

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024
for
Saregama Limited

Saregama Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	3
Report of the Independent Auditors	5
Income Statement	8
Other Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Cash Flow Statement	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13
Trading and Profit and Loss Account	21

Saregama Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

DIRECTORS:	Kumar Ajit Vineet Garg
REGISTERED OFFICE:	The Mills, 1000 Great West Road, Brentford, England, TW8 9DW
REGISTERED NUMBER:	03736163 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	PBG Associates Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 65 Delamere Road Hayes, Middlesex UB4 0NN
BANKERS::	Barclays

Saregama Limited

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company's turnover increased by 39% to £781,542 from £562,998 in the previous year. The gross profit margin for the year slightly decreased to 23.93% compared to 24% in 2023. The increase in turnover was due to a rise in royalties. The company has made a profit of £11,825 (2023: (£259)) for the year ended 31 March, 2024. The company is expected to maintain these results in the coming year.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is exposed to inherent uncertainties owing to the sector in which it operates. Many risks exist in a company's operating environment and they emerge on a regular basis. The Company's risk management processes focus on ensuring that these risks are identified on a timely basis and addressed.

The Company is well aware of the above risks and as part of business strategy has put in a mechanism to ensure that they are mitigated with timely action. The Company has a risk management framework to identify, evaluate business risks and opportunities. This framework seeks to create transparency, minimize adverse impact on the business objectives and enhance the Company's competitive advantage.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company uses -financial performance indicator to monitor and manage the business effectively.

Financial

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	£	£
Turnover	781,542	562,998
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	11,825	(259)

CHARITABLE AND POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

There were no contributions made for charitable and political purposes.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

The Company will continue to draw its revenues from the Publishing income by monetizing the IPs licensed from its Holding Company. The business will be heavily supported due to consolidation of the new initiative of selling digital device - Carvaan and other physical products like music cards.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Kumar Ajit

.....
Kumar Ajit - Director

Date: 22 May 2024

Saregama Limited

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The mainstay of the company's business continues to be music publishing of the rich repertoire licensed by it from Saregama India Ltd. Besides entering into direct deals with the renowned international brands, the company also handles monetisation through various international copyright societies and collection organisations. In addition to the company's on-going business, the company is expanding its operations by selling and distributing through traditional and modern channels a portable digital music player with in-built stereo speakers being marketed under brand name "Carvaan".

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 March 2024.

DIRECTORS

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Kumar Ajit
Vineet Garg

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Liquidity risk

The company's policy throughout the year has been to maintain the cash flow position within the parameters set out internally at the beginning of the year. The liquidity of the company is limited to by available cash held by the company. At the balance sheet date, the company held cash of £ 36,396 (2023: £130,790).

Foreign currency risk

The company is moderately exposed to the risk of fluctuations on exchange rates, which is managed through a discipline of operating within budgeted parameters.

Credit risk

The company's exposure to credit risk is moderate and it has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The company monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policies meet its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

The profit/(loss) for the year, after taxation, amounted to £11,825 (2023: (259)).

The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid in respect of the year under review.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Saregama Limited

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES - continued

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, PBG Associates Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


.....
Kumar Ajit - Director

Date: 22 May 2024

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Saregama Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saregama Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Saregama Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages three and four, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained a general understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that there are no significant laws and regulations except for company's legislation and the financial reporting framework (UK GAAP). We obtained a general understanding of how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters of the Company.
- The Company's principal activity was that of music publishing and trading of a portable digital music player. As such the Senior Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of specialists where appropriate.
- Enquiries with the management concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence if any; review of board minutes; testing the appropriateness of entries in the nominal ledger, including journal entries; reviewing transactions around the end of the reporting period; and the performance of analytical procedures to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Saregama Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Devender Arora ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PBG Associates Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
65 Delamere Road
Hayes, Middlesex
UB4 0NN

Date: 22 May 2024



Saregama Limited

Income Statement

for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	31.3.24 £	31.3.23 £
TURNOVER	4	781,542	562,998
Cost of sales		<u>594,509</u>	<u>427,874</u>
GROSS PROFIT		187,033	135,124
Administrative expenses		<u>175,208</u>	<u>135,383</u>
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) and PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		11,825	(259)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>11,825</u>	<u>(259)</u>

QC

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited

Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	31.3.24 £	31.3.23 £
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		11,825	(259)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>11,825</u>	<u>(259)</u>

Qc

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited (Registered number: 03736163)

Balance Sheet
31 March 2024

	Notes	31.3.24 £	£	31.3.23 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Investments	7		312,999		312,999
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	8	26,930		31,418	
Debtors	9	345,147		434,427	
Cash at bank		<u>36,396</u>		<u>130,790</u>	
		408,473		596,635	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>576,896</u>		<u>776,883</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(168,423)</u>		<u>(180,248)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>144,576</u>		<u>132,751</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	11		99,850		99,850
Share premium	12		2,391,113		2,391,113
Retained earnings	12		<u>(2,346,387)</u>		<u>(2,358,212)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>144,576</u>		<u>132,751</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on
and were signed on its behalf by:

Kumar Ajit

.....
Kumar Ajit - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2022	99,850	(2,357,953)	2,391,113	133,010
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	(259)	-	(259)
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u>99,850</u>	<u>(2,358,212)</u>	<u>2,391,113</u>	<u>132,751</u>
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	11,825	-	11,825
Balance at 31 March 2024	<u>99,850</u>	<u>(2,346,387)</u>	<u>2,391,113</u>	<u>144,576</u>

