

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and  
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022  
for  
Saregama Limited

Saregama Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	<b>Page</b>
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	22

Saregama Limited

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

**DIRECTORS:**

Kumar Ajit

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

The Mille, 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, Middx  
UB4 0NN

Saregama Limited

Strategic Report  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

**BUSINESS REVIEW**

The Company's turnover decreased by 26% to £648,155 from £871,749 in the previous year. The gross profit margin for the period decreased to 23.94% compared to 24.77% in 2021. The fall in turnover was due to a fall in royalties. The company has made a Loss of £38,975 (2021: £193,513) for the year ended 31 March, 2022. The main reason is Provision for doubtful debt has been provided in 2022. 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	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
	£	£
Turnover	648,155	871,749
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	(38,975)	193,513

**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: 30 April 2022

## Saregama Limited

### Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### **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 2022.

#### **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

#### **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 £ 61,077 (2021: £80,677).

##### **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 £(38,975) (2021: £193,513).

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 2022

**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*

.....  
Kumar Ajit - Director

Date: 30 April 2022

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 2022 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 2022 and of its loss 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. 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 the most significant are direct laws and regulations those have effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006 and taxation legislation. 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.

For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquiry of the directors of the Company for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations, inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees.



Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of  
Saregama Limited

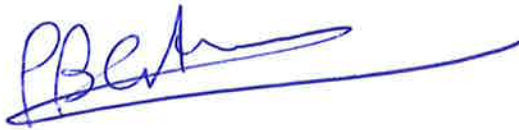
Our audit procedures included:

- o examining the supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures
- o enquiry of management and review and inspection of relevant correspondence
- o evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies
- o analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationship
- o review of accounting estimates for biases

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**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, Middx  
UB4 0NN

Date: 30 April 2022

Saregama Limited

Income Statement  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
<b>TURNOVER</b>	4	648,155	871,749
Cost of sales		<u>(493,013)</u>	<u>(655,819)</u>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		155,142	215,930
Administrative expenses		<u>(194,117)</u>	<u>(22,417)</u>
<b>OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT and (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>		(38,975)	193,513
Tax on (loss)/profit	6	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<u>(38,975)</u>	<u>193,513</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited

Other Comprehensive Income  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
<b>(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(38,975)</b>	<b>193,513</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b><u>(38,975)</u></b>	<b><u>193,513</u></b>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited (Registered number: 03736163)

Balance Sheet  
31 March 2022

	Notes	31.3.22		31.3.21	
		£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible assets	7		-		-
Tangible assets	8		-		-
Investments	9		<u>312,999</u>		<u>312,999</u>
			312,999		312,999
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks	10	8,269		7,154	
Debtors	11	113,393		308,109	
Cash in hand		<u>61,077</u>		<u>80,677</u>	
		182,739		395,940	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>362,728</u>		<u>536,954</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(179,989)</u>		<u>(141,014)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>133,010</u>		<u>171,985</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	13		99,850		99,850
Share premium	14		2,391,113		2,391,113
Retained earnings	14		<u>(2,357,953)</u>		<u>(2,318,978)</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>133,010</u>		<u>171,985</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2022. 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 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>	99,850	(2,512,491)	2,391,113	(21,528)
<b>Changes in equity</b>				
Total comprehensive income	-	193,513	-	193,513
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	<u>99,850</u>	<u>(2,318,978)</u>	<u>2,391,113</u>	<u>171,985</u>
<b>Changes in equity</b>				
Total comprehensive income	-	(38,975)	-	(38,975)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	<u>99,850</u>	<u>(2,357,953)</u>	<u>2,391,113</u>	<u>133,010</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited

Cash Flow Statement  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	17	<u>(19,600)</u>	<u>372,425</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(19,600)</u>	<u>372,425</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of fixed asset investments		<u>-</u>	<u>(312,998)</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(312,998)</u>
<b>(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(19,600)</u>	<u>59,427</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18	<u>80,677</u>	<u>21,250</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	18	<u>61,077</u>	<u>80,677</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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 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.

**Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Copyrights

-Over their estimated useful lives

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Company website	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

**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**

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:

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Royalties	612,587	837,135
Product Sales	<u>35,568</u>	<u>34,614</u>
	<u>6,48,155</u>	<u>871,749</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
UK and Europe	205,084	406,779
Rest of the World	<u>443,071</u>	<u>464,970</u>
	<u>6,48,155</u>	<u>871,749</u>

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

5. **OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT**

The operating loss (2021 - operating profit) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Other operating leases	4,395	4,168
Auditors' remuneration	6,500	10,000
Foreign exchange differences	<u>(1,189)</u>	<u>1,025</u>

6. **TAXATION**

**Analysis of the tax charge**

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2022 nor for the year ended 31 March 2021.

7. **INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Copyrights £	Company website £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>			
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>2,052,660</u>	<u>89,367</u>	<u>2,142,027</u>
<b>AMORTISATION</b>			
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>2,052,660</u>	<u>89,367</u>	<u>2,142,027</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

8. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Fixtures and fittings £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>40,334</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>40,334</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

9.	<b>FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS</b>		Shares in group undertakings £
	<b>COST</b>		
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		<u>312,999</u>
	<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>		
	At 31 March 2022		<u>312,999</u>
	At 31 March 2021		<u>312,999</u>
10.	<b>STOCKS</b>		
		31.3.22	31.3.21
		£	£
	Goods for resale	<u>8,269</u>	<u>7,154</u>
11.	<b>DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR</b>		
		31.3.22	31.3.21
		£	£
	Trade debtors	2,069	5,770
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	191,015
	Other debtors	<u>111,324</u>	<u>111,324</u>
		<u>113,393</u>	<u>308,109</u>
12.	<b>CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR</b>		
		31.3.22	31.3.21
		£	£
	Trade creditors	43	4,677
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	299,661	475,552
	Social security and other taxes	52,489	38,708
	Accruals and deferred income	<u>10,535</u>	<u>18,017</u>
		<u>362,728</u>	<u>536,954</u>
13.	<b>CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL</b>		
	Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
	Number:      Class:	31.3.22	31.3.21
		£	£
	99,850,000      Ordinary share	0.1 peach <u>99,850</u>	<u>99,850</u>

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

14. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
At 1 April 2021	(2,318,978)	2,391,113	72,135
Deficit for the year	<u>(38,975)</u>		<u>(38,975)</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>(2,357,953)</u>	<u>2,391,113</u>	<u>33,160</u>

15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company incurred royalty charges of £441,877 (2021: £620,823) from Saregama India Limited during the year. At the balance sheet date, the company owed £299,661 (2021: £464,075) to Saregama India Limited, the parent company.

At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £179,538 (2021: £179,538) by RPG Global Music Limited, a fellow subsidiary.

16. 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.

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

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(38,975)	193,513
Increase in stocks	(1,115)	(3,656)
Decrease in trade and other debtors	194,716	535,482
Decrease in trade and other creditors	<u>(174,226)</u>	<u>(352,914)</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>(19,600)</u>	<u>372,425</u>

18. 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 2022

	31.3.22	1.4.21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>61,077</u>	<u>80,677</u>

Year ended 31 March 2021

	31.3.21	1.4.20
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>80,677</u>	<u>-</u>

Saregama Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

19. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1.4.21 £	Cash flow £	At 31.3.22 £
<b>Net cash</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>80,677</u>	<u>(19,600)</u>	<u>61,077</u>
	<u>80,677</u>	<u>(19,600)</u>	<u>61,077</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>80,677</u>	<u>(19,600)</u>	<u>61,077</u>

20. SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Saregama INC	USA	Wholesale and Retail Sale of Carvaan, Music Licencing	Ordinary	100.00

21. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The emergence of the Covid 19 pandemic in February/March 2020 has had a significant impact upon the economy and the operating practices of all businesses. Saregama Limited, in conjunction with government guidelines, swiftly moved to a remote working operating structure which materially reduced the risk to employees whilst maintaining full operational capacity to support our clients in what is a period of financial stress.

The business is primarily internet based already and the company was able to make sales during the pandemic. The Director anticipates that the business will manage to continue through the pandemic period, and to remain a profit making business.

Saregama Limited

Trading and Profit and Loss Account  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	31.3.22		31.3.21	
	£	£	£	£
<b>Turnover</b>				
Product Sales	35,568		34,614	
Royalties received	<u>612,587</u>		<u>837,135</u>	
		648,155		871,749
<b>Cost of sales</b>				
Opening stock	7,154		3,498	
Direct costs	11,144		10,755	
Carriage inwards and import duty	7,744		4,727	
Commissions	33,363		23,426	
Royalties paid	<u>441,877</u>		<u>620,567</u>	
	501,282		662,973	
Closing stock	<u>(8,269)</u>		<u>(7,154)</u>	
		<u>493,013</u>		<u>655,819</u>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		155,142		215,930
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Rent	4,395		4,168	
Premises insurance	236		156	
Telephone	-		207	
Travelling	-		50	
Printing and communication expenses	1,342		470	
Provision for doubtful debts	179,538		-	
Bank charges	456		874	
Accountancy	-		3,225	
Sundry expenses	-		(96)	
Subscriptions	944		235	
Legal/consultancy expenses	1,895		2,103	
Auditors' remuneration	6,500		10,000	
Foreign exchange losses(gains)	<u>(1,189)</u>		<u>1,025</u>	
		<u>194,117</u>		<u>22,417</u>
<b>NET (LOSS)/PROFIT</b>		<u>(38,975)</u>		<u>193,513</u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements