Registration number: 15189607 (England and Wales)

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

KNAV Limited
Statutory Auditors
Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

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Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr Baskar Subramanian Mr Sri Venkata Ramana Seethanaboina
Registered office	1 London Street Reading Berkshire England RG1 4PN
Auditors	KNAV Limited Statutory Auditors Hygeia Building Ground Floor 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the company is the provision of cloud-native video production solutions through a platform that enables media teams to produce, edit, stream, and distribute live video content in real-time across various digital and social media channels.

Directors of the company
The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr Baskar Subramanian

Mr Sri Venkata Ramana Seethanaboina (appointed 9 September 2025)

Mr Sri Hari Thirunavukkarasu (resigned 9 September 2025)

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. The directors have considered the Company's ability to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements, taking into account its operational plans, available cash resources, and the financial support available from its ultimate parent undertaking, Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited").

The ultimate parent company has confirmed its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on these considerations, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Disclosure of information to the auditors
Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors
The auditors KNAV Limited are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement
This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board on ....18 May 2026........ and signed on its behalf by:

Sd/-

Mr Baskar Subramanian
Director

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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.

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Amagi Media UK Private Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 FRS 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 2026 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 auditor 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 director's 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 original financial statements were authorised for issue.

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 included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Amagi Media UK Private Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 3], 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 is 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.

Auditor 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 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:

Irregularities, including fraud are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We designed 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 irregularity including fraud is detailed below.

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience; through verbal and written communications with those charged with governance and other management, and via inspection of the company's regulatory and legal correspondence.

We discussed with those charged with governance and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations to our team and remained alert to any indicators of non-compliance throughout the audit, we also specifically considered where and how fraud may occur within the company.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements, including the company's constitution, relevant financial reporting standards; company law and tax legislation and we assess the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines and penalties, or through losses arising from litigations. We identified the regulations in relation to employment legislations as those most likely to have such an affect.

International Auditing Standards (UK) limit the required procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to the procedures, and no procedures over and above those already noted are required. These limited procedures did not identify any actual or suspected non-compliance which laws and regulations that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Our audit procedures included:
• enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
• examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
• review of the Board of directors' minutes;
• enquiry of management and review and inspection of relevant correspondence with any legal firms;
• evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
• analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
• testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;
• review of accounting estimates for biases

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Amagi Media UK Private Limited (continued)

These procedures did not identify any actual or suspected fraudulent irregularity that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with International Auditing Standards (UK). For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the procedures that we are required to undertake would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remains a high risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these might involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud, and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations or every incidence of fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 an auditor's report 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.

Sd/-

Amanjit Singh FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and behalf of KNAV Limited, Statutory Auditor

Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Date: 18 May 2026

2026-51-UK

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	Note	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 £	5 October 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Turnover		2,775,838	2,964,811
Cost of sales		(563,263)	(831,814)
Gross profit		2,212,575	2,132,997
Distribution costs		(106)	(61)
Administrative expenses		(2,004,529)	(3,938,187)
Other operating income		5,057	57,993
Operating profit/(loss)		212,997	(1,747,258)
Interest payable and similar expenses		(31,847)	(11,656)
Profit/(loss) before tax	4	181,150	(1,758,914)
Taxation	5	(85,588)	105,494
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		95,562	(1,653,420)

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

(Registration number: 15189607) (England and Wales)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	18,806	28,356
Current assets			
Debtors	8	428,091	654,472
Cash at bank and in hand		502,280	268,003
		930,371	922,475
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,007,034)	(1,104,250)
Net current liabilities		(76,663)	(181,775)
Net liabilities		(57,857)	(153,419)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1,500,001	1,500,001
Retained earnings		(1,557,858)	(1,653,420)
Shareholders' deficit		(57,857)	(153,419)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 18 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Sd/-

Mr Baskar Subramanian
Director

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Loss for the year	-	(1,653,420)	(1,653,420)
New share capital subscribed	1,500,001	-	1,500,001
At 31 March 2025	1,500,001	(1,653,420)	(153,419)

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2025	1,500,001	(1,653,420)	(153,419)
Profit for the year	-	95,562	95,562
At 31 March 2026	1,500,001	(1,557,858)	(57,857)

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
1 London Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 4PN
England

The company's operations are carried out predominantly from the following addresses:

United Kingdom:
1 London Street, Reading, RG1 4PN, United Kingdom

Poland (Branch Office):
Al. Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 24 / B1, 90-368 Łódź, Poland

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on ...18 May 2026

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

In preparing these financial statements, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing certain financial instrument disclosures, as permitted by FRS 102 paragraph 1.12 (b), on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited") (refer to note 12), includes these in its own consolidated financial statements.

The functional and presentational currency is GBP Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates in. The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. The directors have considered the Company's ability to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements, taking into account its operational plans, available cash resources, and the financial support available from its ultimate parent undertaking, Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited").

The ultimate parent company has confirmed its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on these considerations, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Revenue from services

The Company generates revenue from offerring playout services under cloud based video production solutions. Revenue from services are recognised over the specific period in accordance with the terms of the contracts with customers. Unbilled revenue included in the current assets, represents revenues earned for the services carried out during the period, which are yet to be invoiced to clients as at the balance sheet date. Unearned revenue included in the current liabilities represents amounts invoiced to clients that are in excess of revenues recognised for the period.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit or loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These 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 recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Computers	Straight line over 3 years
Office equipment	Straight line over 5 years

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill
Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets comprise identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. The company recognises intangible assets only when the asset is identifiable, it is probable that the expected future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the entity, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Customer relationships and intellectual property (IP) acquired separately or as part of a business combination are recognised at cost or fair value at the acquisition date and are subsequently amortised over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if necessary. The assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	**Amortisation method and rate**
Goodwill	Straight line over 3 years
Other intangible assets	Straight line over 3 years

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation
A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share based payments

The company participates in a group share-based payment arrangement operated by its ultimate holding company, Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited"), India, under which certain employees of the company have been granted options and share-appreciation rights over the shares in Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited"). Options are granted at a fixed exercise price equal to the market value of an Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited") share on the grant date and vest after four years of continuous service; there are no market performance conditions. Vested options may be exercised at any time up to 10 years after vesting.

The company recognises and measures its share-based payment expense on the basis of a reasonable allocation of the expense recognised for the group. This allocation is the total charge for the group pro-rated for the number of participating employees of the company.

The awards are classified as either equity-settled or cash-settled depending on the terms of the scheme and settlement expectations. However, during the finacial year ended 31 March 2026 the ultimate holding company converted all cash settled options in to equity settled options. For equity-settled awards, the company reimburses the ultimate holding company for the fair value of the options at the grant date. This fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account over the vesting period. The fair value is determined at the grant date and is not subsequently remeasured. For cash-settled awards, the company reimburses the ultimate holding company based on the fair value of the options vested each year. The fair value is remeasured at each reporting date, and changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, with a corresponding liability recognised in the balance sheet.

For historical awards where no reimbursement was required, the fair value of the awards was recognised as a capital contribution from the ultimate holding company, with a corresponding share-based payment expense recorded in retained earnings.

Accordingly, as the options are granted over the ultimate holding company's shares, all awards are accounted for as cash settled share based payments in the company's financial statements.

The ultimate holding company has received a waiver in the month of July 2025 from its consultants for migration of their Options under Stock Appreciation Rights Scheme IV, Stock Appreciation Rights Scheme V New Hire Award and Stock Appreciation Rights Scheme V Performance Award to "Cash Bonus Plan". The Cash Bonus Plan is rolled out by the Subsidiary Companies, the key terms of the plan are:

(a) Accrued Cash bonus award towards the waiver of vested SARs
(b) Unaccrued Cash bonus - this would accrue to the consultant over the consultants service period

Accrued cash bonus and unaccrued cash bonus is subject to adjustment at the discretion of the Board based on the revenue growth of the Group determined basis a formula as per the bonus plan. The cash bonus would be paid to the consultant upon earlier of two years from the date of liquidity event as defined in the plan or termination of services for a reason other than cause or the tenth anniversary of the award date whichever is earlier.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

i. Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, amounts due from fellow group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless they are receivable within one year. In these instances, assets are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be received.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

ii. Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and amounts due from fellow group undertakings, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, unless they are payable within one year. In these instances, assets are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS102 requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, turnover, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant estimates and assumptions are used as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets
The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on management's assessment of the recoverability of tax losses and other temporary differences, taking into account expected future taxable profits. This involves a degree of judgement in estimating future profitability, timing of reversals of temporary differences, and tax planning strategies. The actual outcomes may differ from estimates if future taxable profits do not materialise as expected.

Deferred Revenue
Using information available at the balance sheet date, the directors make assumptions to estimate the amount of revenue to be deferred. These assumptions are based on either the level of completion of each project and the remaining work to be performed or on the time period over which the service is being provided to the customer. The estimation process includes reviewing contract terms and assessing performance obligations under each arrangement.

Accruals
Accruals represent liabilities for goods or services received but not yet paid, invoiced, or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts payable to employees (e.g., bonuses, incentives and accrued vacation pay). These are estimated based on historical experience, contractual arrangements, and other available evidence such as supplier communications or internal approvals. Actual amounts may differ from the estimates depending on the final settlements or any disputes that may arise. Accruals are reviewed periodically to ensure they reflect the most accurate estimate based on the latest information.

3 Staff numbers

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 34 (2025: 36).

4 Profit/loss before tax

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 £	5 October 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Depreciation expense	13,518	8,329
Amortisation expense	-	77,124
Impairment loss on intangible assets - refer to note 6	-	1,053,389

5 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 £	5 October 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Foreign tax - tax relating to profits of the Poland branch	39,803	46,489
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	45,785	(151,983)
Tax charge/(credit) in the profit and loss statement	85,588	(105,494)

6 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Contractual customer relationships £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2025	261,866	791,523	1,053,389
At 31 March 2026	261,866	791,523	1,053,389
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2025	261,866	791,523	1,053,389
At 31 March 2026	261,866	791,523	1,053,389
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2026	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	-	-	-

On 1 September 2023, the company acquired certain assets of the business of Tellyo Oy, comprising customer relationships, intellectual property, and goodwill, for a total consideration of €1,765,000. The fair value of assets acquired, translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the acquisition date, was allocated as follows:

• Customer relationships: £791,523
• Goodwill: £261,866

Subsequent to the acquisition, the intellectual property was sold on 31 March 2024 to the company's ultimate parent company, Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited"), India, for £398,542, representing its net book value at the date of transfer.

Following the transfer of the intellectual property, the remaining cash-generating unit (CGU) in the UK no longer generated independent cash flows, as the customer relationships and goodwill were no longer revenue-generating in isolation. An impairment review was therefore undertaken. The review concluded that the recoverable amount of the CGU was £Nil as at 31 March 2025.

As a result, the full carrying amounts of the customer relationships and goodwill were written off, resulting in an impairment loss of £1,053,389 recognised in the profit and loss account for the period ended 31 March 2025. This reflects the strategic restructuring of operations within the Amagi Group, whereby customer contracts and engagement were migrated to other group entities, and the original UK-based CGU ceased to hold future economic value.

7 Tangible assets

	Office equipment £	Computers £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2025	600	36,085	36,685
Additions	-	3,968	3,968
At 31 March 2026	600	40,053	40,653
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2025	62	8,267	8,329
Charge for the year	120	13,398	13,518
At 31 March 2026	182	21,665	21,847
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2026	418	18,388	18,806
At 31 March 2025	538	27,818	28,356

8 Debtors

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors		90,573	112,910
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11	206,404	372,872
Other debtors		8,604	16,407
Deferred tax assets		105,555	151,983
Corporation tax recoverable		16,588	-
Prepayments		366	300
		428,090	654,472

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

A deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent that it is probable they will be recovered through future taxable profits.

9 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		1,359	450
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11	607,612	580,115
Other payables		2,016	62,045
Corporation tax payable		-	26,018
Social security and other taxes		133,121	104,579
Accruals		201,097	244,899
Deferred income		61,828	86,144
		1,007,033	1,104,250

During the year the company entered into a loan agreement with Amagi Media Labs Pte. Ltd. on 1 June 2025 for working capital funding of USD 800,000. The first drawdown of USD 600,000 was made on 9 June 2025, followed by a second drawdown of USD 200,000 on 12 August 2025. The loan bears interest at 700 basis points per annum and is repayable on demand to Amagi Media Labs Pte. Ltd.

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2026		2025	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500,001	1,500,001	1,500,001	1,500,001

11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available in FRS 102 section 1A from disclosing related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Amagi Media Private Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent is Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited"), incorporated in India.

The smallest and the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared, is that group headed by the ultimate parent undertaking, Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited"). Copies of these finanical statements are available upon request from:

Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly "Amagi Media Labs Private Limited")
4th Floor, Raj Alkaa Park
Kalena Agrahara
Bannerghatta Road
Bangalore - 560 076
India.

There is no one ultimate controlling party.

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 £	5 October 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Turnover (analysed below)	2,775,838	2,964,811
Cost of sales (analysed below)	(563,263)	(831,814)
Gross profit	2,212,575	2,132,997
Gross profit (%)	79.71%	71.94%
Distribution costs (analysed below)	(106)	(61)
Administrative expenses		
Employment costs (analysed below)	(1,697,668)	(2,469,814)
Establishment costs (analysed below)	(51,052)	(63,649)
General administrative expenses (analysed below)	(237,169)	(261,245)
Finance charges (analysed below)	(5,122)	(4,637)
Depreciation costs (analysed below)	(13,518)	(1,138,842)
	(2,004,529)	(3,938,187)
Other operating income (analysed below)	5,057	57,993
Operating profit/(loss)	212,997	(1,747,258)
Interest payable and similar expenses (analysed below)	(31,847)	(11,656)
Profit/(loss) before tax	181,150	(1,758,914)

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 £	5 October 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Turnover		
Rendering of services, UK	2,775,838	2,964,811
Cost of sales		
Purchases	-	237,142
Direct costs	563,263	594,672
	563,263	831,814
Distribution costs		
Direct costs		
Freight and carriage	(106)	(61)
	(106)	(61)
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	1,618,909	2,410,121
Private health insurance	27,358	20,028
Staff bonuses	32,130	13,224
Staff training	1,162	839
Staff welfare	18,109	25,602
	1,697,668	2,469,814
Establishment costs		
Rent	51,052	63,649
General administrative expenses		
Telephone and fax	352	387
Office expenses	6,090	5,815
Computer software and maintenance costs	267	1,703
Printing, postage and stationery	83	253
Trade subscriptions	-	1,351
Sundry expenses	1,201	1,061
Travel and subsistence	48,340	48,137
Advertising	69	6,901
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	9,500	9,500
Legal and professional fees	35,466	73,356
Provision for doubtful debts	45,931	15,376
Foreign currency (gains)/losses - operating expense	89,870	97,405
	237,169	261,245
Finance charges		
Bank charges	5,122	4,637

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 £	5 October 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Depreciation costs		
Amortisation of patents	-	77,124
Depreciation of Computers (owned)	13,398	8,267
Depreciation of office equipment (owned)	120	62
Impairment loss (reversal) on intangible assets	-	1,053,389
	13,518	1,138,842
Other operating income		
Other operating income	5,057	57,993
Interest payable and similar expenses		
Other interest payable	-	11,656
Interest payable to group undertakings	31,847	-
	31,847	11,656

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.