Q

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited

Cash Flow Statement
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	31.3.24 £	31.3.23 £
Cash (used in)/ flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	15	<u>(94,394)</u>	<u>385,678</u>
Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities		<u>(94,394)</u>	<u>385,678</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans/advances given to group undertaking		<u>-</u>	<u>(315,965)</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(315,965)</u>
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(94,394)	69,713
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	16	<u>130,790</u>	<u>61,077</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	16	<u><u>36,396</u></u>	<u><u>130,790</u></u>

RL

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Saregama Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Mille, 1000 Great West Road, Brentford, TW8 90W.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Saregama Limited is a partly owned subsidiary of Saregama India Limited and the results of Saregama Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Saregama India Limited which are available from following address 33 Jessore Road, Dum Dum, Kolkata, India.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for royalty income, music events and sale of music discs.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.



2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Investments in subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.



2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

3. JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

4. TURNOVER

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	31.3.24 £	31.3.23 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Royalties	773,058	537,079
Product Sales	<u>8,484</u>	<u>25,919</u>
	<u>781,542</u>	<u>562,998</u>
	31.3.24 £	31.3.23 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK and Europe	516,743	4,37,943
USA	25,546	91,560
Rest of the World	<u>39,253</u>	<u>33,495</u>
	<u>781,542</u>	<u>562,998</u>

QR

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

5. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The operating profit (2023 - operating loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	31.3.24	31.3.23
	£	£
Other operating leases	5,934	6,123
Auditors' remuneration	6,000	6,500
Foreign exchange differences	<u>(6)</u>	<u>77,781</u>

6. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2024 nor for the year ended 31 March 2023.

7. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024	<u>312,999</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2024	<u>312,999</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>312,999</u>

8. STOCKS

	31.3.24	31.3.23
	£	£
Goods for resale	<u>26,930</u>	<u>31,418</u>

9. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.24	31.3.23
	£	£
Trade debtors	29,095	2,069
Amounts owed by group undertakings	315,964	315,965
Other debtors	<u>88</u>	<u>116,393</u>
	<u>345,147</u>	<u>434,427</u>

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

10. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.3.24	31.3.23
	£	£
Trade creditors	10,141	7,214
Amounts owed to group undertakings	392,604	658,776
Social security and other taxes	74,328	51,707
Accruals and deferred income	11,551	10,397
Deferred revenue	88,272	48,789
	<u>576,896</u>	<u>776,883</u>

11. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			31.3.24	31.3.23
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
99,850,000	Ordinary share	0.1 peach	<u>99,850</u>	<u>99,850</u>

12. **RESERVES**

	Retained earnings	Share premium	Totals
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2023	(2,358,212)	2,391,113	32,901
Profit for the year	<u>11,825</u>		<u>11,825</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>(2,346,387)</u>	<u>2,391,113</u>	<u>44,726</u>

13. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

The company incurred royalty charges of £556,419 (2023: £379,902) from Saregama India Limited during the year.

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £ Nil (2023: £658,776) Saregama India Limited, the parent company.
At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £ 315,964 (2023: £ 315,964) by Saregama Inc, a subsidiary company.

14. **ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

The ultimate controlling party is Saregama India Limited, a company incorporated in India, who own 76.41% of the issued share capital.

Qc

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

15. **RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS**

	31.3.24	31.3.23
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before taxation	11,825	(259)
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	4,488	(23,149)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	89,280	(5,069)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	<u>(199,987)</u>	<u>414,155</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>(94,394)</u>	<u>385,678</u>

16. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 March 2024

	31.3.24	1.4.23
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>36,396</u>	<u>130,790</u>

Year ended 31 March 2023

	31.3.23	1.4.22
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>130,790</u>	<u>61,077</u>

17. **ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS**

	At 1.4.23	Cash flow	At 31.3.24
	£	£	£
Net cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>130,790</u>	<u>(94,394)</u>	<u>36,396</u>
Total	<u>130,790</u>	<u>(94,394)</u>	<u>36,396</u>

18. **SUBSIDIARIES**

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2024 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered Office	Class of shares held	Capital and Reserves £	Profit (loss) for the year £	% Held	
					Direct	Indirect
Saregama INC	USA	Ordinary	459,179	35,771	100	-

Q

Saregama Limited

Trading and Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	31.3.24		31.3.23	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Product Sales	8,484		25,919	
Royalties received	<u>773,058</u>		<u>537,079</u>	
		781,542		562,998
Cost of sales				
Opening stock	31,419		8,269	
Direct costs	-		29,883	
Carriage inwards and import duty	-		10,541	
Commissions	33,601		30,698	
Royalties paid	<u>556,419</u>		<u>379,902</u>	
	621,439		459,293	
Closing stock	<u>(26,930)</u>		<u>(31,419)</u>	
		<u>594,509</u>		<u>427,874</u>
GROSS PROFIT		187,033		135,124
Expenditure				
Rent	5,934		6,123	
Premises insurance	65		397	
Printing and communication expenses	322		1,831	
Bank charges	418		1,440	
Professional Fees- Events	45,368		38,137	
Sundry expenses	87		125	
Subscriptions	374		80	
Legal/consultancy expenses	4,983		2,969	
Auditors' remuneration	6,000		6,500	
Foreign exchange loss/(gains)	(6)		77,781	
Bad Debts Written Off	<u>111,663</u>		<u>-</u>	
		<u>175,208</u>		<u>135,383</u>
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)		<u>11,825</u>		<u>(259)</u>

De

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements