S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

67, Institutional Area
Sector 44, Gurugram - 122 003
Haryana, India

Tel: +91 124 681 6000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, 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, 2025, its loss 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 Director's 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 do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

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Responsibility of 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.

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

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.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, included in these financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on May 8, 2024.

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 account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the 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, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(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 these 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, 2025;

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

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

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

iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 37 (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, other than as disclosed in the note 37 (vii) to the standalone 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. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

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, except that the audit trail feature was enabled at database level from June 1, 2024. Further, for certain sub-systems supporting revenue process, in the absence of Service Organization Controls (SOC) report covering the audit trail feature at a database level, we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature was enabled and operated throughout the year (refer note 39 to 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 year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective year.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 096766
UDIN: 25096766BMIOIT2177
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: May 20, 2025

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph (1) of report on the other legal & regulatory requirement of our report of even date

Re: Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited ("the Company")

i. (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(a)(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 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 or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.

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 not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 products/services of the Company.

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vii. a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases of provident fund and professional tax.

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. The provision relating to excise duty and custom duty are not applicable to the Company.

b) There are no dues of income tax, goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

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 has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and 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 cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us 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. 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) to 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 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. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. (a) The Company has implemented internal audit system on a voluntary basis which is commensurate with the size of the Company and nature of its business though it is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(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.

(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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Group does not have more than one CIC as 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 incurred cash losses amounting to INR 1,563 lakhs in the current year and amounting to INR 354 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.

xviii. The previous statutory auditors of the Company have resigned during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 40 to the financial statements, the 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 and considering the Company's current liabilities exceeds the current assets by INR 564 lakhs, the Company has obtained the letter of financial support from the Holding Company, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe 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, further state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company and our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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xx. The Company is not required to spend on corporate social responsibility activities under the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause xx(a) and xx(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 096766
UDIN: 25096766BMIOIT2177
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: May 20, 2025

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MOSAIC MEDIA VENTURES PRIVATE LIMTED

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 Mosaic Media Ventures Private ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 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. 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, 2025, 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 & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 096766
UDIN: 25096766BMIOIT2177
Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: May 20, 2025

Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025 INR Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 INR Lakhs
I ASSETS			
1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	51	22
(b) Intangible assets	4	-	-
(c) Non current tax assets (net)	6	106	112
Total Non- current assets		**157**	**134**
2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	586	532
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	19
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above*	9	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	5	7	-
(b) Other current assets	10	183	104
Total current assets		**776**	**655**
TOTAL ASSETS		**933**	**789**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	17	9
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature*	11A	-	-
(c) Other equity	12	(1,303)	(1,172)
Total equity		**(1,286)**	**(1,163)**
2) Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	609	657
(ii)Other financial liabilities	15	-	29
(b) Contract Liabilities	16	224	128
(c) Provisions	17	46	50
Total non- current liabilities		**879**	**864**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payable			
(a)Total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	5	6
(b)Total outstanding dues of creditors other than of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	326	284
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	166	169
(b) Contract liabilities	16	737	549
(c) Provisions	17	16	35
(d) Other current liabilities	18	90	45
Total current liabilities		**1,340**	**1,088**
Total liabilities		**2,219**	**1,952**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**933**	**789**
Summary of Material accounting policies	2		

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

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

Vishal Sharma

Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766

Date: May 20, 2025
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited

Piyush Gupta
Director
(DIN 03155591)

Samudra Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN 02797819)

Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025 INR Lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2024 INR Lakhs
I	**Income**			
a)	Revenue from operations	19	2,676	2,891
b)	Other income	20	35	6
	Total Income		**2,711**	**2,897**
II	**Expenses**			
a)	Employee benefits expense	21	2,476	1,682
b)	Finance costs	22	175	158
c)	Depreciation and amortization expense	23	26	14
d)	Other expenses	24	1,663	1,517
	Total Expenses		**4,340**	**3,371**
III	**Loss before exceptional items and tax from operations(I-II)**		**(1,629)**	**(474)**
IV	**Exceptional items**		-	-
V	**Loss before tax (III+IV)**		**(1,629)**	**(474)**
VI	**Loss before finance costs, tax, depreciation and amortization expense (EBITDA) and exceptional items [III+II(b)+II(c)]**		**(1,428)**	**(302)**
VII	**Tax expense**			
	Current tax	30	-	-
	Deferred tax	30	-	-
	Total tax expense		-	-
VIII	**Loss after tax (V-VII)**		**(1,629)**	**(474)**
IX	**Other Comprehensive Income**	25		
	Items that will not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans		5	5
	Income tax effect	30	-	-
			5	**5**
	Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax		**5**	**5**
X	**Total Comprehensive Loss, net of tax (VIII+IX)**		**(1,624)**	**(469)**
	Loss per share	26		
	Basic & Diluted		(1,325.45)	(531.46)
	(Nominal value of share INR 10 each)			
	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 & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766

Date: May 20, 2025
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited

Piyush Gupta
Director
(DIN 03155591)

Samudra Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN 02797819)

Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities :		
Loss before tax :	(1,629)	(474)
Adjustment for :		
Depreciation and amortization expense	26	14
Write back of advance received from customers	(25)	-
Allowances for doubtful receivables and advances	11	49
Interest cost on inter corporate deposits & Others	103	66
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of Property plant and equipment	1	(1)
Loss on sale of property plant and equipment	1	-
Unclaimed balances/liabilities written back (net)*	(20)	-
Interest income from deposits and others	(7)	(5)
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	**(1,539)**	**(351)**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade receivables	(66)	(223)
Decrease/(Increase) in other receivables	(86)	41
(Decrease)/Increase in current and non-current financial liabilities and other current and non-current liabilities and provisions	389	(53)
Decrease in provisions	(23)	(23)
Cash used in operations	**(1,325)**	**(609)**
Income tax (paid)/ refund (net)	7	(19)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(1,318)**	**(628)**
Cash flow from investing activities :		
Purchase of property plant and equipment and intangible asset	(58)	-
Sale of property plant and equipment	1	-
Deposits made*	-	-
Investment made	(750)	-
Investment redeemed	757	-
Interest received	-	5
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (B)	**(50)**	**5**
Cash flow from financing activities :		
Proceeds from borrowings	220	585
Repayment of borrowings	(315)	(234)
Interest paid on borrowings	(56)	(8)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (including securities premium)	1,500	200
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)	**1,349**	**543**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (D= A+B+C)	**(19)**	**(80)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	19	99
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (D+E)	**-**	**19**
Components of cash & cash equivalents as at end of the year		
Cash in hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	-	19
- on deposit accounts	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	**-**	**19**

Summary of Material accounting policies 2

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766
Date: May 20, 2025
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited

Piyush Gupta
Director
(DIN 03155591)

Samudra Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN 02797819)

Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 11)
Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount in INR Lakhs
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**85,772**	**9**
Changes during the year	5,868	1
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**91,640**	**9**
Changes during the year	74,219	7
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**1,65,859**	**17**

B. Instruments entirely in nature of equity (Refer Note 11)
Preference shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount in INR Lakhs
Balance as at April 1, 2023*	**3,859**	**-**
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024*	**3,859**	**-**
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025*	**3,859**	**-**

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

C. Other Equity attributable to equity holders (Refer Note 12) **(Amount in INR Lakhs)**

	Reserves & Surplus		
Particulars	**Securities premium**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**8,164**	**(9,066)**	**(902)**
Loss for the year	-	(474)	**(474)**
Addition during the year	199	-	**199**
Other comprehensive income	-	5	**5**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**8,363**	**(9,535)**	**(1,172)**
Loss for the year	-	(1,629)	**(1,629)**
Addition during the year	1,493	-	**1,493**
Other comprehensive income	-	5	**5**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**9,856**	**(11,159)**	**(1,303)**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766
Date: May 20, 2025
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited

Piyush Gupta
Director
(DIN 03155591)

Samudra Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN 02797819)

Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for year ended 31 March, 2025

1. Company Overview

Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on February 6, 2007 under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of gathering and distributing news, analysis and research for business, management, investors and general public and dissemination of news through electronic media and portals which is displayed on Company's website and mobile based platforms. It also organizes events and trainings for the industry through conferences.

The Company is the wholly owned subsidiary of HT Media Limited. Information on related party relationship of the Company is provided in Note 27.

The registered office of the Company is located at HT House, 2nd Floor, KG Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March, 2025 are authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 20, 2025.

2. Material accounting policies followed by company

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

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Mosaic Media Ventures Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

2.2. Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current versus non- current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

b) Foreign currencies

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

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on restatement of the Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

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.

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c) Fair value measurement

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 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.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value.

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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 Company 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.

For contracts with a significant financing component, an entity adjusts the promised consideration to reflect the time value of money. As such, the transaction price for these contracts is discounted, using the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance). This rate is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Company and the customer at contract inception. The Company applies the practical expedient for short-term advances received from customers. That is, the promised amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if the period between the transfer of the promised good or service and the payment is one year or less.

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 Service Tax (GST) is 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.

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

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

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. 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:

Subscription revenue
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.

Event/Conference revenue
Event/Conference revenue is recognized on the completion of event activity and sum received in advance, if any, for event is recognized as advance from customers.

Advertisement revenue
Revenue is recognized as and when advertisement is displayed and when it is "probable" that the Company will collect the consideration it is entitled to in exchange for the services it transfers to the customer.

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

Custom Research Report
Revenue from Custom Research Report is recognized basis delivery of customized research report 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 Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

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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.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes dealing with accounting for uncertainty over income tax treatments is applicable from accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. It does not have any material impact on financial statements of the Company.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided considering 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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the

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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 realised 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

The Company has applied for one time transition option of considering the carrying cost of Property, Plant and Equipment on the transition date i.e. April 1, 2019 as the deemed cost under Ind-AS.

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.

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

Type	Useful lives estimated by the management (in years)
Computers	3
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipment	5
Server and Network	6

Property, Plant and Equipment which are added/disposed off during the year, 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.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as a part of indirect construction cost to the extent the expenditure is related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect costs incurred during-the construction periods which are not related to construction activity nor are incidental thereto are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. Reinvested income earned during the construction period is adjusted against the total of indirect expenditure.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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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.

On transition to Ind-AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Intangible assets recognised as at April 1, 2019 measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Intangible assets.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives 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 lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives 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 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 statement of profit or loss.

Intangible asset comprises of cost related to software acquired and Technology/Database-Sales Edge acquired. Both are amortized on straight line basis over period of three years.

h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs, if any, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get

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ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized, if any. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

i) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company 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.

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.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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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 recognised as a finance cost.

l) 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,

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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 cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognized 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

Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability.

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
- Interest expense

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

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non- current liability.

m) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets (other than trade receivable which is recognised at transaction price as per Ind AS 115) are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

De-recognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's 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

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(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 recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises 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 that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised 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 recognises 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 recognising 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

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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 analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue 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.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

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, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

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

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

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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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

n) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

o) 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.

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.

p) Measurement of EBITDA

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The Company has elected to present earnings before finance costs, 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) 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.

r) Exceptional items

Items of income or expense which are nonrecurring 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.

2.3. Material 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. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The areas involving critical estimates or Judgement are as below:

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.

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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. Refer Note-30.

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. Refer Note-29.

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 1 April 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

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- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)

- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, *Leases*, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

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

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Note 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Computers	Office Equipment	Server and Network Cost	Leasehold Improvements	Total
<u>Cost</u>					
As at April 1, 2023	**98**	**23**	**10**	**7**	**138**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Disposals/ adjustments*	-	1	1	7	9
As at March 31, 2024	**98**	**22**	**9**	**-**	**129**
Additions	58	-	-	-	**58**
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	35	-	3	-	**38**
As at March 31, 2025	**121**	**22**	**6**	**-**	**149**
<u>Accumulated Depreciation/ Impairment</u>					
As at April 1, 2023	**65**	**22**	**9**	**7**	**103**
Reversal of Impairment (refer note below)*	(1)	-	-	-	**(1)**
Depreciation charge for the year*	14	-	-	-	**14**
Less : Disposals/ adjustments*	-	1	1	7	**9**
As at March 31, 2024	**78**	**21**	**8**	**-**	**107**
Impairment charge (refer note below)	1	-	-	-	**1**
Depreciation charge for the year*	26	-	-	-	**26**
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	34	-	3	-	**37**
As at March 31, 2025	**71**	**21**	**5**	**-**	**97**
Net Block					
As at March 31, 2024*	**20**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**22**
As at March 31, 2025	**50**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**51**

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

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

1) Nature of asset : Computers and Office equipments
2) Amount of impairment : INR 1 Lakh (Previous Year: Nil)
3) Reason of impairment : On account of damage of assets.
4) Amount of impairment reversal : Nil (Previous Year: INR 1 Lakh)
5) Reason of reversal of impairment : On account of write off and recovery of assets.

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 4 : Intangible Assets

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Software	Technology/Database-Sales Edge	Total
Cost			
As at April 1, 2023	41	42	83
Additions	-	-	-
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	41	42	83
Additions	-	-	-
Less : Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	41	42	83
Accumulated Amortization/ Impairment			
As at April 1, 2023	41	42	83
Charge for the year*	-	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	41	42	83
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	41	42	83
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2024*	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-

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

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Net Book Value	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

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(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Note 5 :Other financial assets	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
I. Other financial Assets at amortised cost		
Particulars		
Other receivables	7	-
Total	**7**	**-**
Total other financial assets	**7**	**-**
Current	**7**	**-**
Non - current	**-**	**-**

Note 5A : Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade receivables	7	586	532
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	19
Other bank balances*	9	-	-
Other financial assets	5	7	-
Total		**593**	**551**

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

Note 6 : Non-current tax assets (net)

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income tax assets (net)	106	112
Total	**106**	**112**
Current	**-**	**-**
Non - current	**106**	**112**

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Note 7 : Trade receivables

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade receivables	552	530
Unbilled receivable	34	2
Total	**586**	**532**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Considered good – Secured	-	-
Considered good – Unsecured	649	591
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total trade receivables	**649**	**591**
Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables (refer note 24)	(63)	(59)
Net trade receivables	**586**	**532**

No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

Trade receivables ageing schedule March 31, 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date: Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	34	250	285	1	30	-	-	600
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	39	-	10	49
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**34**	**250**	**285**	**1**	**69**	**-**	**10**	**649**
Less: Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables	-	-	**12**	**1**	**40**	**-**	**10**	**63**
Net Trade Receivables*	**34**	**250**	**273**	**-**	**29**	**-**	**-**	**586**

Trade receivables ageing schedule March 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date: Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good*	2	307	222	9	2	-	-	542
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	15	24	-	-	10	49
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2**	**307**	**237**	**33**	**2**	**-**	**10**	**591**
Less: Loss allowance for bad & doubtful receivables*	-	-	**15**	**32**	**2**	**-**	**10**	**59**
Net Trade Receivables*	**2**	**307**	**222**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**532**

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

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

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars		
Provision at the beginning of the year	**59**	**11**
Provision for expected credit losses	4	48
Provision at the end of the year	**63**	**59**

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Note 8 : Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance with banks :		
- On current accounts	-	19
Total	**-**	**19**

Note 9 : Other bank balance

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Bank balances other than (8) above		
Margin Money Deposit*	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

*Pledged against corporate prepaid cards; amounts less than INR 50,000 have beeen rounded off as zero

Note 10 : Other current assets

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	32	13
Balance with government authorities	21	21
Advances given	130	70
Total	**183**	**104**

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Note 11 : Share capital

Authorised share capital	Equity Shares	
Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Amount in INR Lakhs**
At April 1, 2023	1,90,000	19
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2024	1,90,000	19
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,90,000	19

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. 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	Number of shares	Amount in INR Lakhs
At April 1, 2023	**85,772**	**9**
Changes during the year	5,868	1
At March 31, 2024	**91,640**	**9**
Changes during the year	74,219	7
As at March 31, 2025	**1,65,859**	**17**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	**Amount in INR Lakhs**	**Number of shares**	**Amount in INR Lakhs**
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	91,640	9	85,772	9
Shares issued during the year	74,219	7	5,868	1
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**1,65,859**	**17**	**91,640**	**9**

Note 11 A : Instruments entirely equity in nature

Authorised share capital	Preference Shares	
Particulars	**Number of shares**	**Amount in INR Lakhs**
At April 1, 2023	**10,000**	**1**
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**10,000**	**1**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**10,000**	**1**

Terms/ rights attached to preference shares

The Company has two classes of preference shares

(i) Non cumulative compulsorily fully convertible participating preference shares. The tenure for these shares is 19 years after which these shares shall be converted to equity shares (in 1:1 ratio). The rate of divided is 0% on such share and are participating in nature.

(ii) Non-cumulative fully and compulsorily convertible non-participating preference shares. The tenure for these shares is 20 years after which these shares shall be converted to equity shares (in 1:1 ratio). The rate of divided is 0% on such share and are non -participating in nature.

