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 instruments 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').

The net changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of pure debt instruments included within the FVTPL category fair value including interest income are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as "Finance income from financial 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 payables, and other payables

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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.

m) Share-based payments

Equity-settled transactions

The Parent Company operates equity-settled share-based payment plans under which equity instruments of the Parent Company are granted to employees/Directors of its subsidiary. In accordance with Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment, the Parent Company measures the services received from employees of subsidiary at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, determined at the grant date.

The fair value of the equity instruments is recognised as an intercompany payable over the vesting period, based on the Parent Company's estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest with a corresponding debit to employee benefit expense.

Since the subsidiary does not have an obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction by issuing equity instruments or paying cash to the employees, the arrangement is accounted for as an equity-settled share-based payment.

No subsequent adjustment is made to the grant-date fair value of the equity instruments granted, except for changes in estimates of the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No charge is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.



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 equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts 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.

r) Exceptional items

Items of income or expense which are non-recurring or outside of the ordinary course of business and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company are disclosed as exceptional items in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



s) Dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

t) Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its separate financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its separate financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

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 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.

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 29.

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

Share Based Payment

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 36

Volume discounts and pricing incentives

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the rateable allocation of the discounts/ incentives amount to each of the underlying revenue transaction that results in progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.



The areas involving critical judgements are as below:

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.

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 26.

2.4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.



(i) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The amendments does not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.



The amendment had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts of such nature.

(iv) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before March 31, 2026.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 3 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars						(INR Lakhs)
	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Lease Improvement	Total	Capital work in progress (refer note I below)
Cost						
As at April 1, 2024	943	61	-	-	1,004	1,018
Add : Additions during the year	5	253	190	1,317	1,765	747
Less : Disposals/ adjustments*	2	-	-	-	2	1,765
As at March 31, 2025	946	314	190	1,317	2,767	-
Add : Additions during the year	22	1	-	8	31	-
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	19	7	-	-	26	-
As at March 31, 2026	949	308	190	1,325	2,772	-
Accumulated depreciation/ Impairment						
As at April 1, 2024	806	23	-	-	829	-
Add : Charge for the year	86	48	19	125	278	-
Less : Disposals/ adjustments*	2	-	-	-	2	-
Add: Impairment charge (refer note II below)	1	-	-	-	1	-
As at March 31, 2025	891	71	19	125	1,105	-
Add : Charge for the year	48	51	19	133	251	-
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	19	7	-	-	26	-
Add: Reversal of Impairment (refer note II below)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-
As at March 31, 2026	919	115	38	258	1,329	-
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2026	30	193	152	1,067	1,443	-
As at March 31, 2025	55	243	171	1,192	1,662	-

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

I. Capital work in progress:

The Company accounts for capitalization of property, plant and equipment to the extent applicable through capital work in progress and therefore the movement in capital work-in-progress is the difference between closing and opening balance of capital work-in-progress as adjusted in additions to property, plant and equipment.

II. Additional information for which impairment loss has been recognized are as under:

- 1) Nature of asset :Plant and Machinery
- 2) Amount of (impairment reversal)/Impairment : INR (1) lakh (Previous Year: 1 lakh)
- 3) Reason of impairment reversal for year ended March 31, 2026: Recovery from sale
- 4) Reason of impairment for year ended March 31, 2025: On account of physical damage



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 4 : Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)		
	Website Development	Software Licenses	Total Intangible Assets
<u>Gross Carrying Amount</u>			
As at April 1, 2024	101	376	477
Add : Additions during the year	-	40	40
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	101	416	517
Add : Additions during the year	-	10	10
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	10	-	10
As at March 31, 2026	91	426	517
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>			
As at April 1, 2024	91	114	205
Add : Charge for the year	-	63	63
As at March 31, 2025	91	177	268
Add : Charge for the year	-	58	58
As at March 31, 2026	91	235	326
<u>Net Carrying Amount</u>			
As at March 31, 2026	-	191	191
As at March 31, 2025	10	239	249



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 5A : Investments

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investments at Fair Value through profit and loss		
Non-current		
Quoted		
Investments in mutual funds	3,418	2,863
Current		
Unquoted		
Investments in equity instruments	10	10
Total	3,428	2,873
Current	3,418	2,863
Non - Current	10	10
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	3,418	2,863
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	3,418	2,863
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	10	10

Note 5B : Loans (at amortised cost)

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Inter- corporate deposits given (refer note 28A, note 39 and note 41)	6,127	5,439
Total	6,127	5,439
Current	-	-
Non - Current	6,127	5,439

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	6,127	5,439
Loans Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total	6,127	5,439
Allowances for bad and doubtful loans	-	-
Net	6,127	5,439

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

Note 5C : Other non- current financial assets (at amortised cost)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Security deposits	86	85
Total	86	85

Note 6 : Non-current tax assets (net)

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (net)	742	208
Total Income tax assets	742	208
Non-Current	742	208
Current	-	-

Note 7A : Trade Receivables

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	6,527	5,850
Receivables from related parties (refer note 28A)	1,375	1,186
Unbilled receivable from related parties (refer note 28A)	1,423	1,355
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	(294)	(233)
Total	9,031	8,158
Current	9,031	8,158
Non - current	-	-

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured	9,325	8,391
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total	9,325	8,391
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	(294)	(233)
Net Trade receivable	9,031	8,158



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract asset:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	(INR Lakhs) March 31, 2025
As at 1 April	233	345
Written off during the year	(59)	(104)
(Reversal)/Provision for expected credit losses (net)	120	(8)
As at 31 March	294	233

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

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	1,423	5,671	1,653	217	197	107	27	9,295
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	30
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,423	5,671	1,653	217	197	108	56	9,325
Less: Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	-	2	1	93	62	83	53	294
Net Trade receivable	1,423	5,669	1,652	124	135	25	3	9,031

As at March 31, 2025

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	1,355	5,567	1,040	190	107	64	25	8,348
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	5	8	30	43
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,355	5,567	1,040	190	112	72	55	8,391
Less: Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	-	-	3	33	95	47	55	233
Net Trade receivable	1,355	5,567	1,037	157	17	25	-	8,158

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 28A.

Note 7B : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2026	(INR Lakhs) March 31, 2025
Balance with banks :		
- On current accounts	962	151
Total	962	151

Note 7C : Other bank balances

Particulars	March 31, 2026	(INR Lakhs) March 31, 2025
- Margin Money Deposit*	-	3
	-	3

*Pledged for issuing bank guarantee.

Note 7C : Other current financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2026	(INR Lakhs) March 31, 2025
Employee receivables	1	-
Total	1	-

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	March 31, 2026	(INR Lakhs) March 31, 2025
Loans (Note 5B)	6,127	5,439
Other non- current financial assets (Note 5C)	86	85
Trade receivables (Note 7A)	9,031	8,158
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7B)	962	151
Other Bank balances (Note 7C)	-	3
Other financial assets (Note 7C)	1	-
Total	16,207	13,836

Note 8 : Contract assets

Particulars	March 31, 2026	(INR Lakhs) March 31, 2025
Income accrued but not due	217	336
Total	217	336
Current	217	336
Non - Current	-	-

Amount billed during FY 2025-2026 from contract assets at the beginning of the year is INR 336 lakhs. Balance of INR 217 Lakhs as at March 31, 2026 pertains to current year transactions.

Note 9 : Other current assets

Particulars	March 31, 2026	(INR Lakhs) March 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses	301	266
Advances Given	81	240
Goods and service tax (GST) credit receivable	30	21
Total	412	527



HT Digital Streams Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****Note 10 : Income Tax**

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2026 are :

Statement of profit and loss :**Profit or loss section**

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax :		
Current tax charge	1,169	1,362
Adjustment of current tax charge related to earlier years	127	152
Deferred tax :		
Deferred tax credit	(745)	(55)
Adjustment of deferred tax credit related to earlier years	(127)	(152)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss	424	1,307

OCI section :

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income tax charge on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	106	62
Income tax charge to OCI	106	62

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before income tax	1,610	5,135
At India's domestic income tax rate of 25.17%	405	1,292
CSR expenditure	13	13
ESOP expenditure	-	1
Adjustments in respect of current income tax charge/(credit) of previous year	127	152
Adjustment of deferred tax charge/(credit) in respect of previous year	(127)	(152)
Others*	6	-
At the effective income tax rate	424	1,307
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	424	1,307

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

(a) Deferred tax assets comprises of:

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets		
Lease Liabilities	1,643	1,684
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	74	59
Differences in depreciation in block of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per tax books and financial books	11	3
Effect of expenditure debited to Statement of profit and loss in the current year/earlier years but allowed for tax purposes in following year	1,309	652
Gross deferred tax assets	3,037	2,398
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between tax base and book base on Investments	5	13
Right-of-use asset	1,431	1,549
Gross deferred tax liabilities	1,436	1,562
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,601	835



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
Deferred tax
Movement of Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit & Loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive Income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	59	15	-	74
Differences in depreciation in block of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per tax books and financial books	3	8	-	11
Effect of expenditure debited to Statement of profit and loss in the current year/earlier years but allowed for tax purposes in following year	652	763	(106)	1,309
Lease Liabilities	1,684	(41)	-	1,643
Gross deferred tax assets	2,398	745	(106)	3,037
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference between tax base and book base on Investments	14	(9)	-	5
Right-of-use asset	1,549	(118)	-	1,431
Gross deferred tax liabilities	1,563	(127)	-	1,436
Deferred tax assets (net)	835	872	(106)	1,601

Movement of Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit & Loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive Income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	87	(28)	-	59
Differences in depreciation in block of property, plant and equipment as per tax books and financial books	8	(5)	-	3
Effect of expenditure debited to Statement of profit and loss in the current year/earlier years but allowed for tax purposes in following year	504	209	(62)	652
Lease Liabilities	1,832	(148)	-	1,684
Gross deferred tax assets	2,431	29	(62)	2,398
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference between tax base and book base on Investments	7	7	-	14
Right-of-use asset	1,735	(186)	-	1,549
Gross deferred tax liabilities	1,742	(179)	-	1,563
Deferred tax assets (net)	690	207	(62)	835

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, 2026

Note 11 : Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	INR Lakhs
As at April 1, 2024	2,50,00,000	2,500
As at March 31, 2025	2,50,00,000	2,500
As at March 31, 2026	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. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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 April 1, 2024	1,55,44,524	1,554
Changes during the year (refer note 35)	(26,19,315)	(262)
As at March 31, 2025	1,29,25,209	1,293
Changes during the year (refer note 35)	(12,17,927)	(122)
As at March 31, 2026	1,17,07,282	1,171

Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	March 31, 2026		(INR Lakhs)	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,29,25,209	1,293	1,55,44,524	1,554
Shares bought back during the year (refer note 35)	(12,17,927)	(122)	(26,19,315)	(262)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,17,07,282	1,171	1,29,25,209	1,293

Shares held by holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Digicent Limited, the holding company		
1,17,07,282 (previous year 1,29,25,209) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	1,171	1,293

Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares bought back during the period (refer note 35)	(12,17,927)	(26,19,315)

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, 2025					
Digicent Limited, the holding company*	1,55,44,524	26,19,315	1,29,25,209	100%	17%
As at March 31, 2026					
Digicent Limited, the holding company*	1,29,25,209	12,17,927	1,17,07,282	100%	9%

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Digicent Limited, the holding company*	1,17,07,282	100%	1,29,25,209	100%

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



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 12 : Other equity

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Securities premium	8,113	9,169
Capital Redemption Reserve	834	712
Retained earnings	1,504	104
Total	10,451	9,985

Securities premium*

Particulars	INR Lakhs
As at April 1, 2024	11,441
Changes during the year (refer note 35)	(2,272)
As at March 31, 2025	9,169
Changes during the year (refer note 35)	(1,056)
As at March 31, 2026	8,113

* Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital Redemption Reserve*

Particulars	INR Lakhs
As at April 1, 2024	451
Changes during the year (refer note 35)	261
As at March 31, 2025	712
Changes during the year (refer note 35)	122
As at March 31, 2026	834

* On account of buy-back of equity shares

Retained earnings*

Particulars	INR Lakhs
As at April 1, 2024	(3,907)
Net Profit for the year	3,828
Items of gain of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurement gain on defined benefits obligation, net of tax	183
As at March 31, 2025	104
Net Profit for the year	1,186
Items of gain of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurement gain on defined benefits obligation, net of tax	314
Dividend (refer note 12A)	(100)
As at March 31, 2026	1,504

*Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note 12A : Distribution made

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Interim dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2026: INR 0.85 per share (March 31, 2025: INR Nil per share)	100	-
	100	-



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 13 : Lease liabilities

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Lease liabilities	6,527	6,692
Total	6,527	6,692
Current	153	166
Non-Current	6,374	6,526

Note 14A : Trade payables

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Amount payable to micro enterprise and small enterprises (A)	521	124
Other than micro enterprise and small enterprises (B)	4,112	2,874
Total (A+B)	4,633	2,998
Current	4,633	2,998
Non-Current	-	-
Amount payable to related parties (refer note 28A)	52	3

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31 2026								(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	-	485	36	-	-	-	521	
(ii) Others	2,590	473	976	10	26	37	4,112	
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2,590	958	1,012	10	26	37	4,633	

As at March 31 2025								(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	-	121	3	-	-	-	124	
(ii) Others	2,157	215	435	31	36	-	2,874	
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2,157	336	438	31	36	-	2,998	

Note 14B : Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)			
	Current		Non Current	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Employee payables	1,745	2,035	103	132
Creditors for capital purchases	-	97	-	-
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	1,745	2,132	103	132

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade payables (Note 14A)	4,633	2,998
Others (Note 14B)	1,848	2,264
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	6,481	5,262

Note 15 : Contract liabilities

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred Revenue and Advance from customers	1,831	1,462
Total	1,831	1,462
Current	1,831	1,462
Non Current	-	-

Reconciliation :

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance as at April 1	1,462	1,367
Add: Deferred during the year	1,722	1,153
Less: Revenue recognised from opening contract liability	(1,353)	(1,058)
Closing balance as at March 31	1,831	1,462

Note 16 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Goods and service tax (GST) payable	156	283
Other statutory dues	472	426
Other Current Liability	-	7
Total	628	716

Note 17 : Provisions

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for leave encashment (refer Note 29)	318	25
Provision for gratuity (refer Note 29)	2,521	1,246
Total	2,839	1,271
Current	1,296	1,271
Non-Current	1,543	-



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 18 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sale of services		
- Revenue from digital services	33,180	28,630
- Revenue from multi-media content management services (refer note 28A)	15,468	15,458
Other operating revenues		
-Other Operating Miscellaneous income	106	69
Total	48,754	44,157

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contract price	49,392	45,009
Discounts and Incentives	(638)	(852)
Revenue Recognised	48,754	44,157

For contract balances refer note 15

Note 19 : Other income

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest income on effective interest rate (EIR) method		
- Loan to related party (refer note 27A)	482	289
- Other	7	40
Other Interest income:		
- Income tax refund	-	171
Other non - operating income		
Finance income from debt instruments at FVTPL*	69	150
Unclaimed balances/liabilities written back (net)	218	195
Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	1	-
Exchange differences (net)	83	12
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	5
Reversal of loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables (refer note 23 below)	-	8
Miscellaneous income	7	2
Total	867	872

*Gain on account of fair value movement (refer note 2.2 (m) Debt instruments at FVTPL)

Note 20 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	21,517	20,506
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 29)	698	687
Gratuity expense (refer note 29)	403	340
Employee stock option scheme (refer note 36)	563	2
Workmen and Staff welfare expenses	64	79
Total	23,245	21,614

Note 21 : Finance costs

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on debts and borrowings measured at amortised cost	8	2
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 26)	595	616
Interest on Income Tax*	88	-
Total	691	618

*This represents a return of excess interest on an income tax refund received in the previous financial year pursuant to the Assessment Order dated 14th March, 2026.

Note 22 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment assets (refer note 3)	251	278
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 26)	476	761
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	58	63
Total	785	1,102



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 23 : Other expenses

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
News service and dispatches	9,466	5,638
Power and fuel	179	193
Advertising and sales promotion	3,115	1,818
Rent (refer note 26)	279	726
Rates and taxes	25	10
Insurance	204	212
Repairs and maintenance:		
-Plant and machinery	15	10
-Building	3	-
-Others	4	-
Travelling and conveyance	2,055	1,989
Payment to auditor (refer note I)	43	31
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances (refer note II)	120	-
Legal and professional fees	1,989	1,985
Impairment of property plant and equipment	-	1
IT Expenses	2,797	2,729
Expense under cost contribution arrangement (refer note 28A)	742	510
CSR Expenditure (refer note 43)	53	51
Miscellaneous expenses	613	657
Total	21,702	16,560

Note I : Payment to auditors

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
As auditor :		
- Audit fee	33	24
In other capacities :		
- Certification fees	5	5
- Reimbursement of expenses	5	2
Total	43	31

Note II: Allowances for doubtful receivables and advances:

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance of provision for doubtful receivables and advances	233	345
(Reversal of provision)/Provisions created	120	(8)
Bad debt written off	(59)	(104)
Closing balance of provision for doubtful receivables and advances	294	233



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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, 2026

		(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	Retained earnings	Total	
Re- measurement gain on defined benefit plans	420	420	
Income tax effect	(106)	(106)	
Total	314	314	

During the year ended March 31, 2025

		(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	Retained earnings	Total	
Re- measurement gain on defined benefit plans	245	245	
Income tax effect	(62)	(62)	
Total	183	183	

Note 25 : Exceptional Items

		(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes (refer note below)	1,588	-	
Total	1,588	-	

Note

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes on the basis of the best understanding of the new regulations. Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented such incremental impact under Exceptional Items in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. The incremental impact consists of gratuity of INR 1,445 Lakhs and long-term compensated absences of INR 143 Lakhs. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effects on the basis of such developments as needed.



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 26: 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 April 1, 2024		6,895
Additions to right-of-use assets		21
Depreciation charge for the year		(761)
Balance at March 31, 2025		6,155
Additions to right-of-use assets		8
Depreciation charge for the year		(476)
Balance at March 31, 2026		5,687

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

		(INR Lakhs)
Particulars	Amount	
Balance at April 1, 2024		6,846
Accretion of interest		616
Payments (considered below for cash flow)		(154)
Payments- interest		(616)
Balance at March 31, 2025		6,692
Accretion of interest		595
Payments (considered below for cash flow)		(165)
Payments- interest		(595)
Balance at March 31, 2026		6,527
Current		153
Non- Current		6,374
Balance at March 31, 2025		6,692
Current		166
Non- Current		6,526

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 31.

iii) Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:

		(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	
Interest on lease liabilities	595	616	
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	476	761	
Expenses relating to short-term leases	279	726	

iv) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

		(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	
Total cash outflow for leases	165	154	

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (refer Note 2.3).



HT Digital Streams Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****Note 27: 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. As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, 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, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit for the year after tax (INR Lakhs)	1,186	3,828
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings (INR Lakhs)	1,186	3,828
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (no's in Lakhs)	123.01	139.66
Earnings per share		
Basic EPS (INR)	9.64	27.41
Diluted EPS (INR)	9.64	27.41

There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of approval of these financial statements



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 28 : 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 Next Radio Limited

Earthstone Holding (Two) Private Limited (formerly known as Earthstone Holding (Two) Limited) is the holding Company of The Hindustan Times Limited .

The Hindustan Times Limited (HTL) does not hold any direct investment in the Company.

ii) Transactions with related parties

Refer Note 28A

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 and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the similar transactions entered into by the Company with the other non-related parties. Such transactions generally include payment terms within 30 to 90 days from the date of invoice. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free (other than Inter-corporate Deposit taken) and settlement occurs in cash.



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 28A : Related party transactions

Particulars	Holding Company/ Parent Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Transactions during the year with related parties						
REVENUE TRANSACTIONS						
Sale of Stores & Spares Material						
Jobwork Revenue						
Digital services	-	-	520	672	520	672
Commission & collection charges received	-	-	1	-	1	-
Content license fees income	-	-	-	19	-	19
Multi-media content management services	-	-	15,468	15,458	15,468	15,458
Share of revenue received on Joint Sale	-	-	24	34	24	34
Interest income on inter corporate deposit	482	259	-	29	482	288
Advertisement expenses	-	-	884	601	884	601
Content license fees expenses	-	-	22	56	22	56
Share of revenue given on joint sale	-	-	298	88	298	88
Infrastructure support services	-	-	25	650	25	650
Treasury & management support services	-	-	346	311	346	311
Rent & maintenance	-	440	-	-	-	440
Expense under cost contribution arrangement	-	-	742	510	742	510
Share based payment expense (Refer note 36)	563	2		-	563	2
OTHERS						
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company by parties	1	1	54	104	55	105
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the party by Company		15	195	235	195	250
Security deposit paid-Received back	-	1,687	-	-	-	1,687
Repayment on account of buy back of Equity shares	-	2,272	-	-	-	2,272
Inter corporate deposits given by the Company	232	3,125	-	770	232	3,895
Inter Corporate deposits repaid by the Company	-	-	-	970	-	970
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS						
Purchase of Tangible/ Intangible Fixed Assets by Company	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sale of Fixed Assets by Company	-	-	-	1	-	1
BALANCE OUTSTANDING						
Trade receivables	-	-	2,798	2,541	2,798	2,541
Trade payables including other payables	52	2	-	1	52	3
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter corporate deposits given & interest accrued on it	6,127	5,439	-	-	6,127	5,439

Note A : The amounts above do not include GST component.



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 29 : Employee Benefits

A. Defined Benefits Plan: Gratuity

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Gratuity	2,521	1,246
Total	2,521	1,246
Current	2,521	1,246
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 (HMLV) 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 HMLV 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 HMLV Gratuity Trust as appearing in HTDSL Employees Gratuity Trust Financial Statements represent plan assets for HTDSL. The return generated by HTML and HMLV 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 HMLV Gratuity Trust.

The board of directors of HTDSL has passed the resolution on March 2, 2021 to dissolve the HTDSL Employees Gratuity Trust with effect from March 15, 2021. As part of settlement, confirmation letter has been obtained from trustees of HTML and HMLV Gratuity Trust stating that-

- Amount recoverable from HTML and HMLV Gratuity Trust will represent plan assets for HTDSL
- The return generated by HTML and HMLV Gratuity Trust will be shared with HTDSL on proportionate basis in proportion to share of HTDSL in total plan assets of HTML and HMLV 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:

Gratuity Plan

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2026 :

Present value of Obligation

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026 Present value of Obligation	March 31, 2025 Present value of Obligation
Opening balance	1,515	1,473
Current service cost	295	253
Interest expense or cost	126	105
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	4	(69)
- change in financial assumptions	(415)	31
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs. assumptions)	(22)	(209)
Past Service Cost	1,445	
Benefits paid	(153)	(63)
Transfer In/(Out)*	1	(7)
Total	2,796	1,515

*In relation to transfer of employees from/to fellow subsidiary.

Fair Value of Plan Assets

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026 Present value of Obligation	March 31, 2025 Present value of Obligation
Opening balance	269	249
Investment income	18	18
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest (income)/expenses	(12)	2
Total	275	269

Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets and defined benefit obligation

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	275	269
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	2,796	1,515
Amount recognised in provisions (refer note 17)	2,521	1,246



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Net benefit expense (recognised in profit or loss)		(INR Lakhs)
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current service cost	295	253
Interest expense or cost	126	105
Investment income	(18)	(18)
Net benefit expense	403	340

Exceptional Loss (recognised in profit or loss)		(INR Lakhs)
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Past service cost	1,445	-

Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans (recognised in other comprehensive income)		(INR Lakhs)
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	(4)	69
- change in financial assumptions	415	(31)
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	22	209
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expenses	(12)	(2)
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	420	245

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

Particulars		India gratuity Plan	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
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, 2026	March 31, 2025
	%	%
Discount rate	6.20%	6.80%
Salary growth rate	0.00% for first year, and 5.50% thereafter	10.00%
Withdrawal rate		
Up to 30 years	19.00%	17.00%
31 - 44 years	19.00%	17.00%
Above 44 years	19.00%	17.00%
Mortality Rate	100% IALM 2012-14	100% IALM 2012-14

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2026 is as shown below:

Particulars		(INR Lakhs)
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation (Base)	2,796	1,515

Impact on defined benefit obligation

Particulars		March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025		(INR Lakhs)
Assumptions	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase		
Discount Rate (-/+ 1%)	82	(77)	85	(78)		
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 1%)	(80)	83	(76)	82		
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50%)	17	(23)	181	(97)		
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)*	-	-	-	-		

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

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:

Particulars		March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025		(INR Lakhs)
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting year)		978		240		
Between 2 and 5 years		1,733		829		
Between 6 and 10 years		417		663		
Beyond 10 years		274		593		
Total expected payments		3,402		2,325		



HT Digital Streams Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

Average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Weighted Average duration	3 years	5 years

B. Defined Contribution Plan

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contribution to Provident funds		
Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	698	687

C. Leave Encashment (unfunded)

The Company recognises the leave encashment expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on actuarial valuation.

The expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Leave encashment liability at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Liability at the beginning of the year	25	28
Benefits paid during the year	(2)	(3)
Past service cost (Exceptional Loss recognised in profit and loss)	143	-
Expense for current service (recognised under "Salaries, wages and bonus" in profit and loss)	152	-
Liability at the end of the year	318	25



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 30 : Segment Information

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (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 20,297 lakhs and INR 25,254 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

Note 31: Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The companies senior management oversees the management of these risks. The companies senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the companies senior management that the Companies financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Companies policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(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: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(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 long-term 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.

Particulars	Outstanding balances		Change in foreign currency rate		Effect on Loss before tax	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(INR Lakhs)						
Change in USD rate						
Trade receivables	1.110	1.564	+/(-) 1%	+/(-) 1%	11	16

(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. Sensitivity analyses of these investments have been provided in Note 31 on Fair Values.

(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), other financial assets, bank deposits and other financial investments.

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 trade receivables and other financial assets disclosed in Note 7A, Note 5C 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.

The Company based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure of the Company's trade receivables and unbilled revenue using provision matrix:

Expected credit loss for trade receivables and unbilled revenue as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross carrying amount	1,423	5,671	1,653	217	197	108	56	9,325
Expected credit loss rate (in %)	-	0%	0%	43%	32%	77%	94%	
Expected credit losses (simplified approach for loss allowance provision)	-	2	1	93	62	83	53	294
Net carrying amount	1,423	5,669	1,652	124	135	25	3	9,031

Expected credit loss for trade receivables and unbilled revenue as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross carrying amount	1,355	5,567	1,040	190	112	72	55	8,391
Expected credit loss rate (in %)	0%	0%	0%	17%	85%	66%	100%	
Expected credit losses (simplified approach for loss allowance provision)	-	-	3	33	95	47	55	233
Net carrying amount	1,355	5,567	1,037	157	16	25	-	8,158

Refer Note 7A for movement in expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables.

Financial investments and bank 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. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of financial investment and bank deposits disclosed in Note 5A, Note 7B and Note 7C. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity mechanism.

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

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual maturity				(INR Lakhs)
Particulars	With in 1 year		More than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2026				
Lease liabilities	734		10,627	11,361
Trade payables (refer note 14A)	4,633		-	4,633
Other financial liabilities (refer note 14B)	1,745		-	1,745
As at March 31, 2025				
Lease liabilities	760		11,361	12,121
Trade payables (refer note 14A)	2,998		-	2,998
Other financial liabilities (refer note 14B)	2,132		-	2,132

The Company has positive working capital position and positive Net Assets position as on March 31, 2026 and as on March 31, 2025. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 32 : Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair value		Fair value mechanism Hierarchy level
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	
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)	3,418	2,863	3,418	2,863	Level 1***
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Financial assets- loan (refer note 5B)	6,127	5,439	-	-	
Security deposits given (non current) (refer note 5C)	86	85	-	-	

Financial liabilities for measured at amortised cost

Employee payables (non current) (refer note 14B)	103	132	-	-	
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*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, 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:

***Investments in quoted mutual funds being valued at Net Asset Value.

Note 33 : 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 return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The entire source of funding is through equity.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 34: Based on the information available with the Company, Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Principal amount	521	140
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.	-	-

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

Note 35 :

During the year ended March 31, 2026, HT Digital Streams Limited (HTDSL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Digicent Limited (DGCL), has carried out buy back of its 12.18 Lakhs fully paid up equity shares of INR 10 each held by DGCL [representing 9.42% of total equity share capital (in number) of HTDSL], at a price of INR 86.75 per equity share. Impact of the buy-back has been considered in Company's standalone 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 DGCL.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, HT Digital Streams Limited (HTDSL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Digicent Limited (DGCL), has carried out buy back of its 26.19 lacs fully paid up equity shares of INR 10 each held by DGCL [representing 17% of total equity share capital (in number) of HTDSL], at a price of INR 86.75 per equity share. Impact of the buy-back has been considered in Company'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 DGCL.



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
Note 36 : Share-based payments

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee benefits) Regulations, 2014 and Ind AS 102 Share-based Payment, the scheme detailed below is managed and administered, compensation benefits in respect of the scheme is assessed and accounted by the company . To have an understanding of the scheme, relevant disclosures are given below.

I. Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) granted by Digicontent Limited (Parent entity) to Eligible Employees of HT Digital Streams Limited (Wholly owned Subsidiary) under "Digicontent Limited - Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2025" ("RSU Scheme - 2025")

This Digicontent Limited Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2025 (hereinafter referred to as "RSU 2025" or "the Plan") has been formulated and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) on 16th January, 2025, of Digicontent Limited (DCL) and approved by the Board of Directors of Digicontent Limited on 16th January, 2025. The Plan was approved by the Shareholders of Digicontent Limited by way of Postal Ballot on 24th February, 2025. Subsequently in July 2025, the Plan was amended for increasing the pool of Restricted Stock Units.

A1. Details of Options granted as on March 31, 2026 are given below:

Type of Arrangement	Date of Grant	Number of options granted	Fair Value on the date of Grant (INR)	Vesting conditions	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	Method of Settlement
Restricted Stock Unit*	March 27, 2025	5,00,000	39.42	1. 50% 12 months from the date of grant. 2. 50% 23 months 3 Days from the date of grant.	7.46	Equity
Restricted Stock Unit*	May 5, 2025	20,00,000	35.58	25% of the grant will vest in 12 months from the grant date, next 25% will vest in 21 months and 24 days from the grant date, next 25% will vest in 33 months and 25 days and remaining 25% will vest in 45 month and 24 days from the grant date.	8.74	Equity
Restricted Stock Unit*	July 25, 2025	409000**	42.95	1. 15% 12 months from the date of grant. 2. 15% 24 months from the date of grant. 3. 30% 36 months from the date of grant. 4. 40% 48 months from the date of grant.	8.82	Equity

*Options granted are exercisable within a period of 7 years from the dates of each vesting date as per the Scheme.

**Vesting of awards is contingent upon the achievement of specific performance metrics linked to the business performance of HT Digital Streams Limited (wholly owned subsidiary).

A2. Details of Options granted as on March 31, 2025 are given below:

Type of Arrangement	Date of Grant	Number of options granted	Fair Value on the date of Grant (INR)	Vesting conditions	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	Method of Settlement
Restricted Stock Unit*	March 27, 2025	5,00,000	39.42	1. 50% 12 months from the date of grant. 2. 50% 23 months 3 Days from the date of grant.	8.46	Equity

*Options granted are exercisable within a period of 7 years from the dates of each vesting date as per the Scheme.

B. Summary of activity under the plans is given below :
In relation to Restricted Stock Units granted on March 27, 2025-

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price(INR)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price(INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,00,000	2.00	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	5,00,000	2.00
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	5,00,000	2	5,00,000	2.00
Exercisable at the end of the period	2,50,000	2	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	7.46		8.46	
Weighted Average fair value option granted during the year*	-		39.42	



HT Digital Streams Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

In relation to Restricted Stock Units granted on May 5, 2025-

	March 31, 2026	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price(INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Granted during the year	20,00,000	2.00
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	20,00,000	2
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)		8.74
Weighted Average fair value option granted*		35.58

In relation to Restricted Stock Units granted on July 25, 2025-

	March 31, 2026	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price(INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Granted during the year	4,09,000	2.00
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	4,09,000	2.00
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)		8.82
Weighted Average fair value option granted*		42.95

* Fair value is calculated as per the Black Scholes Options Pricing Model.

Assumptions used in Black Scholes Option Pricing Model are as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025
	May 5, 2025	July 25, 2025	March 27, 2025
Date of Grant			
Stock price (Rs)	37.02	44.4	40.9
Volatility**	68.81%	63.21%	68.86%
Risk free rate	6.17%	6.14%	6.58%
Exercise Price (Rs)	2	2	2
Expected Life of Option (In Years)	4.75	4.975	4.25
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fair Value (Rs)	35.58	42.95	39.42

** Volatility is a measure of the amount by which a price has fluctuated or is expected to fluctuate during a period. The measure of volatility used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model is the annualized standard deviation of the continuously compounded rates of return on the stock over a period of time.

C1. The details of exercise price for stock options outstanding at the end of the year ended March 31, 2026:

A stock option gives an employee, the right to purchase equity shares of DCL at a fixed price within a specific period of time. The details of exercise price for stock options outstanding at the end of the year are as under:

Exercise prices	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	Weighted average exercise price (INR)
INR 2	5,00,000	7.46	2
INR 2	20,00,000	8.74	2
INR 2	4,09,000	8.82	2

C2. The details of exercise price for stock options outstanding at the end of the year ended March 31, 2025:

A stock option gives an employee, the right to purchase equity shares of DCL at a fixed price within a specific period of time. The details of exercise price for stock options outstanding at the end of the year are as under:

Exercise prices	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	Weighted average exercise price (INR)
INR 2	5,00,000	8.46	2

The employee compensation cost (accounting charge for the year) during the year calculated using the fair value of stock options is INR 563 Lakhs (March 31, 2025: INR 2 Lakhs).



Note 37: Commitments and contingencies

A. Commitments

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts on capital account pending to be executed (Net of advances INR Nil (As at March 31, 2025: INR Nil lakhs)	9	17

B. Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has certain disputes pending under the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Service Tax and the Income Tax laws, which are not acknowledged as debt, as the management believes the likelihood of an outflow of resources is not probable at this stage. Details are as under:

(a) Financial Year 2016–17 (Patna):

The Services Tax authorities have raised demands aggregating to INR 6,802 lacs for the financial year 2016–17 during the year ended March 31, 2025. Based on management's assessment and legal advice, the Company is confident that no provision is required in the financial statements as at March 31, 2026.

(Previous year: INR 6,802 Lakhs)

(b) Financial Year 2017–18 (Patna):

The Services Tax authorities have raised demands aggregating to INR 3,421 lacs for the financial year 2017–18 during the year ended March 31, 2025. Based on management's assessment and legal advice, the Company is confident that no provision is required in the financial statements as at March 31, 2026.

(Previous year: INR 3,421 Lakhs)

(c) Financial Year 2018–19 (Delhi & Uttar Pradesh):

The Goods and Services Tax authorities have raised demands aggregating to INR 47 lacs for the financial year 2018–19 during the year ended March 31, 2025. Out of the total demand, the Company has paid INR 3 lacs under protest. Based on management's assessment and legal advice, the Company is confident that no provision is required in the financial statements as at March 31, 2026.

(Previous year: INR 47 Lakhs)

(d) Financial Year 2019–20 (Delhi):

The Goods and Services Tax authorities have raised demands aggregating to INR 224 lacs for the financial year 2019–20 during the year ended March 31, 2025. Out of the total demand, the company has paid INR 12 lacs under protest. Based on management's assessment and current status of the matter, no provision is considered necessary in the financial statements as at March 31, 2026.

