Amagi Media UK Private Limited
Annexure I - Restated Summary Statement of Assets and Liabilities
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	3.14
Intangible assets	3	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	16.80
Total non-current assets		**19.94**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	5	52.36
Cash and cash equivalents	6	29.62
Other financial assets	7	1.64
Other current assets	8	0.03
Total current assets		**83.65**
Total assets		**103.59**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	9	157.73
Other equity	10	(174.73)
Total equity		**(17.00)**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	11	69.73
Other financial liabilities	12	12.65
Other current liabilities	13	27.28
Provisions	14	8.03
Current tax liabilities (net)	15	2.90
Total current liabilities		**120.59**
Total equity and liabilities		**103.59**

The above statement should be read with Annexure V, Annexure VI and Annexure VII to the Restated Summary Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Restated Summary Statements

As per our report of even date

For KNAV

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Sd/-
per Amanjit Singh
Partner

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
Baskar Subramanian
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
SriHari Thirunavukkarasu
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Amagi Media UK Private Limited
Annexure II - Restated Summary Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	278.79	39.49
Other income	17	6.25	-
Total income (I)		**285.04**	**39.49**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	18	134.15	127.70
Finance costs	19	0.46	0.04
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	0.90	8.02
Impairment loss on goodwill and other intangible assets	3	-	109.24
Other expenses	21	78.63	45.77
Total expenses (II)		**214.14**	**290.77**
Restated profit / (loss) before tax (III = I-II)		**70.90**	**(251.28)**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		5.04	-
Deferred tax		(16.39)	-
Total tax (income) (IV)		**(11.35)**	**-**
Restated profit / (loss) for the year / period (V=III-IV)		**82.25**	**(251.28)**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating of currency		(2.99)	(2.71)
Income tax effect		-	-
Restated other comprehensive income for the year / period, net of income tax (VI)		(2.99)	(2.71)
Restated total Comprehensive Income for the year / period (VII=V+VI)		**79.26**	**(253.99)**
Restated earnings / (loss) per Equity share [Nominal value of share GBP 1.00 each (March 31, 2024: GBP 1.00 each)]			
Basic and diluted (Rs)	22	54.83	(415.96)

The above statement should be read with Annexure V, Annexure VI and Annexure VII to the Restated Summary Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Restated Summary Statements

As per our report of even date
For KNAV

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Sd/-
per Amanjit Singh
Partner

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
Baskar Subramanian
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
SriHari Thirunavukkarasu
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Annexure IV : Restated Summary Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of GBP 1.00 each (Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital)	Number of Shares	Amount
As at October 05, 2023	-	-
Changes during the year / period	15,00,001	157.73
As at March 31, 2025	**15,00,001**	**157.73**

b. Other equity

For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	Retained earnings (Refer note 10)	Foreign currency translation reserve (Refer note 10)	
As at October 05, 2023	-	-	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	(251.28)	-	**(251.28)**
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):			
- Exchange differences on translating of currency for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	-	(2.71)	**(2.71)**
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period FY 24-25	82.25	-	**82.25**
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):			
- Exchange differences on translating of currency for the FY 24-25	-	(2.99)	**(2.99)**
As at March 31, 2025	**(169.03)**	**(5.70)**	**(174.73)**

The above statement should be read with Annexure V, Annexure VI and Annexure VII to the Restated Summary Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Restated Summary Statements

As per our report of even date

For KNAV

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Sd/-
per Amanjit Singh
Partner

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
Baskar Subramanian
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
SriHari Thirunavukkarasu
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Amagi Media UK Private Limited
Annexure III : Restated Summary Statement of Cash flows
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Restated profit / (loss) before tax		70.90
Adjustments to reconcile restated profit or (loss) before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	0.90
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables	21	1.66
Employee stock compensation expense - Equity Settled	18	8.21
Foreign exchange loss (net)	21	6.57
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**88.24**
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase in trade payables		7.98
Increase in provisions		7.95
Increase in other liabilities		9.82
(Decrease) in other financial liabilities		(131.33)
(Increase) in trade receivables		(6.73)
Decrease in loans and other financial assets		44.36
Decrease in other assets		0.67
Cash flows generated from operating activities		**20.96**
Income tax paid, net		(2.74)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)		**18.22**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including capital work-in-progress and capital advances		(2.42)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities (B)		**(2.42)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)		**-**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**15.80**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		14.11
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash held in foreign currency (net)		(0.29)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**29.62**

Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6)

	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with banks	
- on current accounts	29.62
Total cash and cash equivalents	**29.62**

The above statement should be read with Annexure V, Annexure VI and Annexure VII to the Restated Summary Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Restated Summary Statements

As per our report of even date
For KNAV

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Sd/-
per Amanjit Singh
Partner

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
Baskar Subramanian
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
SriHari Thirunavukkarasu
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

1. Corporate information

Amagi Media UK Private Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on October 05, 2023 and has its Registered Office in England and Wales. The company is engaged in media technology business that provides cloud enabled television broadcasting and content delivery, television advertisement related services and trading of certain integrated receiver and decoder and other devices. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year. The immediate holding company is Amagi Media Private Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales and ultimate holding company is 'Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)', a company incorporated in India

The Company's Restated Summary Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, were approved by Board of Directors on July 16, 2025.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Restated Summary Statement of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and the Restated Summary Statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income/(loss)) for the year ended March 31, 2025 and for the period ended March 31, 2024, Restated Summary Statement of changes in equity and Restated Summary Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31 2025, Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Restated Summary Statement of Amagi Media UK Private Limited") have been prepared by the Company for the purpose of providing information to Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited) (Ultimate Holding Company) to enable them to prepare Restated Consolidated Summary Statements in connection with proposed initial public offer ("IPO") of Ultimate Holding Company. The Restated Summary Statement, which have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, have been prepared in accordance with the Group Accounting Policy which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on July 16, 2025.

The Restated Summary Statement:

(a) have been compiled by the management of the company from Audited financial statements of the Company, as at and for the 18-months period ended March 31, 2025, which were 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) which was approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on April 30, 2025. Our audit was performed in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK). Further, using the above-mentioned information management have prepared the Restated Summary Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

(b) do not require any adjustment for audit qualifications as there is no modification in underlying auditors' reports.

Annexure V provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Restated Summary Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented and is consistent with group accounting policies as adopted by Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited), unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
(i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
(ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
(iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

(i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counter party, result its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency:

The functional currency of the Company is UK Sterling. For the purpose of preparing the Restated Summary Statements of the Ultimate Holding Company, the Restated Summary Statements of the Company have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR). The assets and liabilities of the Company are translated to Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and held in foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR), a component of equity.

ii) Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iii) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.4 Fair value measurement

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

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

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

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

• Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

• Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

• Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. Such cost comprises of the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The Company has used the following lives to provide depreciation:

Assets Classification	**Useful lives (in years)**
Office equipment	5
Computers	3

Considering the usage pattern, the management has estimated above useful lives of property, plant and equipment which is supported by internal technical assessment.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The useful lives have been determined based on managements' judgement, based on technical assessment, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The assets residual values, method of depreciation and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, prospectively at the end of each reporting period. An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss. when the asset is derecognised.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the company’s CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset’s or CGU’s recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8 Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognised when, or as, control of a promised goods or services transfers to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring those goods or services. To recognise revenues the following five step approach is applied: (i) identify the contract with a customer, (ii) identify the performance obligation in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenue from sale of services

Revenue from distribution and playout services are recognised over the specific period in accordance with the terms of the contracts with customers. Certain contracts contain initial /one time set-up fees which is recognised over the term of the contract.

Revenue from service contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time, is recognized as and when the related services are performed.

Revenue from Intercompany services recognised as per the terms of arrangements made with Intercompany.

Revenues from fixed-price contracts are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

If the company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract cost incurred for which recoverability is probable.

Unearned revenue included in the current liabilities represents billings in excess of revenues recognized.

The Company collected VAT / Sales Tax and other taxes on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount (discounts and incentives), the company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods/services to the customer and such discounts and incentives are estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Dividend Income: Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section 2.11 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Trade receivables
A trade receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received, or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from the customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

2.09 Employee benefits:

Short term Obligations:

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the accumulated leave liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

2.10 Share Based Payment

Employee Stock Option Scheme:

The Stock option plan of the Company is classified as equity settled transaction based on the constructive obligation for settlement of option in equity.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in employees stock option reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Cash-Settled Employee Stock Options: A share-based payment transaction in which the terms of the arrangement provide the company with the choice of whether to settle in cash or by issuing equity instruments, the company determine whether it has a present obligation to settle in cash and account for the share-based payment transaction accordingly. The company has a present obligation to settle in cash if the choice of settlement in equity instruments has no commercial substance or the entity has a past practice or a stated policy of settling in cash, or generally settles in cash whenever the counterparty asks for cash settlement.

Employee Stock Appreciation Rights Scheme: The Company's employees are granted share appreciation rights (SAR), settled in cash. The liability for the share appreciation rights is measured, initially and at the end of each reporting period until settled, at the fair value of the SAR by applying an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the SAR were granted, and the extent to which the employees have rendered services to date.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

2.11 Financial Instruments:

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
• Debt instruments at amortised cost
• Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
• Debt instruments and equity instruments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
• Equity instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
• Equity instruments and equity instruments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

A ‘debt instrument’ is classified as FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met:
(i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
(ii) The asset’s contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Restated Summary statement of profit and loss.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of the investments. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

•The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
•The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure. The Company follows ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on twelve-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The twelve-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head ‘other expenses’ in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading, unless they are designated as effective

hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Restated Summary Statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

After initial recognition, gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no re-classification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities.
For financial assets which are debt instruments, a re-classification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the re-classification prospectively from the re-classification date, which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.12 Income taxes:

Income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction). Management periodically evaluates whether it is probable that the relevant taxation authority would accept an uncertain tax treatment that the Company has used or plan to use in its income tax filings, including with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences, except:

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

• in respect of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary and associate, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.13 Segment reporting

Identification of segments

The company is engaged in the business of providing media technologies and related services. The board of directors being the chief operating decision maker (CODM) evaluates the company's performance and allocates resources based on the company's performance as a whole which represents single reportable business segment. The entire operations are governed by the same set of risk and returns. Accordingly, these operations represent a single segment. The revenues, total expenses and net profit as per the statement of profit and loss represents the revenue, total expenses and the net profit of the sole reportable segment.

The Company reports the Restated Summary Statements along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

2.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement.

These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.16 Contingent Asset/liability

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Restated Summary Statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised or disclosed in Restated Summary Statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.18 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Other disclosures relating to the Company’s exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management Note 28
- Financial risk management objectives and policies Note 27

The Company bases its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Restated Summary Statements are prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions, if any, about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The judgements, estimates and assumptions management has made which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Restated Summary Statements are as below.

Provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables

The measurement of expected credit loss reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and the best available forward-looking information. The correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and expected credit loss is a significant estimate. The amount of expected credit loss is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecasted economic conditions. The Company’s historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may not be representative of the actual default in the future.

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 25

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Restated Summary Statement cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using internal valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of standalone financial instruments.

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Amagi Media UK Private Limited
Annexure VI - Notes to Restated Summary Statement
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment, goodwill and Intangible assets

	Property, plant and equipment			Goodwill	Intangible assets		
	Computers	Office Equipments	Total tangible assets	Goodwill	Intellectual property	Customer Contracts	Total intangible assets
Cost							
As at October 05, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	1.66	-	**1.66**	83.23	49.40	27.19	**76.59**
Additions for FY 24-25	2.25	0.07	**2.32**	-	-	-	-
Disposal for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(49.40)	-	**(49.40)**
Exchange difference	0.08	-	**0.08**	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**3.99**	**0.07**	**4.06**	**83.23**	**-**	**27.19**	**27.19**
Accumulated Depreciation / Amortisation and Impairment							
As at October 05, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge / amortisation for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	0.01	-	**0.01**	-	8.01	-	**8.01**
Charge / amortisation for FY 24-25	0.89	0.01	**0.90**	-	-	-	-
Diposal for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(8.01)	-	**(8.01)**
Impairment for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	-	-	-	82.34	-	26.90	**26.90**
Exchange difference	0.01	-	**0.01**	0.89	-	0.29	**0.29**
As At March 31, 2025	**0.91**	**0.01**	**0.92**	**83.23**	**-**	**27.19**	**27.19**
Net book value							
As At March 31, 2025	**3.08**	**0.06**	**3.14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(a) On November 08, 2023, Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly Amagi Media Labs Private Limited) entered into agreement with Tellyo OY, Finland for purchase of assets and liabilities of the cloud native live video production business for a purchase consideration of Euro 17.65 million (Rs. 159.82 million). As part of acquisition, Amagi Media UK Private Limited had recognised Intellectual property amounting to Rs. 49.40 million, Customer contracts amounting to Rs. 27.19 million and Goodwill amounting to Rs. 83.23 million. Refer Note 29 for further details.

(b) The Company performed impairment test for the period ended March 31, 2024 and due to change in the business plans of the acquired business, has considered impairment of customer relationships and goodwill to the extent of Rs 27.19 million and Rs 83.23 million respectively. Further, the Company has sold its intellectual property to Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited) amounting to Rs. 42.01 million.

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

4. Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**
Deferred tax asset	16.80
	16.80

a. Deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability relates to the following:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**
Deferred tax liabilities	
Impact of difference between tax depreciation allowed under Income tax Act and the depreciation/ amortisation charged for financial reporting	(0.36)
Deferred tax assets	
Carried forward loss	12.61
Provision for doubtful debts	0.42
Employee benefits expenses	2.12
Provision for compensated absences	2.01
Total	**16.80**

b. Reconciliation of Deferred tax asset (net):

	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-
Tax credit/ (expense) during the year	
- recognised in statement of profit or loss	16.39
- recognised in OCI	-
Exchange Difference	0.41
Closing Balance	**16.80**

c. Movement for the year ended March 31, 2025

	As at April 01, 2024	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in OCI**	**Exchange Differences**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Impact of difference between tax depreciation allowed under Income tax Act and the depreciation/ amortisation charged for financial reporting	-	(0.36)	-	-	(0.36)
Deferred tax assets					
Carried forward loss	-	13.88		(1.27)	12.61
Provision for doubtful debts	-	0.41	-	0.01	0.42
Employee benefits expenses	-	2.07	-	0.05	2.12
Provision for compensated absences	-	1.96		0.05	2.01
Total	**-**	**17.96**	**-**	**(1.16)**	**16.80**

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

5. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Carried at amortised cost	
Trade receivables	52.36
	52.36
Break-up for security details:	
Trade receivables	
Unsecured, Considered good	52.36
Credit impaired	1.70
	54.06
Impairment Allowance	
Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	(1.70)
	52.36

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	12.04
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 23)	40.32
	52.36

Notes:
(i) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally have a credit term of 30-60 days.
(ii) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, director or member.
(iii) Refer note 23 for trade receivables from related parties.
(iv) Also Refer note 27 b relating to credit risk on trade receivables.

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**							
	Unbilled revenue	**Current but not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(a) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	46.65	5.71	-	-	-	-	**52.36**
(b) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	0.06	0.70	0.94	-	-	-	**1.70**
(d) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Disputed Trade Receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**46.71**	**6.41**	**0.94**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54.06**

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with banks	
On current accounts	29.62
	29.62

7. Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	
Security deposit	0.95
Other receivables	0.69
	1.64

8. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses	0.03
	0.03

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Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Annexure VI - Notes to Restated Summary Statement

(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

9. Share capital

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised share capital	
Ordinary equity shares - 1,500,001 equity shares of GBP 1.00 each	157.73
	157.73
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	
Ordinary equity shares - 1,500,001 equity shares of GBP 1.00 each	157.73
	157.73

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year :

Ordinary equity shares of GBP 1.00 each	As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	Amount
As at October 05, 2023	-	-
Issued during the year / period	15,00,001	157.73
At the end of the year	**15,00,001**	**157.73**

(b) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	% holding
Equity shares of GBP 1.00 each , fully paid		
Amagi Media Private Limited	15,00,001	100%

(c) Details of shares held by promoters:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025				
	No. of shares as at October 05, 2023	Changes during the year / period	No. of shares at the end of the year	% Holding	% change during the year / period
Equity shares of GBP 1.00 each , fully paid					
Amagi Media Private Limited	-	15,00,001	15,00,001	100%	**100%**
	-	**15,00,001**	**15,00,001**	**100%**	**100%**

(d) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The equity shareholders are entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in GBP. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

10. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Retained earnings	(169.03)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(5.70)
	(174.73)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Retained earnings	
At the beginning of the year	-
Restated profit for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	(251.28)
Restated profit for FY 24-25	82.25
At the end of the year	**(169.03)**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Other Comprehensive Income

Foreign currency translation reserve	
At the beginning of the year	-
Change during the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024	(2.71)
Change during FY 24-25	(2.99)
At the end of the year	**(5.70)**
Total other equity	**(174.73)**

Nature and purpose of other equity:

a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned/incurred till date less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

b) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

Exchange difference arising on translation of balances from GBP to INR for the purpose of restated financial statement are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in separate reserve within equity.

11. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Carried at amortised cost	
Trade payables	69.73
	69.73

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables	17.49
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 23)	52.24
	69.73

a) There are no non-current trade payable as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Nil).
b) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled up to 60 days.
c) For explanation of Company's credit risk management process, refer to Note 27.

<u>Trade payables ageing schedule</u>

As at March 31, 2025	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Particulars							
(a) Others	17.44	16.70	35.59	-	-	-	**69.73**
(b) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17.44	**16.70**	**35.59**	-	-	-	**69.73**
Total Trade Payables	**17.44**	**16.70**	**35.59**	-	-	-	**69.73**

12. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Carried at amortised cost	
Payable to employees	0.95
Other payables to related parties *	11.70
	12.65

* Represents ESOP / SAR cost cross charged from holding Company and reimbursements payable to related parties. Refer note for 23 payables to related parties.

13. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Contract liabilities	
Advance from customers	7.06
Unearned revenue	9.52
Statutory dues payable	10.70
	27.28

(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

14. Provisions (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits	
Compensated absences	8.03
	8.03

15. Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for current taxes (net of advance tax)	2.90
	2.90

a. Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Tax expense:	
Current income tax charge	5.04
Deferred tax (credit)/charge	(16.39)
Income tax (income)/expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(11.35)**

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for March 31, 2025:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax expense	**70.90**
Applicable tax rate	25.00%
Computed tax charge/ (credit)	**17.72**
Timing differences	(34.49)
Expenses not deductible under income tax (including changes in fair value)	0.51
Effect of taxes in foreign jurisdiction	5.01
Others	(0.10)
Tax (income)/expense reported in the Restated Summary Statement of Profit and Loss	**(11.35)**

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

16. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Sale of services	278.79	39.49
	278.79	**39.49**

Detail of services rendered	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Distribution and playout services	278.79	39.49
	278.79	**39.49**

16.1 Details of disaggregation of revenue

The Company derives its major revenue from sale of thunderstorm, cloudport and other related services, which is a single line of business.
Refer note 24 for disaggregated revenue basis the geographical regions of customers.

16.2 Contract balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Trade receivables	52.36
(b) Contract liabilities	
Advance from customers	7.06
Unearned Income	9.52

16.3 Changes in Contract Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Add: Increase due to current year additions	16.40
Exchange difference	0.18
Balance at the end of the year	**16.58**

16.4 Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Services transferred over a period of time	278.79	39.49
Revenue from contract with customers	**278.79**	**39.49**

16.5 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the Restated Summary Statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	279.19	39.49
Adjustments		
- Variable consideration (includes provision for service level arrangements)	(0.40)	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**278.79**	**39.49**

16.6 Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations:

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts that have original expected duration of one year or lesser.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

17. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Miscellaneous income	6.25	-
	6.25	**-**

18. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages	103.63	116.70
Contribution to pension and other funds	19.80	10.53
Employee stock compensation expense - Equity Settled (Refer note 25)	8.21	-
Staff welfare expenses	2.51	0.47
	134.15	**127.70**

19. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Bank charges	0.46	0.04
	0.46	**0.04**

20. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	0.90	0.01
Amortisation on intangible assets	-	8.01
	0.90	**8.02**

21. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Support service Cost	51.64	-
Rent	5.01	1.79
Legal and professional charges	4.38	4.39
Marketing and sales promotion	0.52	0.22
Rates and taxes	1.26	0.02
Travel and conveyance	1.95	5.64
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables	1.66	-
Communication costs	0.75	28.79
Membership and subscription	2.92	2.43
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and equipment	0.06	-
- Others	0.09	0.18
Printing and stationery	0.01	0.02
Foreign exchange loss, (net)	6.57	1.94
Miscellaneous expenses	1.81	0.35
	78.63	**45.77**

Amagi Media UK Private Limited
Annexure VI - Notes to Restated Summary Statement
(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

22. Earnings / (loss) per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Weighted average number of equity shares of GBP 1.00 each	15,00,001	6,04,110
Weighted average number of shares in calculating basic EPS and diluted EPS	**15,00,001**	**6,04,110**
Net profit / (loss) for the year / period	82.25	(251.28)
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs)	**54.83**	**(415.96)**

23. A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

(a) Key management personnel

Baskar Subramanian - Director (w.e.f October 05, 2023)
SriHari Thirunavukkarasu - Director (w.e.f October 05, 2023)

(b) Ultimate Holding Company

Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)

(c) Holding Company

Amagi Media Private Limited

(d) Fellow subsidiary

Amagi Corporation, USA
Amagi Media Labs Pte Limited, Singapore
Amagi Canada Corporation Inc., USA
Amagi Eastern Europe d.o.o. za usluge, Croatia
Amagi Media LLC, USA #
Argoid Analytics Inc., USA (w.e.f November 26, 2024)
Argoid Analytics Private Limited, India (w.e.f November 26, 2024) *

Amagi Media LLC, USA has been liquidated on March 28, 2025
* Argoid Analytics Private Limited, India was subsidiary w.e.f November 26, 2024 and became wholly owned subsidiary of Argoid Analytics Inc., USA from March 12, 2025.

B. The following is the summary of transactions with related parties by the Company

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Sale of Services		
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	213.71	-
	213.71	**-**
Support service cost		
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	51.64	-
	51.64	**-**
Inter-Company ESOP Cost		
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	8.23	-
	8.23	**-**
Sale of intangible assets		
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	-	41.23
	-	**41.23**
Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	0.02	-
Amagi Corporation, USA	0.26	-
Amagi Media Labs Pte Limited, Singapore	0.11	-
	0.39	**-**
Expense reimbursed to related parties		
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	9.69	2.57
Amagi Media Private Limited	-	85.43
Amagi Corporation, USA	4.03	0.48
	13.72	**88.48**
Issue of equity shares		
Amagi Media Private Ltd, United Kingdom	-	157.73
	-	**157.73**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

C. Balances receivable from or payable to related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables	
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	52.24
	52.24
Trade receivables	
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	40.32
	40.32
Other financial liabilities	
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	7.92
Amagi Media Private Limited	3.51
Amagi Corporation, USA	0.27
	11.70
Other financial assets	
Amagi Corporation, USA	0.13
Amagi Media Labs Pte Limited, Singapore	0.11
Amagi Media Private Limited	0.45
Amagi Media Labs Limited, India (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited)	-
	0.69

24. Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of providing media technologies and related services. The board of directors being the chief operating decision maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on the Company's performance as a whole which represents single reportable business segment. The entire operations are governed by the same set of risk and returns. Accordingly, these operations represent a single segment. The revenues, total expenses and net profit as per Restated Summary Statement of profit and loss represents the revenue, total expenses and the net profit of the sole reportable segment.

(i) Geographical information
For the year ended March 31, 2025 and for the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024 management has regrouped its geographical presentation and have provided the geographical information as America Region, Europe (Including UK), Asia Pacific, Middle East and India.

(a) Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
America Region	15.48	15.00
Europe (including UK)	44.01	21.77
Asia-Pacific	5.46	2.72
Middle East	0.13	-
India	213.71	-
Revenue from operations	**278.79**	**39.49**

The revenue for geographical information is identified basis the location of the customer.

(b) Non-current assets: There are no Non-current assets outside United Kingdom

c) Information about major customers from whom more than 10% of the revenue is derived :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Customer 1	-	24.96
Customer 2	13.80	3.96
Customer 3	7.87	-
Customer 4	213.71	-

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

25 a) Employee stock option plans

The Ultimate Holding Company had issued Stock options (ESOPs) to its employees (including key employees) under the Stock Option Plan SOP - 2023 (Performance Grant). According to the schemes, the employees are be entitled to options, subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions, i.e., continuing employment as per the terms of each scheme. The other relevant terms of the grant are as below:

Plan	**ESOP V 2023 Performance Grant**
Grant date	Date of joining or any subsequent date decided by the management after approval date of the Scheme
Vesting period (graded vesting)	4 years
Date of approval of Scheme	16 January 2024
Exercise period	10 years
Intrinsic value*	Nil
Remaining contractual life (years) - March 31, 2025	5.08 - 5.98
Remaining contractual life (years) - March 31, 2024	NA

The inputs to the models used are as below:

Plan	**ESOP V 2023 Performance Grant**
Fair Value of option on date of grant March 31, 2025	Rs. 19,502
Fair Value of option on date of grant March 31, 2024	NA
Dividend yield (%) - March 31, 2025	0.00%
Dividend yield (%) - March 31, 2024	NA
Risk-free interest rate (%) March 31, 2025	6.73% - 7.34%
Risk-free interest rate (%) March 31, 2024	NA
Volatility (%) March 31, 2025	50.00%
Volatility (%) March 31, 2024	NA
Weighted average exercise price	
At March 31, 2025	Rs. 434.44**
At March 31, 2024	NA

** Effect due to Share-split and bonus issue.

The details of activity under each Scheme is summarized below-

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Plan	**ESOP V 2023 Performance Grant**
As at April 01, 2024	-
Reallocation during the year	-
Granted during the year	1,436
Forfeited during the year	-
Exercised during the year	-
Cancelled during the year	-
Lapsed during the year	-
Bonus impact	50,260
As at March 31, 2025	**51,696**
Exercisable as at March 31, 2025	**12,924**

b) Basis of Fair value:

As at March 31, 2025: Fair value determined based on the independent valuation report.

c) Details of expenses accounted during the year:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**	**For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024**
Employee stock compensation expense - Equity Settled	8.21	-
	8.21	**-**

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Financial instruments - accounting classification and fair value measurement

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025.

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying value and fair value As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets (at amortised cost)		
(i) Trade receivables	5	52.36
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	29.62
(iii) Other financial assets	7	1.64
Total assets		**83.62**
Financial liabilities (at amortised cost)		
(i) Trade payables	11	69.73
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	12.65
		82.38

The carrying value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets (current), trade payables, other financial liability (current) are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	March 31, 2025			
Financial liabilities measured at fair values				
Other payable - Employee Stock Compensation Liability	-	-	7.92	7.92
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	**-**	**-**	**7.92**	**7.92**

Notes:

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

a. Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can assess at the measurement date
b. Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
c. Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire management.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets(current), other financial liability (current), lease liabilities (current) and advance to employees approximates their fair value largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of remaining financial instruments are determined on transaction date based on discounted cash flows calculated using lending/ borrowing rate. Subsequently, these are carried at amortized cost. There is no significant change in fair value of such liabilities and assets.

There have been no transfers amongst level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025.
Refer note 25 for details on Employee stock option plans.

Below is the reconciliation of fair value measurements categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Other payable - Employee Stock Compensation Liability
As at April 01, 2024	-
Charge to Profit and Loss	8.21
Paid to holding company during the year	-
Exchange differences	(0.29)
As at March 31, 2025	**7.92**

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27 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables that derive directly from its operations.
The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to the financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

a. Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes investments, loans and trade receivables, trade payables and lease liabilities.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2025. The analyses exclude the impact of movement in market variables on: the carrying values of other provisions.

(i) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As the Company does not have any borrowings, the impact of change in interest rate is not significant.

(ii) Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The operations of the Company are carried out mainly in UK, India and USA. However, the Company exports services to foreign customers and reimburses certain expenses to subsidiary companies. Hence the Company is currently exposed to the currency risk arising from fluctuation of the above foreign currency and Indian rupee exchange rates. The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting year are as follows, which is unhedged:-

	Currency	As at March 31, 2025	
		Foreign currency (million)	INR currency (million)
Trade receivables	USD	0.56	47.58
Other receivables	USD	0.01	0.69
Trade payables	USD	0.61	52.54
	PLN	0.00	0.06
Other payables to related parties	USD	0.13	11.70

Foreign currency sensitivity
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in various currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's Restated profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Impact on restated profit/(loss) before tax in Rs. Million	
Change in exchange rate	As at March 31, 2025	
	5%	-5%
USD	(0.80)	0.80
PLN	(0.00)	0.00

(iii) Price risk

The Company invests surplus funds fixed deposits with banks. The Company is exposed to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment. The Company manages the equity price risk through investing surplus funds in fixed deposits on a short term basis.

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities (primarily cash and cash equivalents).

The Company monitors the exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis through ageing analysis and historical collection experience. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored by the Chief Financial Officer. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of account receivable. The Company creates allowance for all trade receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss model (ECL). The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables. The Company does not hold collateral as security . The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

The following table summarises the change in the loss allowance measured using ECL:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-
Allowance for credit loss recognised during the year	1.66
Exchange difference	0.04
Closing balance	**1.70**

ii) Cash and cash equivalents and Other financial assets

Other financial assets includes security deposits. Cash and cash equivalents and interest receivable are placed with a reputable financial institution with high credit ratings and no history of default.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's financing activities are managed centrally by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Company's operations. The Company has substantial trade receivable balance which is expected to be recovered within 12 months.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 year	More than 5 year
As at March 31, 2025				
(i) Trade payables	-	69.73	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	12.65	-	-

28 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company’s capital management is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure sustained growth in business and to maximize the shareholders value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

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Amagi Media UK Private Limited
Annexure VI - Notes to Restated Summary Statement
(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

29 Acquisition of Tellyo OY Assets

On 8 November 2023, the Ultimate Holding Company entered into agreement with Tellyo OY, Finland for purchase of cloud native live video production business for a purchase consideration of Euro 17.65 million (Rs 159.82 million). Acquired business consists of complete cloud-native platform for live video production, solutions which enable media and content teams to collaborate remotely from anywhere in the world. The purpose of acquisition is to generate synergies through integrating acquired business to the existing customer service offerings of the Company.

As part of acquisition, Amagi Media UK Private Limited had recognised the assets and liabilities.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the business as at the date of acquisition were:

(INR million)

Particulars	**Balances recognised on the date of acquisition**
Assets	
Intellectual property	49.40
Customer relatioships	27.19
Total assets	76.59
Liabilities	
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	76.59
Goodwill arising on acquisition	83.23
Purchase consideration transferred	**159.82**

The goodwill of Rs. 83.23 million comprises the value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition and includes assembled workforce which is not separately recognized. From the date of acquisition, acquired business has contributed to Rs 40 million of revenue and Rs 146 million to the loss before tax of the group.

The Company performed impairment test for the year ended March 31, 2024 and due to change in the business plans of the acquired business, has considered impairment of customer relationships and goodwill to the extent of Rs 27.19 million and Rs 83.23 million respectively. Further, the Company has sold its intellectual property to Amagi Media Labs Limited (formerly known as Amagi Media Labs Private Limited) amounting to Rs. 42.01 million.

30 Ratio analysis
Not applicable since there is no comparative numbers for ratio analysis.

31 Events after reporting period
There were no significant events identified after the balance sheet date.

32 Absolute amounts less than Rs 5,000 are appearing in the financial statements as '0.00' due to presentation in millions."

As per our report of even date
For KNAV

Sd/-
per Amanjit Singh
Partner

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Sd/-
Baskar Subramanian
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
SriHari Thirunavukkarasu
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Amagi Media UK Private Limited
Annexure VII - Statement of adjustments to Restated Summary Statement
(All amounts in Indian Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Part A: Statement of restatement adjustments to Restated Financial Statements

These Restated Summary Statements have been compiled from the Statutory Financial Statements and

(a) there were no changes in accounting policies during the years of these financial statements

(b) there were no material amounts which have been adjusted for in arriving at profit/ loss of the respective years; and

(c) there were no material adjustments for reclassification of the corresponding items of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, in order to bring them in line with the groupings as per the Statutory Financial Statements and the requirements of the SEBI Regulations

(a) The summary of restatement made in the financial statements for the respective year / period and its impact on profit of the Company is follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
A. Total profit / (loss) for the year / period	82.25	(251.28)
B. Material restatement adjustments		
(i) Audit qualifications	-	-
(ii) Other material adjustments		
Change in accounting policies	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-
Total (B)	-	-
C. Restated total profit / (loss) for the year / period (A+B)	**82.25**	**(251.28)**

(b) Reconciliation between audited total comprehensive income/(loss) and restated total comprehensive income/(loss):

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period October 05, 2023 to March 31, 2024
A. Audited Total comprehensive income	79.26	(253.99)
B. Material restatement adjustments		
(i) Audit qualifications	-	-
(ii) Other material adjustments		
Change in accounting policies	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-
Total (B)	-	-
C. Restated total comprehensive income (A+B)	**79.26**	**(253.99)**

(c) Reconciliation between total equity and restated total equity:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
A. Total equity	(17.00)
B. Material restatement adjustments	
(i) Audit qualifications	-
(ii) Other material adjustments	
Change in accounting policies	-
Other adjustments	-
Total (B)	-
C. Total Equity as Restated Summary Statement of Assets and Liabilities (A+B)	**(17.00)**

PART-B: Non adjusting events

1) Modification in Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements included in the auditor's report on the Financial Statements of the Company as at and for year ended March 31, 2025 which do not require any corrective adjustments in the Restated Standalone Summary Statements:

There are no audit qualification in auditor's report for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

PART-C: Material Regrouping

Appropriate re-groupings have been made in the Restated Summary Statement of assets and liabilities, restated summary statement of profit and loss and restated summary statement of cash flows, wherever required, by reclassification of the corresponding items of income, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows, in order to bring them in line with the accounting policies and classification as per the financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025 prepared in accordance with amended Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013, requirements of Ind AS 1 and other applicable Ind AS principles and the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2019, as amended.

The above statement should be read with Annexure V - Summary of Material accounting policies and explanatory notes forming part of Restated Summary Statements, Annexure VI - Notes to Restated Summary Statements.

As per our report of even date
For KNAV

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Amagi Media UK Private Limited

Sd/-
per Amanjit Singh
Partner

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
Baskar Subramanian
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025

Sd/-
SriHari Thirunavukkarasu
Director

Place:
Date: July 16, 2025