# SCRABBLE ENTERTAINMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

# SCRABBLE ENTERTAINMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

CONTENTS	PAGES
COMPANY INFORMATION	1
COMMENTARY OF THE DIRECTORS	2
SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE	3
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	4 - 5
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	6
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	8
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	9
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10 – 28

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

			Date of appointment	Date of resignation
DIRECTORS	:	Amit Gupta	26 September 2011	06 April 2015
		Kapil Agarwal	04 January 2012	-
		Sachidananda Govinda	05 September 2012	-
		Devananda Naraidoo	06 April 2015	-

**ADMINISTRATOR** 

& SECRETARY

: Abax Corporate Services Ltd

6th Floor, Tower A 1 CyberCity

Ebene

Republic of Mauritius

REGISTERED

OFFICE

Abax Corporate Services Ltd

6th Floor, Tower A 1 CyberCity

Ebene

Republic of Mauritius

**AUDITORS** 

: UHY Heeralall

4th Floor, TN Tower 13, St Georges Street

Port Louis

Republic of Mauritius

BANKERS

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 4th Floor, HSBC Centre 18, CyberCity

Ebene

#### COMMENTARY OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their commentary and the audited financial statements of Scrabble Entertainment (Mauritius) Ltd (the "Company") for year ended 31 March 2015.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and the deployment of digital cinema equipment for distribution across all cinema theatres through its branch, Scrabble Entertainment (Mauritius) Ltd, in Israel.

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2015 is USD 2,023,281 (2014: USD 541,969).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year under review (2014: USD Nil).

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting Standards as modified by the exemption provided by the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 have been followed and complied with, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors have confirmed that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **AUDITORS**

The auditors, UHY Heeralall have indicated their willingness to continue in office and will be automatically reappointed at the next Annual Meeting.

Date: 12 JUN 2015

By Order of the Board

ABAX CORPORATE SERVICES LTD
SECRETARY

EKSTROM



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Page 3

#### SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

# TO THE MEMBER OF SCRABBLE ENTERTAINMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD UNDER SECTION 166 (d) OF THE MAURITIAN COMPANIES ACT 2001

We confirm that, based on records and information made available to us by the Directors and Shareholder of the Company, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, for the year ended 31 March 2015, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Dated 12 June 2015

FOR

RPORATE SERVICES LTD

Secretary



4th Floor, TN Tower 13, St Georges Street Port Louis Mauritius

Phone +230 213 3461 Fax +230 213 3462 Email contact@uhyheeralall.com Web www.uhyheeralall.com VAT Reg. No. VAT30913489 BRN Reg. No. F07000558

Page 4

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

#### SCRABBLE ENTERTAINMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Scrabble Entertainment (Mauritius) Ltd (the "Company") on pages 6 to 28 which comprise the statement of financial position at 31 March 2015 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

# Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

- 3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
- 4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- 5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

#### SCRABBLE ENTERTAINMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD

#### Report on the Financial Statements (continued)

Opinion

6. In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 6 to 28 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2015 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as modified by the exemption from consolidation in the Companies Act 2001 for companies holding a category 1 Global Business Licence and comply with the Companies Act 2001.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 7. The Companies Act 2001 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:
  - (a) we have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditors;
  - (b) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
  - (c) in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from our examination of those records.

#### Other matters

8. This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's member, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

UHY HELIM

**UHY Heeralall** 

Nirmal Heeralall, licensed by FRC

Signing partner

Date: 1 2 JUN 2015

# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	NOTES	2015 USD	2014 USD
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	5	1,447,699	1,134,027
Dividend income Exchange gain		2,317,419	354,637
		3,765,118	1,488,664
EXPENSES			
Costs associated with operations	6	775,811	422,328
Administrative expenses  Depreciation expense of property, plant and		51,670	38,892
equipment	8	562,745	121,480
Rental expense		11,133	2,652
Legal and professional fees Exchange loss		24,369 209,903	23,238
		1,635,631	608,590
OPERATING PROFIT		2,129,487	880,074
Finance expense	7	(121,902)	(103,236)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		2,007,585	776,838
Income tax credit / (expense)	13	15,696	(234,869)
PROFIT ATFER TAX		2,023,281	541,969
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE SUBSEQUENTLY RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		(162,334)	15,017
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,860,947 ======	556,986
			=

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

		2015	2014
	NOTES	USD	USD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,978,977	2,841,323
Investments in subsidiaries	9	735,495	735,495
Total non-current assets		2,714,472	3,576,818
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	10	1,380,970	1,336,130
Cash and cash equivalents		1,585,393	164,767
Total current assets		2,966,363	1,500,897
TOTAL ASSETS		5,680,835	5,077,715
		=======	=======
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Stated capital	11	750,001	750,001
Retained earnings		2,455,262	
Translation reserve		(78,988)	15,017
Total equity		3,126,275	1,265,328
Non-current liabilities			***************************************
Accounts payable	12		792,149
Current liabilities		***************************************	
Loan payable	14(iv)	1,754,007	1,684,227
Accounts payable	12	667,163	1,122,618
Income tax	13	133,390	213,393
Total current liabilities		2,554,560	3,020,238
Total liabilities		2,554,560	3,812,387
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Committee of the Commit	5,077,715
			=======

Approved by the Board on 12 June 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# SCRABBLE ENTERTAINMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Stated capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Translation reserve USD	Total USD
At 01 April 2013	750,001	(41,659)	-	708,342
Profit for the year	-	541,969	-	541,969
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations			15,017	15,017
Total comprehensive income for the year		541,969	15,017	556,986
At 31 March 2014	750,001	500,310	15,017	1,265,328
Profit for the year	-	2,023,281	æ	2,023,281
Transfer from retained earnings		(68,329)	68,329	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(162,334)	(162,334)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,954,952	(94,005)	1,860,947
At 31 March 2015	750,001	2,455,262	(78,988)	3,126,275
	======	======	======	=======

# SCRABBLE ENTERTAINMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

		2015	2014
	NOTES	USD	USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		2,007,585	776,838
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense		112,721	101,287
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8		121,480
Dividend income		(2,317,419)	-
Exchange difference		117,432	
Operating profit before working capital changes		483,064	999,605
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in accounts receivable		(213,925)	(1,334,755)
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable		(1,024,254)	170,443
Cash flows used in operating activities		(755,115)	(164,707)
Tax paid in advance		(36,995)	(17,309)
Net cash used in operating activities		(792,110)	(182,016)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividend received		2,317,419	-
Net cash generated from investing activities		2,317,419	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(45,221)	(64, 125)
Loan advanced by subsidiary		-	796,975
Loans repaid to parent		-	(500,000)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(45,221)	232,850
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,480,088	50,834
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		164,767	455
Acquisition of cash and cash equivalents of subsidiary	15	_	129,195
Effects of exchange difference	10	(59,462)	(15,717)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,585,393	164,767
,		======	=======

#### 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Scrabble Entertainment (Mauritius) Ltd (the "Company") is a limited company which was incorporated on 26 September 2011. It holds a Category 1 Global Business Licence under the Financial Services Act 2007 and is regulated by the Financial Services Commission. The Company's registered office is C/o Abax Corporate Services Ltd, 6th Floor, Tower A, 1 CyberCity, Ebène, Republic of Mauritius.

On 12 March 2013, the Company set up a branch in Israel named Scrabble Entertainment (Mauritius) Ltd. The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and the deployment of digital cinema equipment for distribution across all cinema theatres in Israel through its branch in Israel.

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as modified by the exemption from consolidation in the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 ("IFRS as modified by Mauritian Companies Act 2001") for companies holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as modified by the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are described in Note 3.

#### Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following standards have been adopted by the Company for the first time for the financial year beginning on 01 April 2014:

- Investment Entities Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements
- Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation
- Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets Amendments to IAS 36 Impairment of Assets
- Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
- IFRIC 21 Levies
- Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle: Amendments to IFRS 13 Short-term receivables and payables

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (continued)

- (i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company (continued)
  - Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle: Amendments to IFRS 1 Meaning of 'effective IFRSs'

None of these standards and amendments has had any impact on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2015.

#### (ii) Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Standards	Effective dates
Annual improvements 2010-2012 Cycle	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014
Annual improvements 2011-2013 Cycle	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014
Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 : Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 : Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to 4 standards : Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017
IFRS 9 Financial instruments	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

None of these standards and amendments is expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company when they become effective, except for those listed below:

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (continued)

(ii) Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of IFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before 1 February 2015. The Company is still evaluating the impact of this standard and shall adopt this standard when it becomes effective.

Annual improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

#### IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity (an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. The amendment will result in additional disclosures in respect of the fees paid to the management entity of the Company.

#### IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Company is still evaluating the impact of this standard and shall adopt this standard when it becomes effective.

#### Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar ("USD"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The USD is the currency that most faithfully reflects the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the Company.

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Foreign currency translation (continued)

#### (ii) Transactions and balances (continued)

For the purpose of presenting the figures of the branch together with that of the Company, the assets and liabilities of the branch have been translated in USD using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. The results of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the branch have been translated at an average exchange rate for the period. The exchange differences arising from the translation of the results of the branch are taken to translation reserve.

#### Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets on accumulated tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

#### Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The estimated useful life of the PPE, which includes cinema equipment only, as determined by the management is 5 years.

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### Property, plant and equipment (PPE) (continued)

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to profit or loss. On disposal of the investments, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

#### Consolidated financial statements

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Mauritian Companies Act allowing a wholly owned or virtually owned subsidiary of any company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence not to present consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are for the Company only and do not consolidate the results of its subsidiaries. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Scrabble Entertainment Limited, a company incorporated in India which prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP.

#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include accounts receivable (excluding prepayments and VAT refundable), cash and cash equivalents, loan payable and accounts payable (excluding VAT payable). The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed below:

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and receivables (continued)

Loans and receivables comprise of loan receivable, accounts receivable (excluding prepayments and other receivables) and cash and cash equivalents.

#### Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

#### Loans payable

Loans payable are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans payable are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the loans payable using the effective interest method. Loans payable are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

#### Accounts payable

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

Accounts payable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

#### Stated capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

#### Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

Revenue from operations are recognised on accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised 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. Where 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 any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### Comparatives

Previous period figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current period classification.

#### 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company makes estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Functional currency

The Board of Directors considers the United States Dollar ("USD") as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The USD is the currency in which the Company measures its performance and reports its results, as well as the currency in which it receives subscriptions from its shareholder.

#### Useful life of property, plant and equipment

In the process of assessing the Company's accounting policies, management estimates the useful life of property, plant and equipment and charges depreciation based on the estimated useful life. The existing assessment of assets which reflects the management's intention in relation to financial statements presentation is subject to different accounting treatments based on such estimation.

#### Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in Mauritius and on its branch in Israel. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the year in which such determination is made.

#### 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

#### Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the said risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate measures and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities.

The Company's exposure to the various types of risks associated to its activities and financial instruments is detailed below.

#### (a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

#### (i) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has financial assets and liabilities denominated in Israeli New Shekel ("ILS"). Consequently the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of the USD relative to ILS may change in a manner which has a material effect on the reported value of the Company's assets and liabilities denominated in ILS.

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

	2015		2014	4
	ILS	USD	ILS	USD
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	265,950	67,019	103,982	29,770
Accounts receivable	5,465,824	1,377,387	4,654,970	1,332,717
	5,731,774	1,444,406	4,758,952	1,362,487
	======	======	======	======
Financial liabilities				
Loan payables	3,574,748	900,836	3,142,536	899,708
Accounts payable	2,556,474	644,231	6,381,414	1,826,999
	6,131,222	1,545,067	9,523,950	2,726,707
	======	======	======	=======

The remaining financial assets and liabilities are denominated in USD and are thus not exposed to any foreign exchange risk.

# 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### Financial risk factors (continued)

- (a) Market risk (continued)
- (i) Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table indicates the approximate change in the Company's post-tax profit and equity in response to reasonable possible changes in the foreign exchange rates to which the Company has significant exposure at the reporting date, with all other variables held constant.

	Increase/(decrease) in foreign exchange rates	2015 USD	2014 USD
Depreciation of ILS	+5%	5,033	68,211
Appreciation of ILS	-5%	5,033	68,211

#### (ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The only significant interest bearing financial assets and liabilities held by the Company are loan payable to subsidiary and trade payables.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the loan payable to subsidiary and trade payables bear fixed interest at the rate of 9% and 7 % per annum respectively.

#### (iii) Price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavorable changes in fair values of equities as the result of changes in the value of individual shares. The Company has no exposure to price risk at year end.

#### (b) Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets which comprise of accounts receivable (excluding prepayments and VAT refundable) and cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these financial assets at the reporting date. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with a reputable bank.

At 31 March 2015, trade receivables of **USD 1,377,387** (2014: USD 1,332,717) were neither past due nor impaired. The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Up to six months	1,377,387	1,332,717

#### 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### Financial risk factors (continued)

#### (c) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves to meet its obligations as they fall due and through financing from related parties.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 March 2015 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Due on	demand W USD	ithin 1 year USD	Total USD
2015				
Amount due to parent		10,759	_	10,759
Amount due to third party		1	-	1
Accruals		-	656,403	656,403
Loan payable	1,	754,007	*	1,754,007
	1,	764,767	656,403	2,421,170
	==	=====		======
	Due on	Within	More than	
	demand	1 year	1 year	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
2014				
Trade payables	-	500,305	792,149	1,292,454
Amount due to parent	10,759	-	-	10,759
Amount due to third party	1	-	-	1
Accruals	.=	545,995	-	545,995
Loan payable	1,684,227	-		1,684,227
	1,694,987	1,046,300	792,149	3,533,436
	======	=======	======	======

#### (d) Fair values

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable (excluding prepayments and VAT refundable), cash and cash equivalents, loan payable and accounts payable (excluding VAT payable) approximate their fair values.

#### (e) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for the shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to the shareholder, return capital to the shareholder or issue new shares.

# 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

# Financial risk factors (continued)

5

6

(f) Financial instruments by category

	Loans and	
	receiv	
	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Financial assets		
ccounts receivable	1,377,387	1,332,717
Cash and cash equivalents	1,585,393	164,767
otal	2,962,780	1,497,484
	======	======
	Financial I	iabilities
	at amorti	sed cost
	2015	2014
	USD	USD
inancial liabilities		
oan payable	1,754,007	1,684,227
Accounts payable	667,163	1,849,209
Fotal	2,421,170	3,533,436
	======	
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
	2015	2014
	USD	USD
/irtual Print Fee	1,154,382	1,053,701
Equipment rental income	127,958	80,326
Maintainance fee	165,359	-
Total	1,447,699	1,134,027
	======	======
COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH OPERATIONS		
	2015 USD	2014 USD
irtual Print Fee sharing expense	545,038	422,295
lanagement fee laintainance fee	65,208 165,359	_
ransport and commissions	187	-
Other expenses	19	33
otal	775,811	422,328
	======	=======

#### 7 **FINANCE EXPENSE**

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Interest paid on trade payables Interest payable on loan from subsidiary(Note 14(iv)) Bank charges	45,221 67,500 9,181	67,039 34,952 1,245
Total	121,902 ======	103,236

Trade payables bore interest at the rate of 7% per annum. The terms and conditions for trade payables have been disclosed in Note 12.

#### 8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Cinema		
	Equipment	Total	Total
	2015	2015	2014
	USD	USD	USD
Cost:			
At start of the year	2,964,861	2,964,861	_
Additions during the year	-	p=1	2,964,861
At end of the year	2,964,861	2,964,861	2,964,861
<u>Depreciation</u>			
At start of the year	(121,480)	(121,480)	
Charge during the year	(562,745)	(562,745)	(121,480)
At end of the year	(684,225)	(684,225)	(121,480)
Exchange difference	(301,659)	(301,659)	(2,058)
Not book value			
Net book value At 31 March	1,978,977	1,978,977	2 044 222
At 31 March	1,570,577	1,570,577	2,841,323
			======
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	3		

#### 9 11

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
At cost:		
At start and end of the year	735,495	735,495
	=======	=======

# 9 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Details of the investments in subsidiaries are given below:

				Cost of i	nvestment
Name of investee companies	Country of incorporation	Type of shares held	% Holdings	2015 USD	2014 USD
Scrabble Entertainment JLT	Dubai	Ordinary	90%	735,494	735,494
Scrabble Entertainment Israel Ltd	Israel	Ordinary	100%	1	1
				735,495 ======	735,495 ======

At 31 March 2015, the directors have reviewed the financial performance and the future projects to be undertaken by the investees and are of the opinion that no provision for impairment is required.

#### 10 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

USD	USD
1,377,387 3,413	1,332,717 3,413
170	
1,380,970	1,336,130
	1,377,387 3,413 170

# 11 STATED CAPITAL

	Number	of shares	2015	2014
	2015	2014	USD	USD
Issued and paid up				
At start and end of the year	750,001	750,001	750,001	750,001
	=======	=======	=======	=======

The par value of each ordinary share is USD 1.

The holder of an ordinary share in the Company shall confer on the holder:

- (a) the right to one vote on a poll at a meeting of the Company on any resolution;
- (b) the right to an equal share in dividends authorised by the Board;
- (c) the right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Company.

#### 11 STATED CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

#### Nature and purpose of reserve

#### Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency difference arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

#### 12 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Current portion		
Trade payables	A=	500,305
Amount due to parent (Note 14(i))	10,759	10,759
Amount due to third party	1	1
VAT payable	-	65,558
Accruals	656,403	545,995
At end of year	667,163	1,122,618
	======	======
Non-current portion		
Trade payables		792,149
	667,163	1,914,767
	=======	======

The amounts due to parent and third party are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The amount due to third party refers to consideration payable on acquisition of shares in Scrabble Entertainment Israel Ltd.

Trade payables refer to fees paid to the supplier of cinema equipment on a deferred payment basis. Trade payables bore interest at the rate of 7% per annum commencing from the date of shipment of such deferred payment systems and were repaid during the year ended 31 March 2015.

#### 13 INCOME TAX

The Company is subject to income tax in Mauritius on its net income at 15% (2014: 15%). However, the Company is entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual foreign tax suffered 80% (2014: 80%) of the Mauritius tax on its foreign source income, thereby giving an effective tax rate of 3% (2014: 3%). Gains or profits from the sale of units of securities by a Company holding a category 1 Global Business License under the Financial Services Act 2007 are exempt in Mauritius. The Company operates through its branch in Israel. The tax rate in Israel is 26.5% (2014: 26.5%).

The foregoing is based on current interpretation and practice and is subject to any future changes in the Mauritian tax laws. At 31 March 2015, the Company had accumulated tax losses of **USD Nil** (2014: USD 177,282).

# 13 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

The tax losses are available for set off against future taxable profit of the Company as follows:

Up to the year ending:

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
31 March 2017	16,261	16,261
31 March 2018	21,638	21,638
31 March 2019	139,383	139,383
Tax loss utilised during the year	(177,282)	-
	-	177,282
	=======	
The tax expense for the year comprise of:		
	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Current tax expense	51,556	234,869
Overprovision in previous years	(67,252)	
Actual tax charge	(15,696)	234,869
	======	=======

A reconciliation between the accounting profit and the actual income tax expense is presented below:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Profit before taxation	2,007,585 ======	776,838 ======
Applicable income tax at tax rate of 15% Impact of:	301,138	116,526
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	84,412	18,222
Income not subject to tax	(101,176)	(155,655)
Utilised tax losses	(26,592)	-
Foreign tax credit	(206,226)	16,726
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	-	4,181
Effect of branch being taxed at a different rate	-	234,869
Overprovision in previous years	(67,252)	-
Actual income tax expense	(15,696)	234,869
	=======	=======

# 13 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

Income tax liability

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
At start of the year	213,393	
Charge for the year	51,556	234,869
Paid during the year	(36,995)	(17,309)
Overprovision in previous years	(67,250)	_
Exchange difference during the year	(13,503)	-
Tax receivable set off during the year	(13,811)	(4,167)
At end of the year	133,390	213,393
		======

Deferred income tax

A deferred income tax asset of **USD NiI** (2014: USD 5,318) has not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward.

#### 14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year under review, the Company had the following transactions with related entities. The nature, volume of transactions and the balances with the entity are as follows:

		2015	2014
		USD	USD
(i)	Amount due to parent - Scrabble Entertainment Limited		
	At start and end of the year (Note 12)	10,759	10,759
		======	======
The	e amount due to parent is unsecured, interest free and repay	yable on demand.	
		2015	2014
		USD	USD
(ii)	Loan receivable from subsidiary – Scrabble Entertainmen	nt Israel Ltd	
	At start of the year	-	532,141
	Transferred during the year	-	(532,141)
	At and of the year		
	At end of the year		

The loan receivable from subsidiary was unsecured and bore interest at LIBOR + 9% per annum. The loan receivable was transferred to the branch in Israel during the year ended 31 March 2014.

# 14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

		2015 USD	2014 USD
(iii)	Loan payable to parent – Scrabble Entertainment Limit	ed	
	At start of the year	X=	531,250
	Interest payable during the year		32,875
	Paid during the year	-	(564,125)
	At end of the year	_	-
		======	======

The loan payable to parent was unsecured, bore interest at 9% per annum and was repaid during the year ended 31 March 2014.

		2015 USD	2014 USD
(iv)	Loan from subsidiary – Scrabble Entertainment JLT		
	At start of the year	1,684,227	_
	Loan transferred during the year	-	899,275
	Advanced during the year		750,000
	Interest payable during the year (Note 7)	67,500	34,952
	Exchange difference	2,280	-
	At end of the year	1,754,007	1,684,227
		=======	======

Details of the above loans are given below:

- (a) Loan amounting to **USD 750,000** (2014: USD 750,000) carries interest at the rate of 9% per annum and is repayable on demand.
- (b) Loan amounting to USD 899,275 (2014: USD 899,275) is interest free and is repayable on demand.
- (v) Key management personnel

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Directors' fees	4,000	5,000
	======	======

The compensation to key management personnel is provided on commercial terms and conditions.

#### 15 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TAKEN OVER FROM SUBSIDIARY

Pursuant to a business transfer agreement dated 15 January 2014, the branch acquired the following assets and liabilities of Scrabble Entertainment Israel Ltd for non-cash consideration:

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Assets taken over:		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	129,195
Other receivables	-	8,018
	-	137,213
Liabilities taken over:		
Accounts payable	-	1,648,892
Loan payable	-	1,453,182
	-	3,102,074
Net liabilities taken over	-	2,964,861
	======	======

During the year ended 31 March 2014, the branch also obtained all the cinema equipment of Scrabble Entertainment Israel Ltd at a total consideration of USD 2,964,861 which was settled by the extinguishment of the net liabilities taken over.

# 16 PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT

The directors consider Scrabble Entertainment Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the Company's parent and UFO Moviez India Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the Company's ultimate parent.