(Previous year: INR 224 Lakhs)

(f) Financial Year 2022–23

The Company received a demand of INR 955 lacs under section 115QA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, in respect of buyback of shares carried out during the financial year 2022–23 (Assessment Year 2023–24) during the year ended March 31, 2025. Against the said demand, the Company has paid INR 38 lacs under protest.

The Company is in the process of filing an appeal against the said demand. Based on legal advice and management's assessment, the Company is confident of a favorable outcome. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the financial statements as at March 31, 2026.

(Previous year: INR 955 Lakhs)

Note 38: Standards issued but not yet effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. The new and amended standards that are notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt these new and amended standards, when they become effective.

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants and Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period

Ind AS 10 has been amended to remove the previous treatment under which a lender's post-reporting-date waiver—granted before the financial statements were approved for issue—of a breach of a material covenant in a long-term loan arrangement that occurred on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand at the reporting date, was regarded as an adjusting event.

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2026, any breach of a covenant—whether material or immaterial—occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8

Note 39 : 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:

- 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.

(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:

- 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.

(viii) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(ix) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(x) For the year ended March 31, 2026: The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 does not have any entity which is Core Investment Company (CIC).

For the year ended March 31, 2025: The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 does not have more than one CIC (the same is not required to be registered with RBI as not being Systemically Important CIC).

(xi) The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(xiii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(xiv) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current and previous financial year.

(xv) All the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the Company's name and there are no issues with respect to the title deeds of such immovable properties.



Note 40 : Ratios

Ratios	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variation	Remarks
Current ratio (in times) (Current assets / Current liabilities)	1.36	1.38	-1%	
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) (EBIT i.e EBITDA - Depreciation and amortization expense)/(Debt Service i.e Debt payable within one year + Interest on debt)	481	2,877	-83%	Mainly due to decrease in EBIT by 32% and increase in Debt service by 304% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Return on Equity Ratio (%) (Profit After Tax[PAT]/Average shareholder equity)	10.36%	37.25%	-72%	Mainly due to decrease in PAT by 69% and increase in Average shareholder's equity by 11% in the current year as compared to the previous 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)	5.67	5.76	-2%	
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times) (Other expenses* / Average trade payables) *Excluding allowance for doubtful debts and advances and advances written off	5.62	5.97	-6%	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times) (Operating Revenue from operations/ Working Capital)	13.17	13.41	-2%	
Net profit ratio (%) {Net profit after tax[PAT] / Total Income}	2.39%	8.50%	-72%	Mainly due to decrease in PAT by 69% and increase in Total Income by 10% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Return On Capital Employed (%) (Earnings Before Interest and Tax i.e EBIT / Capital Employed)	34.02%	52.16%	-35%	Mainly due to decrease in EBIT by 32% and increase in capital employed by 4% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Return on investment (%) (Income from investments/ Average investments)	2.19%	7.70%	-72%	Mainly due to increase in average investments by 62% and decrease in income from investments by 54% in the current year as compared to the previous 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:

Name of the Loanee	Rate of Interest	Secured/ Unsecured	Purpose of Loan	(INR Lakhs)	
				March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Digicontent Limited	1 year MIBOR + 435 bps with annual reset and compounded annually	Unsecured	To meet the Working capital requirements & to repay borrowings	6,127	5,439

For further details of loans and advances provided to related parties, refer note 5B & 28A.
Details of Investments made are given under note 5A.

Note 42 : The Company has used accounting software – SAP for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, the Company is using Salesforce and Zoho sub-systems for maintaining and processing of revenue records which is operated by third party software service provider, whose independent auditor has not covered the testing off audit trail at database level in its SOC Type II report.

Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years have been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those prior years.



HT Digital Streams Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****Note 43: Details of CSR expenditure**

Pursuant to the applicability of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company has made the requisite expenditure towards CSR as per details below :

Particulars	(INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	53	51
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	53	51
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	53	51
(d) Amount carried forward from previous year for setting off in the current year	-	-
(e) Excess amount spend during the year carried forward to subsequent year	-	-

(f) Details of amount spent:

During the year ended March 31, 2026:

CSR Project or activity identified	Amount spent/ contributed on the projects or programs (INR Lakhs)	Amount spent : Direct or through implementing agency
Healthy Hindustan - Preventive Health Camps	45	Direct contribution
Promoting Child Education	8	Indirect contribution
Total	53	

During the year ended March 31, 2025:

CSR Project or activity identified	Amount spent/ contributed on the projects or programs (INR Lakhs)	Amount spent : Direct or through implementing agency
Healthy Hindustan - Preventive Health Camps	45	Direct contribution
Initiative to build environmental sustainability	6	Direct contribution
Total	51	

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

(ICAI Firm registration Number: 101049W/E300004)

Nikhil Aggarwal
Nikhil Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 504274

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

Puneet Jain
Puneet Jain
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Ajay Sivaraman Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Sonia Thakur
Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Sameer Singh
Sameer Singh
Director
(DIN: 08138465)

Sandeep Rao
Sandeep Rao
Director
(DIN: 08711910)

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2026

