

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of HT Noida (Company) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HT Noida (Company) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 21A of the financial statements, regarding management's assessment and the resultant preparation of those financial statements on the basis, that the Company is no longer a going concern.

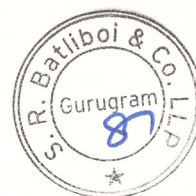
Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



The Director's report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

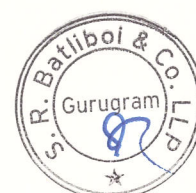
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting. When such use is inappropriate and management uses an alternative basis of accounting, we conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the alternative basis of accounting. We also evaluate the adequacy of the disclosures describing the alternative basis of accounting and reasons for its use. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.



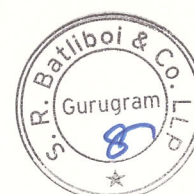
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including 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) The matter described in Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
 - (f) 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;
 - (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026;
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

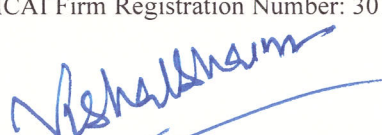


- iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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. 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: 26096766BJRNTF3318



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 28, 2026

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

Re: HT Noida (Company) Limited ("the Company")

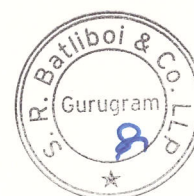
In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i)(a)(A) The Company has not capitalized any Property, Plant and Equipment in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not capitalized any Property, Plant and Equipment in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) There are no immovable properties 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 capitalized any Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) and intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 INR 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)(a) During the year the Company has provided loans to company as follows:

Particulars	Loans (INR in lakh)
Aggregate amount granted during the year - Holding	1,573
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Holding	1,472

During the year the Company has not provided loan to firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties nor given advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

- (b) During the year the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans to company are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. There are no investments made, guarantees provided, security given and advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year and hence not commented upon.



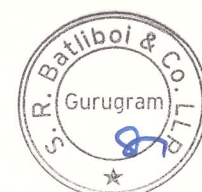
- (c) The Company has granted loan during the year to company where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The Company has not granted loans during the year to firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and advance in the nature of loans during the year to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.

- (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

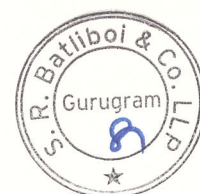
- (e) The Company had granted loans to a company which had fallen due during the year. The Company had extended loan during the year to the respective party to settle the dues of the existing loans. The aggregate amount of such dues extended and the percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year are as follows:

Name of Party	Aggregate amount of loans granted during the year (INR in lakh)	Aggregate overdue amount settled by extension to same parties (INR in lakh)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited	1,573	1,468	93%

- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) Loans in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company. There are no investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (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.
- (vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. Provisions relating to goods and services tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) There are no dues of income tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. Provisions relating to goods and services tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.
- (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) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the standalone 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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (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 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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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.



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- (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) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

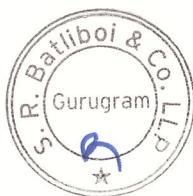
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 096766



UDIN: 26096766BJRNTF3318

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 28, 2026

Annexure “2” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the financial statements of HT Noida (Company) Limited**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)**

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

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

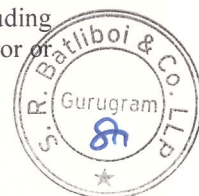
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. 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



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fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

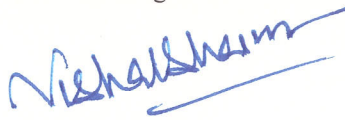
Opinion

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

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership Number: 096766

UDIN: 26096766BJRNTF3318

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 28, 2026



HT Noida (Company) Limited			
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026			
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 INR lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 INR lakhs
ASSETS			
1) Non-current assets			
(a) Non-current tax assets (net)	4	30	13
Total non-current assets		30	13
2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	2	16
(ii) Loans	6	1,472	1,278
(b) Other current assets	7	4	4
Total current assets		1,478	1,298
Non-current assets held for sale	3	-	1,362
Total assets		1,508	2,673
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	8	1,605	1,605
(b) Other equity	9	(103)	(338)
Total equity		1,502	1,267
2) Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	6	4
(b) Other current liabilities	11	-	1,402
Total current liabilities		6	1,406
Total liabilities		6	1,406
Total equity and liabilities		1,508	2,673

Summary of material accounting policies

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The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005)

Vishal Sharma

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HT Noida (Company) Limited

Piyush Gupta
Piyush Gupta
Director
DIN: 03155591

Pervez Diniar Bajan
Pervez Diniar Bajan
Director
DIN: 07474238

Anirudh Singhal
Anirudh Singhal
Chief Executive Officer

Kartar Singh Sahi
Kartar Singh Sahi
Chief Financial Officer

Deepak Sharma
Deepak Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 28, 2026

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 28, 2026

HT Noida (Company) Limited			
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026			
Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026 INR lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2025 INR lakhs
I Income			
a) Other income	12	242	88
Total income		242	88
II Expenses			
a) Other expenses	13	7	5
Total expenses		7	5
III Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		235	83
IV Exceptional items		-	-
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		235	83
VI Earnings before finance costs, tax, depreciation and amortization expense (EBITDA) and exceptional items		235	83
VII Tax expense			
Current tax	22	-	-
Deferred tax	22	-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
VIII Profit for the year (V-VII)		235	83
IX Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, (net of tax)		-	-
X Total comprehensive income for the year, (net of tax) (VIII+IX)		235	83
Earnings per share (Face value - INR 10 per share)	14		
Basic & Diluted		1.46	0.52

Summary of material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005)

Vishal Sharma

per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No. 096766



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HT Noida (Company) Limited

Piyush Gupta
Piyush Gupta
Director
DIN: 03155591

Pervez Diniar Bajan
Pervez Diniar Bajan
Director
DIN: 07474238

Anirudh Singhal
Anirudh Singhal
Chief Executive Officer

Kartar Singh Sahi
Kartar Singh Sahi
Chief Financial Officer

Deepak Sharma
Deepak Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 28, 2026

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 28, 2026

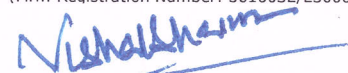
HT Noida (Company) Limited		
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026 INR lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2025 INR lakhs
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	235	83
Adjustments for:		
Interest income from deposits and others	(98)	(88)
Profit on sale of investment property	(144)	-
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	(7)	(5)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in current and non-current financial liabilities and other current and non-current liabilities & provision	2	(1)
Increase in current and non-current financial assets and other current and non-current assets*	-	(1)
Cash flows used in operations	(5)	(7)
Income taxes paid [net]	(17)	(3)
Net cash flows used in operating activities (A)	(22)	(10)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Inter corporate deposits given	(105)	(267)
Interest income	9	10
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	104	263
Net cash flows from investing activities (B)	8	6
Net Cash flows from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (D= A+B+C)	(14)	(4)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	16	20
Cash and cash equivalents at year end (D+ E)	2	16
Components of cash & cash equivalents at year end		
Balances with banks		
-In current accounts	2	16
Cash & cash equivalents in Statement of cash flows	2	16

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

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

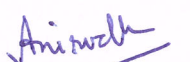

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766

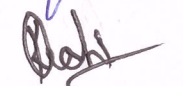


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HT Noida (Company) Limited


Piyush Gupta
Director
DIN: 03153591


Pervez Diniar Bajaj
Director
DIN: 07474238


Anirudh Singhal
Chief Executive Officer


Kartar Singh Sahi
Chief Financial Officer


Deepak Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 28, 2026

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 28, 2026

HT Noida (Company) Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital (refer Note 8)

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

Particulars	Number of shares	Total (INR lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2024	16,050,000	1,605
Change during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	16,050,000	1,605
Change during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	16,050,000	1,605

B. Other Equity (refer Note 9)

Particulars	Retained earnings (INR lakhs)	Total (INR lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(421)	(421)
Profit for the year	83	83
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(338)	(338)
Profit for the year	235	235
Balance as at March 31, 2026	(103)	(103)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005)

Vishal Sharma

per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No. 096766



Place: Gurugram
Date: May 28, 2026

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HT Noida (Company) Limited**

Prayush Gupta
Prayush Gupta
Director
DIN: 03155591

Pervez Diniar Bajan
Pervez Diniar Bajan
Director
DIN: 07474238

Anirudh Singhal
Anirudh Singhal
Chief Executive Officer

Kartar Singh Sahi
Kartar Singh Sahi
Chief Financial Officer

Deepak Sharma
Deepak Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 28, 2026

HT Noida (Company) Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate information

HT Noida (Company) Limited ("HT Noida" or "the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated on February 11, 2020 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India as a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindustan Media Ventures Limited to carry on real estate related business. The company has not started its operations till date.

The registered office of the Company is located at Budh Marg, P.S.-Kotwali, Patna G.P.O., Patna, Phulwari, Bihar, India, 800001

Information on related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 17.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 are authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 28, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis that the Company is not a going concern and, accordingly, assets and liabilities have been stated at values that management expects to realise or settle under the prevailing circumstances (Refer note 21A).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs.

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.

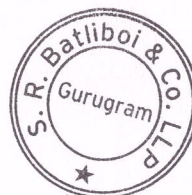
A liability is current when:

- 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 right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between getting delivery orders and making delivery of required projects and its realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives and certain investments at fair value at each reporting/ balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly'
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

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

This Note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (Note 19)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 19)



c) Other income

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. 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.

d) Measurement of EBITDA

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.

e) Taxes

Current income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

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

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

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

Deferred tax

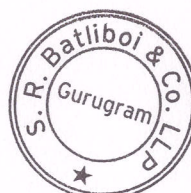
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination



HT Noida (Company) Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

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 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

f) 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 are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into following category

- Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

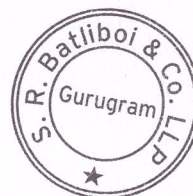
- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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.

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 (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has



HT Noida (Company) Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

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 deposits, and bank balance.

For recognition of impairment loss on 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.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

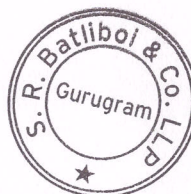
- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

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, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

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

The Company's financial liabilities mainly include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

De-recognition

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

g) Non- current assets held for sale

Non-current assets in the form of investment properties are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

Investment properties are not depreciated once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other items in the balance sheet.

Such investment properties are derecognised when they have been disposed of and the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

h) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

-the profit attributable to owners of the parent company



HT Noida (Company) Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

-the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

-the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

i) Measurement of EBITDA

The Group 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 Group measures EBITDA on the face of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In the measurement, the Group does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management. Cash flows from operating activities are being prepared as per the Indirect method mentioned in Ind AS 7.

k) Events after the reporting period

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



2.3. Significant accounting estimates & judgements

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions as at the reporting date.

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 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

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

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

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

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

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

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

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

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



HT Noida (Company) Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026.

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

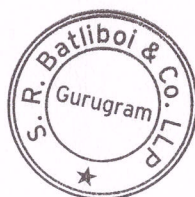


HT Noida (Company) Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****Note 3 : Non-current assets held for sale****(INR lakhs)**

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Building	-	1,362
Total	-	1,362

As at March 31, 2023, Building was re-classified from "Investment Property" to "Non- current assets held for sale" being held for sale. The company was not able to dispose of the same as at March 31, 2025 but the Company remains committed to its plan to sell the same. These assets are being measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. No impairment has been recognised during year ended March 31, 2025.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company is able to sell the Building.



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 4 : Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-current tax assets (net)	30	13
Total	30	13

Note 5 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance with banks :		
- In current accounts	2	16
Total	2	16

Note 6: Loans (at amortised cost)

Particulars	Current	March 31, 2025
March 31, 2026		
Inter corporate deposit* (refer note 19 and 25)	1,472	1,278
Total	1,472	1,278

* -Inter-Corporate Deposit (ICD) is due for repayment in FY 27-28 but the Company can call for repayment at any time. Interest is payable at rate of Repo Rate + 304.94 bps p.a. compounded monthly. The accrued interest shall become due and payable along with the principal amount.

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	1,472	1,278
Loans receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total	1,472	1,278
Allowances for bad and doubtful loans	-	-
Net	1,472	1,278

Disclosure required under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Name of the Party	Rate of Interest	Due Date	Secured/ Unsecured	Purpose of Loan	March 31, 2026 (including interest accrued)	March 31, 2025 (including interest accrued)
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited (Holding Company)	Repo Rate + 304.94 bps	March 20, 2028	Unsecured	To meet the business requirements and/or for general corporate purposes.	1,472	1,278

Note 7: Other current assets

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance with government authorities - Goods and services tax recoverable	4	4
Total	4	4



HT Noida (Company) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 8 : Share capital

Authorised share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount (INR Lakhs)
As at April 1, 2024	3,50,00,000	3,500
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	3,50,00,000	3,500
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	3,50,00,000	3,500

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Issued and subscribed capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount (INR Lakhs)
As at April 1, 2024	1,60,50,000	1,605
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,60,50,000	1,605
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	1,60,50,000	1,605

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount (INR Lakhs)	No. of shares	Amount (INR Lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,60,50,000	1,605	1,60,50,000	1,605
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,60,50,000	1,605	1,60,50,000	1,605

Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited, the holding company		(INR lakhs)
16,050,000 (March 31, 2025: 16,050,000) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	1,605	1,605

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited, the holding company	1,60,50,000	100.00%	1,60,50,000	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 including 6 shares held by nominees of the holding Company.

Shareholding of Promoters as below

Year ended March 31,2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited*	1,60,50,000	-	1,60,50,000	100.00%	-
Total	1,60,50,000	-	1,60,50,000	100.00%	-

* 1 share each held by 6 individual shareholders as nominee of Hindustan Media Ventures Limited

Year ended 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 during the year
Hindustan Media Ventures Limited*	1,60,50,000	-	1,60,50,000	100.00%	-
Total	1,60,50,000	-	1,60,50,000	100.00%	-

* 1 share each held by 6 individual shareholders as nominee of Hindustan Media Ventures Limited



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 9: Other equity

Particulars	(INR lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Retained earnings	(103)	(338)
Total	(103)	(338)

Retained earnings*

Particulars	(INR lakhs)
As at April 1, 2024	(421)
Profit for the year	83
As at March 31, 2025	(338)
Profit for the year	235
As at March 31, 2026	(103)

*Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date.



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 10 : Trade payables

(INR lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade payables		
- total outstanding due of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 15)*	-	-
- total outstanding dues other than of micro enterprises and small enterprises	6	4
Total	6	4
Current	6	4

Trade Payable ageing as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date					Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
(i) MSME*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	6

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

Trade payable ageing as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date					Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others*	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

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



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	(INR lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade payables	6	4
Total	6	4

Note 11 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	(INR lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Statutory dues*	-	-
Advances from customers against sale of investment property	-	1,402
Total	-	1,402

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

Note 12 : Other Income

Particulars	4	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest income		
Interest income on EIR basis:		
Inter company deposits from related parties (refer note 17)	98	87
Other interest income:		
- Interest on income tax refund	-	1
Other non - operating income		
Profit on sale of Investment property	144	-
Total	242	88

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

Note 13 : Other expenses

Particulars	(INR lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Rates and taxes	1	-
Legal and professional fees	1	1
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	5	4
Total	7	5

Payment to auditors

Particulars	(INR lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
As auditor :		
- Audit fee	5	4
- Reimbursement of expenses*	-	-
Total	5	4

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



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 14 : Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit 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 earnings per share computations:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to equity holders (INR)	235	83
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	161	161
Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share (INR)	1.46	0.52
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	1.46	0.52

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

Note 15 : Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Based upon the information available with the Company, the balance due to Micro and small enterprises suppliers registered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" as on March 31, 2026 is INR Nil* (As at March 31, 2025: Nil). Further, no interest during the year has been paid or is payable under the terms of the Act.

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



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 16 : Related party transactions

i) List of Related Parties and Relationships:-

Name of related parties where control exists whether transactions have occurred or not.

Hindustan Media Ventures Limited (Holding Company)
 HT Media Limited *
 The Hindustan Times Limited #
 Earthstone Holding (Two) Limited
 ## (Ultimate Controlling party is the Promoter Group)

* HT Media Limited (HTML) does not hold any direct investment in the Company. However, HTML's subsidiary Hindustan Media Ventures Limited is the holding company of HT Noida (Company) Limited.

The Hindustan Times Limited (HTL) is the holding Company of HT Media Limited.

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

ii) Transactions with related parties

Refer Note 17

iii) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

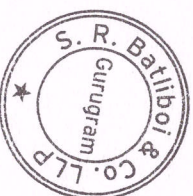


HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 17: Transactions during the year with related parties

Particulars	Holding Company		Total		(INR lakhs)
	Hindustan Media Ventures Limited (HMVL)				
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025			
INCOME					
Interest income on inter corporate deposit		98		87	87
OTHERS					
Inter corporate deposit given		105		267	267
BALANCE OUTSTANDING					
Inter corporate deposit given & interest accrued on it		1,472		1,278	1,472

(INR lakhs)



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 18 : Capital management

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure through equity funding and its own operations. It does not have any debt. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 19 : Fair values

The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, loan given and trade payables 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 financial assets and 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.

Note 20 : Segment information

The Company is engaged mainly into the Real Estate business and there are no other reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 '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, 2026.

Note 21 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprises 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 loan given and cash and cash equivalents.

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 foreign currency risk.

(a) 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. On account of absence of borrowings, the Company does not have exposure to interest rate risk.

(b) Foreign Currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises due to the fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not have any transactions in foreign currencies. Accordingly, the company does not have exposure to foreign currency risk.

(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 ICD given to related parties.

(a) Loans given at amortised cost

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 6. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

(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

Particulars	(INR lakhs)		
	With in 1 year	More than 1 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026			
Trade and other payables (Refer Note 10)	6	-	6
As at March 31, 2025			
Trade and other payables (Refer Note 10)	4	-	4

For mitigating the liquidity risk, refer note 21A

Note 21A:

The Company has positive net worth and positive net working capital position as on March 31, 2026. The standalone financial statements of the Company though have been prepared on a basis that the entity is not a going concern, since it does not have any business operations, operating cash flows and any definitive business plans. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the Company have been stated at values that the management expects to realise or settle under the prevailing circumstances.



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
Note 22 : Deferred tax

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

Statement of profit and loss :

Profit or loss section:

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current income tax :		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax :		
Deferred tax	-	-
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 ended March 31, 2026:

	(INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income tax effect on Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Income tax effect on Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-	-

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before income tax	235	83
Off-setting against brought forward business losses	(235)	(83)
Accounting profit after off-setting business losses	-	-
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (Previous year 25.168%)	-	-
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 2026*:

Particulars	(INR lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax Assets		
Unutilised brought forward business losses expiring on year ending:		
- FY 2026-27	-	-
- FY 2027-28	-	-
- FY 2028-29	-	-
Thereafter	9	29
- Other temporary difference	6	6
Total Deferred tax Assets	15	35

* In the absence of reasonable certainty, the Company has not recognised the deferred tax assets.

Note 23: Standards issued but not yet effective

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

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

In accordance with Ind AS 1 currently applicable, breach of an immaterial covenant is ignored deciding in current vs. non-current classification of liabilities. Also, in case of breach of a material covenant of a non-current loan on or before the reporting date, the entity can obtain waiver from the lender after the reporting date and continue to classify the loan as non-current liability.

In accordance with changes to Ind AS 1 already notified by the MCA, the above relaxations to classify loan as non-current liability will not be available from FY 2026-27 onward and need to be applied retrospectively. Consequently:

- A breach of either material or immaterial covenant will trigger current classification of liability.
- To continue classifying loan as non-current liability, entities will need to obtain waiver from the breach on or before the reporting date.

The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.



Note 24 : Ratios

Ratios	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times) (Current assets / Current liabilities)	246.33	0.92	26578%	Mainly on account of increase in current assets by 14% and decrease in current liabilities by 99.6% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
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	NA	NA		
Debt service coverage ratio (in times) (EBIT i.e. EBITDA - Depreciation and amortization expense)/ (Debt payable within one year + Interest on debt)	NA	NA		
Return on Equity Ratio (%) (Profit after tax/Average shareholder's Equity)	16.97%	6.76%	151%	Mainly on account of increase in Profit after tax by 184% and increase in Average shareholder's equity by 13% 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		
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times) (Revenue from operations /average trade receivables)	NA	NA		
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times) {Purchases and Other Expenses* / Average Trade payables} * Excluding provision for impairment of investment property, allowances for bad and doubtful receivables and advances , write offs, loss on sale and fair value loss	1.33	1.06	25%	Mainly due to increase in average Trade payables by 10% and increase in Other expenses by 37% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Net capital turnover ratio (in times) (Operating Revenue from operations/ Working Capital)	NA	NA		
Net profit ratio (%) {Net profit after tax / Total Income}	97.11%	94.21%	3%	
Return On Capital Employed (%) (Earnings Before Interest and Tax i.e. EBIT / Capital Employed)	15.65%	6.54%	139%	Mainly due to increase in EBIT by 184% and increase in capital employed by 19% in the current year as compared to the previous year.
Return on investment (%) (Income on investments/ Average balance of investments)	NA	NA		

Note 25: 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 no loans and borrowings from 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 is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (ix) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (x) The Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 does not have any entity which is Core Investment Company (CIC).
- (xi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current and previous financial year.
- (xii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction in number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (xiii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current and previous financial year.



HT Noida (Company) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

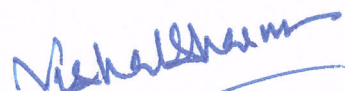
Note 26: Commitments & Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities and commitments as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

In terms of our report of even date attached

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

(Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005)



per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No. 096766



Place: Gurugram
Date: May 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HT Noida (Company) Limited



Piyush Gupta
Director
DIN: 03155591



Pervez Diniar Bajan
Director
DIN: 07474238



Anirudh Singhal
Chief Executive Officer



Kartar Singh Sahi
Chief Financial Officer



Deepak Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 28, 2026