Issued and subscribed capital

Preference shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Number of shares	Amount in INR Lakhs
At April 1, 2023*	**3,859**	-
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2024*	**3,859**	-
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025*	**3,859**	-

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	**Amount in INR Lakhs**	**Number of shares**	**Amount in INR Lakhs**
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year*	3,859	-	3,859	-
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**3,859**	-	**3,859**	-

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

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Note 11 B : Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

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

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
HT Media Ltd, the holding Company		
1,65,859 equity shares (March 31, 2024 - 91,640) of INR 10 each fully paid	17	9
3,859 preference shares (March 31, 2024 - 3,859) of INR 10 each fully paid*	-	-

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
HT Media Ltd (the holding Company)				
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	1,65,859	100.00%	91,640	100.00%
Preference shares of INR 10 each fully paid	3,859	100.00%	3,859	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

Shareholding of Promoters as below:
At March 31, 2025

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 durii the year
Equity Shares					
HT Media Limited	91,640	74,219	1,65,859	100%	0%
Preference shares					
HT Media Limited	3,859	-	3,859	100%	0%
Total	**95,499**	**74,219**	**1,69,718**		

At March 31, 2024

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 durii the year
Equity Shares					
HT Media Limited	85,772	5,868	91,640	100%	0%
Preference shares					
HT Media Limited	3,859	-	3,859	100%	0%
Total	**89,631**	**5,868**	**95,499**		

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Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 12 : Other equity

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Securities premium	9,856	8,363
Retained earnings	(11,159)	(9,535)
Total	**(1,303)**	**(1,172)**

Securities premium

Particulars	Amount in INR Lakhs
At April 1, 2023	**8,164**
Increase during the year	199
At March 31, 2024	**8,363**
Increase during the year	1,493
As at March 31, 2025	**9,856**

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.

Retained earnings

Particulars	Amount in INR Lakhs
At April 1, 2023	**(9,066)**
Net loss for the year	(474)
Less : Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	-
- Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax	5
At March 31, 2024	**(9,535)**
Net loss for the year	(1,629)
Less : Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax	5
As at March 31, 2025	**(11,159)**

Note 13 : Borrowings

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Non- Current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Loan from related party (refer note 27A) (refer note I below)	609	657
Total	**609**	**657**

Note -I
Loan from related party drawn from HT Media Limited (Holding Company) at overnight MIBOR + 651 bps compounded on a monthly basis repayable within 60 months from drawn date. Due dates as follows: (Aug'27 : INR 247 Lakhs) ;(May'28 : INR 362 Lakhs).

Debt reconciliation:

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings	Total
As at April 1, 2023	**247**	**247**
Add : Drawdowns	585	585
Less : Repayments	(234)	(234)
Add : Interest Accrued (net)	59	59
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**657**	**657**
Add : Drawdowns	220	220
Less : Repayments	(315)	(315)
Add : Interest Accrued (net)	47	47
As at March 31, 2025	**609**	**609**

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Note 14 : Trade payables (refer below ageing schedule)

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payables		
- total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	5	6
- total outstanding dues other than of micro enterprises and small enterprises	284	268
-total outstanding due to related parties	42	16
Total	**331**	**290**
Current	**331**	**290**
Non- current	**-**	**-**

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

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Principal amount	5	6
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.

Trade payable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
(ii) Others*	244	51	31	-	-	-	326
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**244**	**55**	**32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**331**

Trade payable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME*	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
(ii) Others*	215	29	38	2	-	-	284
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**215**	**35**	**38**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**290**

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

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Note 15 : Other financial liabilities

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Non- Current		Current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Employee related payables	-	29	152	169
Book overdraft	-	-	14	-
Total	-	**29**	**166**	**169**

Note 15 A: Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Borrowings	13	609	657
Trade payables	14	331	290
Other financial liabilities	15	166	198
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		**1,106**	**1,145**

Note 16: Contract liabilities

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Revenue and Advance from Customers	961	677
Total	**961**	**677**
Current	**737**	**549**
Non- current	**224**	**128**

Amount of revenue recognised during FY 2024-25 from contract liabilities at the beginning of the year is INR 549 Lakhs (FY 2023-24 INR 446 Lakhs)
Amount deferred during FY 2024-25 amounts to INR 833 Lakhs (FY 2023-24 INR 593 Lakhs)

Note 17 : Provisions

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Non- Current		Current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provision for leave benefits (refer note 29)	-	-	3	10
Provision for gratuity (refer note 29)	46	50	13	25
Total	**46**	**50**	**16**	**35**

Note 18 : Other current liabilities

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	57	29
GST Payable	33	16
Total	**90**	**45**

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Note 19 : Revenue from operations

Revenue from contracts with customers

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Sale of services		
- Special events and conventions revenue	1,186	1,698
- Advertisement revenue	90	134
- Subscription revenue	947	858
- Syndication revenue	24	17
- Custom Research Report	404	180
Other operating revenues		
- Others	25	4
Total	**2,676**	**2,891**

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

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Contract price	2,895	2,913
Significant Financing Component	72	92
Discounts and Incentives	(291)	(114)
Revenue recognised	**2,676**	**2,891**

Note 20 : Other income

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest income on EIR basis		
- Bank deposits*	-	-
- On Income tax refund	7	5
Other non - operating income		
Finance income from debt instruments at FVTPL	7	-
Unclaimed balances/liabilities written back (net)*	20	-
Net reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	1
Exchange differences (net)*	-	-
Miscellaneous income*	1	-
Total	**35**	**6**

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

Note 21 : Employee benefits expense

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,361	1,605
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 29)	93	55
Gratuity expense (refer note 29)	18	20
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	4	2
Total	**2,476**	**1,682**

Note 22 : Finance costs

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposit borrowings	103	66
Interest to Others*	-	-
Interest arising from revenue contracts	72	92
Total	**175**	**158**

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

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Note 23 : Depreciation and amortization expense

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 3)	26	14
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 4)*	-	-
Total	**26**	**14**

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

Note 24 : Other expenses

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Event and training management expense	508	872
Data collection charges	298	103
Advertising and sales promotion	118	94
Rent	39	39
Legal and professional fees	137	74
Communication costs	7	6
Rates and taxes	32	7
Travelling and conveyance	264	137
Website hosting and related expenses	138	82
Recruitment expense	61	16
Payment to auditor (refer note I)	12	15
Insurance	19	9
Payment gateway charges	10	7
Exchange differences (net)*	-	-
Loss on sale of Property plant and equipment	1	-
Allowances for bad and doubtful debts and advances (refer note II)	11	49
Miscellaneous expenses	8	7
Total	**1,663**	**1,517**

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

Note I: Payment to auditors

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditor :		
- Audit fee	11	14
In other capacities :		
Reimbursement of expenses	1	1
Total	**12**	**15**

Note II: Allowances for Bad doubtful debts and advances (includes bad debts written off)

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Balance of provision for doubtful debts and advances	59	11
Provision created	11	49
Provision utilised	(7)	(1)
Closing Balance of provision for doubtful debts and advances	**63**	**59**

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Note 25 : Other comprehensive income

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

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

During the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Remeasurement profit on defined benefit plans (refer note 29)	5	5
Total	**5**	**5**

During the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Remeasurement profit on defined benefit plans (refer note 29)	5	5
Total	**5**	**5**

Note 26 : Loss per share

Basic loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loss attributable to equity holders (INR Lakhs)	**(1,629)**	**(474)**
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic loss per share	**1,22,929**	**89,196**
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares for diluted loss per share	**1,22,929**	**89,196**
Loss per share		
Basic loss per share	(1,325.45)	(531.46)
Diluted loss per share	(1,325.45)	(531.46)

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Note 27 : Related party transactions
Following are the related parties and transactions entered with related parties for the relevant financial year :

i) List of related parties and relationships:-

Parties having direct or indirect control over the Company (Holding Company)	Holding Company - HT Media Limited
	Ultimate holding Company - The Hindustan Times Limited
Fellow subsidiary (with whom transactions have occurred during the year)	HT Digital Streams Limited
	Hindustan Media Ventures Limited

ii) Transactions with related parties
Refer note 27 A

iii) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

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Note 27A : Transactions during the year with related parties

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Total	
		For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A.	**Share Capital**						
	Issue of equity shares at premium	1,500	200	-	-	1,500	200
B.	**Revenue**						
	Share of Advertisement Revenue Received on Joint Sales	-	13	2	18	2	31
	Advertisement revenue	3	9	2	1	5	10
	License fee income	21	-	4	20	25	20
C.	**Expenses**						
	Advertising and sales promotion	19	10	15	4	34	14
	Infrastructure Support Services (Seats) Taken	39	38	-	-	39	38
	License fee expense	-	-	5	23	5	23
	Share of Advertisement Revenue Paid on Joint Sales*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Media Marketing commission and collection charges Paid*	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Royalty expenses*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Interest expense on Inter corporate deposit taken by the company	103	66	-	-	103	66
D.	**Others**						
	Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company by parties	11	6	51	58	62	64
	Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Parties by Company *	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Paid to vendors on behalf of the company by parties*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Paid to vendors on behalf of the party by company*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inter corporate deposit taken by the company	220	585	-	-	220	585
	Refund of Inter corporate deposit taken by the company	315	234	-	-	315	234
	Balance outstanding						
	Inter corporate deposit taken and Interest accrued on it	609	657	-	-	609	657
	Trade payables including other payables	7	5	35	11	42	16

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

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28 : Capital and Other commitments
There are no capital and other commitments as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 29 : Employee Benefits

A. Define benefit plan: Gratuity

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Gratuity plan	59	75
Total	**59**	**75**
Current	**13**	**25**
Non- current	**46**	**50**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. 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.

The following tables summarises the components of net employee benefits recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet :

Defined gratuity plan
Changes in the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 :

Present value of obligation

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Opening balance	75	82
Current service cost	13	14
Interest expense or cost	5	6
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions*	-	(2)
- change in financial assumptions	7	1
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	(12)	(4)
Transfer in/ (out)	2	(2)
Benefits paid	(31)	(20)
Total	**59**	**75**

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

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

Particulars	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Discount rate	6.75%	7.10%
Salary growth rate	10%	7%
Withdrawal rate	33.10%	32.90%

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A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Defined gratuity plan:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligation (Base)	59	75

The below sensitivity analysis has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	
Assumptions	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate(-/+1%)	(2)	2
Salary growth rate(-/+1%)	2	(2)
Withdrawal rate(-/+50%)	(20)	10

Particulars	March 31, 2024	
Assumptions	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate(-/+1%)	(2)	2
Salary growth rate(-/+1%)	2	(2)
Withdrawal rate(-/+50%)	(3)	3

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

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within the next one year	13	24
More than one year and upto five years	41	51
More than five years and upto ten years	19	16
More than ten years	5	3
Total expected payments	**78**	**94**

Duration of the defined benefit plan obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Range of duration	3 Years	3 Years

Defined contribution plan

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Contribution to provident and other funds	93	55

B. Leave encashment (unfunded)

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

The expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss and the Leave encashment liability at the beginning and at the end of the year :

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	10	15
Benefits paid during the year	(5)	(4)
Provided/ (written back) during the year	(2)	(1)
Closing balance	**3**	**10**

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Note 30 : Deferred tax assets (net)
The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2025 are :

Statement of profit and loss :

Profit or loss section

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current income tax :		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax :		
Deferred tax charge	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-

OCI section :
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year :

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Accounting loss before income tax	(1,629)	(474)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168%	(410)	(119)
At the effective income tax rate	**(410)**	**(119)**
Non-recognition of deferred tax asset	410	119
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet as on 31 March 2025*:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Temporary differences arising on:		
-on Carry forwards business loss which are expected to expire in		
FY 24-25	-	-
FY 25-26	-	-
FY 26-27	-	-
FY 27-28	-	-
Thereafter	889	490
- on unabsorbed depreciation (Available for infinite period)	85	76
- on WDV of property, plant and equipment	11	6
- on other temporary difference	41	45
Deferred tax Asset	**1,026**	**617**

*On absence of reasonable certainty.

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Note 31 :Contingent Liabilities
There are no contingent liability as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 32 : Capital management
For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the companies capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital and net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings and interest accrued on borrowings.

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Total Borrowings (refer note 13)	609	657
Net Debt	**609**	**657**
Equity & other equity	**(1,286)**	**(1,163)**
Total capital employed	**(678)**	**(506)**
Less : Intangible Asset	-	-
Net capital employed	**(678)**	**(506)**
Gearing ratio	**-90%**	**-130%**

There is no breach of the terms and conditions with regards to borrowings taken from Holding Company (HT Media Limited).

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 33 : Fair value measurement
The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair value largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the liabilities is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	**March 31, 2025**		**March 31, 2024**	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Loan from related party (refer note 13)	609	-	657	-

Note 34 : Segment information
The Company is engaged mainly into the Digital business and there are no other reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 on Operating Segments. The management of the Company monitors the operating results of the aforesaid business for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets and segment liabilities, are as reflected in the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Information about major customers:
No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

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Note 35 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprises loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that it derives directly from operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the mitigation of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized 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 interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings.

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 companies exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to long-term Borrowings with floating interest rates (refer note 13) .

The sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, with all other variables held constant, on floating rate borrowings is as follows:

For year ended March 31, 2025	Increase/ Decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax (Amount in INR Lakhs)
	+50	2
	-50	(2)

For year ended March 31, 2024	Increase/ Decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax (Amount in INR Lakhs)
	+50	3
	-50	(3)

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). The impact of Foreign currency sensitivity is not expected to be material.

(2) Credit risk

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

Trade receivables and Other Financial Assets at amortised cost

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 7 and Note 5. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

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

Financial instruments and cash deposits

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

(3) 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

As on March 31, 2025

Particulars	With in 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
			Amount in INR Lakhs
Borrowings (refer note 13)	-	609	609
Trade and other payables (refer note 14)	331	-	331
Other financial liabilities (refer note 15)	166	-	166

As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	With in 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
			Amount in INR Lakhs
Borrowings (refer note 13)	-	657	657
Trade and other payables (refer note 14)	290	-	290
Other financial liabilities (refer note 15)	169	29	198

For mitigating the liquidity risk, refer note no 38

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Note 36: Standards issued but not yet effective
Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2025.

Note 37 : Statutory Information :
(i) No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder

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

(iii) The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956
(iv) There are no transaction which has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
(v) There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(vi) There are no funds which have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

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

(vii) There are no funds which have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
a) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(viii) The Company (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have more than one CIC (which is not required to be registered with RBI as not being Systemically Important CIC).

Note 38 :

The Company has incurred losses in the current and previous year, also the net worth of the Company is eroded as at March 31, 2025. Further, the Company's current liabilities exceed current assets as at March 31, 2025. The Company has obtained a letter of support from the Holding Company in order to meet the shortfall in its fund requirements, to meet out all the obligations and operational requirements.
Further, the Company believes that obligations falling due beyond one year from the reporting date can also be met from various internal and external sources, in the ordinary course of business.
During the current year, the Company has received financial assistance from its Holding Company in the form of long term loan and fresh equity infusion. There are no external borrowings due to banks / financial institutions as at March 31, 2025. In view of the above, the use of going concern assumption has been considered appropriate in preparation of these financial statements.

Note 39 :

The Company has used accounting software – SAP 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, except that audit trail feature was enabled at the database level from June 1, 2024. Further, the Company is using certain sub-systems for maintaining and processing of revenue records which is operated by a third party software service provider, whose independent auditor has not covered testing of audit trail at application or/and 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 year has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the prior year.

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Gurugram

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NEW DELHI

Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 40 : Ratios

Ratios	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times) *(Current assets / Current liabilities)*	0.58	0.54	7%	
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*	-0.47	-0.56	-15%	
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)*	-14.18	-4.77	197%	Mainly on account of increase in debt service by 55% and increase in negative EBIT by 360% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Return on Equity Ratio (%) *(Loss after tax/Average shareholder's Equity)*	-133.07%	-46.13%	188%	Mainly on account of increase in loss after tax by 224% and decrease in average shareholders equity by 19% 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*	NA	NA	NA	
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times) *(Revenue from operations /average trade receivables)*	4.79	6.51	-26%	Mainly on account of increase in average trade receivables by 26% and decrease in revenue from operation by 7% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times) *{Other Expenses* / Average Trade payables}* ** Excluding allowances for bad and doubtful receivables, impairment and loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment*	5.32	3.59	48%	Mainly on account of increase in other expenses by 12% and decrease in average trade payables by 24% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Net capital turnover ratio (in times) *(Operating Revenue from operations/ Working Capital)*	-4.75	-5.15	-8%	
Net profit ratio (%) *(Loss after tax / Total Income}*	-60.10%	-16.36%	267%	Mainly on account of increase in loss after tax by 244% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Return On Capital Employed (%) *(Loss Before Interest and Tax (EBIT)/ Capital Employed)*	-214.65%	-62.58%	243%	Mainly on account of increase in negative EBIT by 360% and increase in negative capital employed by 34% in the current year as compared to the previous year.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vishal Sharma

S. R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Gurugram

Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766
Date: May 20, 2025
Place: New Delhi

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mosaic Media Ventures Private Limited

Piyush Gupta
Director
(DIN 03155591)

Samudra Bhattacharya
Director
(DIN 02797819)