

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Spice VAS Tanzania Limited.

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Spice VAS Tanzania Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income) and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. 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.

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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.



Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, its profit including other comprehensive income and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:


- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 25 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Other Matter

This report is furnished solely for use of Spice Digital Limited towards compliance with provisions of Section 129(3) of the Act. Being special purpose standalone financial statements prepared for the purposes of compliance of Spice Digital Limited in India. These financial statements are not to be used for any other purpose, or referred to in any other document, or distributed to anyone other than towards the compliance under purpose stated above.

For KM & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 024883N


Kapil Mittal
Partner
Membership No. 502221
Place: New Delhi
Date: 18/05/2017



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	155,735,498	95,621	247,849,929	150,888
		155,735,498	95,621	247,849,929	150,888
Current assets					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	5	293,359,994	180,126	795,788,779	484,469
Cash and cash equivalent	6	105,609,036	64,845	6,626,248	4,034
Other financial assets	4	100,475,611	61,693	141,449,556	86,114
Current tax assets	7	65,084,401	39,962	-	-
Other current assets	8	500,636,639	307,396	65,245,715	39,721
		1,065,165,681	654,022	1,009,110,298	614,338
TOTAL ASSETS		1,220,901,179	749,643	1,256,960,227	765,226

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
-------------	-------	--	--	--	--

Equity and liabilities

EQUITY

Equity share capital	9	200,000,000	150,636	200,000,000	150,636
Other Equity	10	(490,861,000)	(329,229)	(365,879,604)	(251,622)
TOTAL EQUITY		(290,861,000)	(178,593)	(165,879,604)	(100,986)

Non-current liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	-	-	-	-
--------------------------------	----	---	---	---	---

Current liabilities

Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	11	540,856,421	332,092	849,192,991	516,981
Trade payables	13A	889,621,271	546,235	278,658,877	169,645
Other payables	13B	36,060,940	22,142	42,666,535	25,975
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	24	13,344,935	8,194	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	14	31,878,612	19,573	108,943,802	66,324
Current tax liabilities	15	-	-	143,377,626	87,287
		1,511,762,179	928,236	1,422,839,831	866,212

TOTAL LIABILITIES

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

		1,511,762,179	928,236	1,422,839,831	866,212
		1,220,901,179	749,643	1,256,960,227	765,226

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements:

As per our report of even date

For KM & CO

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 024883N

Mr. K. Mittal

Partner

Membership No. 592221

Place: New Delhi

Date: 18/05/2017

For and on behalf of the Company

Name:

Designation:

Holder Company's CFO - S&L

Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31,	As at March 31,	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
		2017	2017	2016	2016
		(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)
Continuing operations					
Revenue from operations	16	1,131,478,102	782,989	1,765,462,240	1,227,279
Other Income	17	105,664,145	73,121	203,160,379	141,229
Total Income		1,237,142,247	856,110	1,968,622,618	1,368,508
Expenses					
Operating expenses	18	357,708,504	247,535	535,913,916	372,546
Employee benefits expense	19	478,733,736	331,288	322,535,748	224,214
Depreciation and amortization expense	20	104,455,831	72,284	219,133,676	152,333
Other expenses	21	410,273,830	283,913	1,314,695,178	913,927
Total expense		1,351,171,901	935,020	2,392,278,519	1,663,020
(Loss) before tax from continuing operations		(114,029,654)	(78,910)	(423,655,901)	(294,512)
(1) Current tax	12	10,951,742	7,579	3,196,386	2,222
(2) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	12	-	-	230,978,429	160,567
(3) Deferred tax	12	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense	12	10,951,742	7,579	234,174,815	162,789
(Loss) for the year		(124,981,396)	(86,489)	(657,830,716)	(457,301)
		As at March 31,	As at March 31,	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
		2017	2017	2016	2016
		(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)
Other comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translations of foreign operations	22	-	8,882	-	16,438
Income tax effect		-	-	-	-
		-	8,882	-	16,438
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the period (Comprising (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		(124,981,396)	(77,607)	(657,830,716)	(440,863)
Earnings per share	23				
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the Company		(124,981.40)	(86.49)	(657,830.72)	(457.30)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2				
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements					

As per our report of even date
For KM & CO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 024883N

per Kapil Mittal
Partner
Membership No. 502221
Place: New Delhi
Date: 18/05/2017

For and on behalf of the Company

Name:
Designation:

Holder Company's CFO-SD

Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of TZS 200,000 each issued,
subscribed and fully paid
At 1 April 2015
Issue of share capital (Note 9)
At 31 March 2016
Issue of share capital (Note 9)
At 31 March 2017

	Amount (TZS)	Amount (SGD)
At 1 April 2015	200,000,000	150,636
Issue of share capital (Note 9) At 31 March 2016	-	-
Issue of share capital (Note 9) At 31 March 2017	200,000,000	150,636

b. Other Equity

For the year ended 31 March, 2017

Amount in TZS

Attributable to the equity holders of the company			
	Reserves and Surplus	Items of OCI	Total equity
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
As at 1 April 2016	(365,879,604)	-	(365,879,604)
Profit for the period	(124,981,396)	-	(124,981,396)
Other comprehensive income (Note 27)/ Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(124,981,396)	-	(124,981,396)
Translation Reserve as at March 31, 2015	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	(490,861,000)	-	(490,861,000)

For the year ended 31 March, 2016

Amount in TZS

Attributable to the equity holders of the company			
	Reserves and Surplus	Items of OCI	Total equity
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
As at 1 April 2015	291,951,112	-	291,951,112
Profit for the period	(657,830,716)	-	(657,830,716)
Other comprehensive income (Note 27)/ Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(657,830,716)	-	(657,830,716)
Translation Reserve as at March 31, 2015	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	(365,879,604)	-	(365,879,604)



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2017
For the year ended 31 March, 2017

Amount in SGD

Attributable to the equity holders of the company			
	Reserves and Surplus	Items of OCI	Total equity
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
As at 1 April 2016	(268,060)	16,438	(251,622)
Profit for the period	(86,489)	-	(86,489)
Other comprehensive income (Note 27)/ Foreign currency translation reserve	-	8,882	8,882
Total comprehensive income	(86,489)	8,882	(77,607)
Share of (Loss) brought forward minority interest	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	(354,549)	25,320	(329,229)

For the year ended 31 March, 2016

Amount in SGD

Attributable to the equity holders of the company			
	Reserves and Surplus	Items of OCI	Total equity
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
As at 1 April 2015	189,241	-	189,241
Profit for the period	(457,301)	-	(457,301)
Other comprehensive income (Note 27)/ Foreign currency translation reserve	-	16,438	16,438
Total comprehensive income	(457,301)	16,438	(440,863)
Translation Reserve as at March 31, 2015	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	(268,060)	16,438	(251,622)

As per our report of even date

For KM & CO

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 024883N

per Kapil Mittal
Partner
Membership No. : 502221
Place: New Delhi
Date: 18/05/2017



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

1. Corporate Information

Spice VAS Tanzania Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Tanzania. The principal activities of the Company are to provide mobile value added services in telecommunications companies.

2. (a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (India Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements of the Company for all years upto and including the year ended March 31, 2016 were prepared in accordance with accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value-Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

The local currency of the Company is Tanzanian Shilling (TZS). The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of

compliance under provisions of Section 129(3) of the Act and have been restated to Indian Rupees with following basis:

Assets and Liabilities except Share Capital have been recognized at exchange rate prevailing at the year-end.

Share Capital have been recognized at the exchange rate prevailing at time of their issuance.

Income and expenses have been recognized at the average exchange rate prevailing during the year of financial reporting.

(b) Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management is of opinion that there are no critical judgments (other than those involving estimates) that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(c) Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current

Assets and Liabilities in the balance sheet have been classified as either current or non-current.

An asset has been classified as current if (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non-current.

A liability has been classified as current when (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents.

(d) Foreign Currency Translation

(a) 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 Tanzanian Shilling (TZS), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(c) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are, translated using the exchange rates that existed when the fair value was determined.

(d) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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 other comprehensive income (OCI) or profit and loss are also recognised in OCI or profit and loss, respectively).

(e) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial 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 financial 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.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration, if any.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

On transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2015, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment (PPE) recognised as at April 01, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the PPE.

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing PPE beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(f) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017**

S. No.	Assets	Useful lives
(i)	Computers	3-5 years
(ii)	Furniture and Fitting	3-7 years
(iii)	Office equipment's	3-7 years
(iv)	Vehicles	10 years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(g) 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 groups of assets. Where 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 available, and if no such transactions can be identified an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGU's to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are 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.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(h) 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 plus, 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. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. 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**Debt Instruments-**

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. For the purposes of subsequent measurement, debt instruments are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost;
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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 profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent sole payments of principal and interest (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 the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On derecognition 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.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instruments-

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, equity instruments are classified in two categories:

- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

All equity investments are measured at fair value. The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument -by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Trade Receivables

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised 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 or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; 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

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at 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. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 'Financial instruments'.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. 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



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 derecognition 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 or loss.

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 realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(i) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on 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.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is presented net of value added tax, rebates, discounts and sales returns.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Company's activities are met as follows:-

Service income

Service income is recognised upon completion of the service rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

(k) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

The Company makes contributions to the state pension scheme or provident fund, a defined contribution plan. Such contributions are recognised as expense in the same year to which the contribution relates.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to the employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the statements of financial position date.

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.



(l) Operating lease

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(m) Income tax

Tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred tax. Current income-tax expense is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. 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 profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method 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 are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

-When the deferred tax liability arises from 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;

-In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, 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 for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. 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 utilised.

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 that 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 profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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.

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the year.



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(o) Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise.

(p) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

This space has intentionally been left blank



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements as at 31 March 2017

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Amount in TZS				
	Data Processing Machines	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipment	Vehicles	TOTAL
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2015	276,021,380	3,861,557	5,934,599	2,977,509	288,795,044
Additions	167,067,181	1,660,000	461,380	9,000,000	178,188,561
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	443,088,561	5,521,557	6,395,979	11,977,509	466,983,605
Additions	5,790,400	4,120,000	2,431,000	-	12,341,400
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	448,878,961	9,641,557	8,826,979	11,977,509	479,325,005
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year (note 20)	212,751,756	2,617,354	2,592,057	1,172,509	219,133,676
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	212,751,756	2,617,354	2,592,057	1,172,509	219,133,676
Depreciation charge for the year (note 20)	99,752,137	1,675,858	1,632,836	1,395,000	104,455,831
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	312,503,893	4,293,212	4,224,893	2,567,509	323,589,507
NET BOOK VALUE:					
	Data Processing Machines	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipment	Vehicles	TOTAL
At 31 March 2017	136,375,067	5,348,346	4,602,085	9,410,000	155,735,498
At 31 March 2016	230,336,804	2,904,204	3,803,921	10,805,000	247,849,929



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements as at 31 March 2017

3. Property, Plant and Equipment	Amount in SGD				
	Data Processing Machines	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipment	Vehicles	TOTAL
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2015	201,052	2,813	4,323	2,169	210,356
Additions	116,138	1,154	321	6,256	123,870
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(47,442)	(605)	(750)	(1,133)	(49,930)
At 31 March 2016	269,748	3,361	3,894	7,292	284,295
Additions	4,007	2,851	1,682	-	8,540
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	1,861	(293)	(156)	63	1,475
At 31 March 2017	275,616	5,920	5,420	7,354	294,311
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year (note 20)	147,897	1,819	1,802	815	152,333
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(18,375)	(226)	(224)	(101)	(18,926)
At 31 March 2016	129,522	1,593	1,578	714	133,407
Depreciation charge for the year (note 20)	69,029	1,160	1,130	965	72,284
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(6,668)	(117)	(114)	(103)	(7,002)
At 31 March 2017	191,883	2,636	2,594	1,576	198,690

NET BOOK VALUE:

	Data Processing Machines	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipment	Vehicles	TOTAL
At 31 March 2017	83,734	3,284	2,826	5,778	95,621
At 31 March 2016	140,227	1,768	2,316	6,578	150,888



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements as at 31 March 2017

4. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Security deposits	4,212,179	2,586	4,213,269	2,565
Unbilled revenue	96,263,432	59,107	137,236,287	83,549
	100,475,611	61,693	141,449,556	86,114
Breakup of other financial assets				
Current	100,475,611	61,693	141,449,556	86,114
Non- current	-	-	-	-
Details of unbilled revenue				
Other than related parties	96,263,432	59,107	137,236,287	83,549
	96,263,432	59,107	137,236,287	83,549

This space has intentionally been left blank



5. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)
Trade receivables	293,359,994	180,126	795,788,779	484,469
	293,359,994	180,126	795,788,779	484,469

Break-up for security details:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)
Trade receivables				
Secured, considered good	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	293,359,994	180,126	795,788,779	484,469
Unsecured, considered doubtful	297,285,498	182,536	189,654,596	115,460
	590,645,492	362,662	985,443,375	599,929
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)				
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	297,285,498	182,536	189,654,596	115,460
	297,285,498	182,536	189,654,596	115,460
	293,359,994	180,126	795,788,779	484,469

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

This space has intentionally been left blank



6. Cash and Cash Equivalent

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)
Balances with banks:				
– On current accounts	105,609,036	64,845	6,626,248	4,034
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-
	105,609,036	64,845	6,626,248	4,034

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)
Balances with banks:				
– On current accounts	105,609,036	64,845	6,626,248	4,034
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-
	105,609,036	64,845	6,626,248	4,034

7. Current tax assets

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)
Advance income-tax	65,084,401	39,962	-	-
	65,084,401	39,962	-	-

8. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)	(Amount in TZS)	(Amount in SGD)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind				
Unsecured, Considered good	18,847,708	11,572	27,948,839	17,015
Prepaid expenses	43,853,764	26,927	37,296,876	22,706
Balances with statutory / government authorities				
Unsecured, Considered good	437,935,167	268,897	-	-
	500,636,639	307,396	65,245,715	39,721

This space has intentionally been left blank



9. Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital

	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	Number of Shares	Amount (TZS)	Number of Shares	Amount (SGD)
At 1 April 2015	1,000	200,000,000	1,000	150,636
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	1,000	200,000,000	1,000	150,636
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	1,000	200,000,000	1,000	150,636

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of TZS 200,000 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Issued equity capital

Equity shares of INR 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No of Share	Amount (TZS)	No of Share	Amount (SGD)
	At 1 April 2015	1,000	200,000,000	1,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	1,000	200,000,000	1,000	150,636
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	1,000	200,000,000	1,000	150,636

Shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Spice VAS (Africa) Ltd, Singapore	130,000,000	97,913	130,000,000	97,913

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	No. Of Share	% holding in the class	No. Of Share	% holding in the class
Spice VAS (Africa) Ltd, Singapore	650	65.00%	650	65.00%
Mr. Nitin Jabanputra*	350	35.00%	350	35.00%

* Held as nominee of the holding company namely Spice VAS (Africa) Ltd., Singapore

This space has intentionally been left blank



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements as at 31 March 2017

10. Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Retained earnings	(490,861,000)	(354,549)	(365,879,604)	(268,060)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	25,320	-	16,438
	(490,861,000)	(329,229)	(365,879,604)	(251,622)

Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Opening balance	(365,879,604)	(268,060)	291,951,112	189,241
Net profit/(loss) for the year	(124,981,396)	(86,489)	(657,830,716)	(457,301)
Closing Balance	(490,861,000)	(354,549)	(365,879,604)	(268,060)

Foreign currency translation reserve

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Opening Balance	-	16,438	-	-
Add: exchange differences arising during the year	-	8,882	-	16,438
Closing Balance	-	25,320	-	16,438

This space has intentionally been left blank



II. Borrowings

		Effective interest rate %	Maturity	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Current Borrowings							
Loans from related parties	Unsecured	Interest Free Loan	Repayable on demand	540,856,421	332,092	849,192,991	516,981
				540,856,421	332,092	849,192,991	516,981
Aggregate unsecured loans				540,856,421	332,092	849,192,991	516,981

This space has intentionally been left blank



12. Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

Profit or loss section

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Current income tax:				
Current income tax charge	10,951,742	7,579	3,196,386	2,222
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-	230,978,429	160,567
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	10,951,742	7,579	234,174,815	162,789

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017:

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Accounting profit before income tax	-114,029,654	-78,910	-423,655,901	-294,512
At statutory income tax rate @30%	-34,208,896	-23,673	-127,096,770	-88,354
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years				
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(3,832,119)	(2,652)	130,293,156	90,576
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:				
Other non-deductible expenses	48,992,757	33,904	-	-
	10,951,742	7,579	3,196,386	2,222

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet		Statement of profit and loss	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Difference in depreciation between books and amount considered for tax purposes	-4,013,499	-14,338,300	-10,324,800	14,338,300
Provision for post-employment benefits allowable on payment basis	4,003,481	-	-4,003,481	-
Provision for other expenses allowed on payment/realisation basis	-	-	-	-
Impairment on Trade receivables	89,185,649	56,896,379	-32,289,271	-56,896,379
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	3,832,119	3,832,119	-3,832,119
Exchange Differences arising on above	-	-	-	-
	89,175,631	46,390,198	(42,785,433)	-46,390,198
Less: Deferred tax assets not recognised due to lack of reasonable certainty	(89,175,631)	(46,390,198)	42,785,433	46,390,198
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-



Spice VAS Tanzania Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements as at 31 March 2017

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

			Amount in TZS	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Deferred tax assets			-	-
Deferred tax liabilities			-	-
	Consolidated Balance Sheet		Consolidated statement of profit and loss	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Difference in depreciation between books and amount considered for tax purposes	-2,777	(9,938)	(7,145)	-9,938
Provision for post-employment benefits allowable on payment basis	2,770		(2,770)	
Provision for other expenses allowed on payment/realisation basis				
Impairment on Trade receivables	61,717	39,435	(22,344)	39,435
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	2,656	2,652	2,656
Exchange Differences arising on above	-6,955	-3,911	3,095	-
	54,755	28,242	(26,513)	32,153
Less: Deferred tax assets not recognised due to lack of reasonable certainty	(54,755)	(28,242)	26,513	(32,153)
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

			Amount in SGD	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Deferred tax assets			-	-
Deferred tax liabilities			-	-



13. A. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Trade payables	889,621,271	546,235	278,658,877	169,645
	889,621,271	546,235	278,658,877	169,645

13. B. Other payables

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Employee related payables	36,060,940	22,142	42,666,535	25,975
	36,060,940	22,142	42,666,535	25,975

14. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
TDS Payable	11,757,205	7,219	63,241,743	38,501
Sales tax/Vat payable	13,309,022	8,172	39,977,599	24,338
Social security payables	6,812,385	4,182	5,724,461	3,485
	31,878,612	19,573	108,943,802	66,324

15. Current Tax liability

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Provision for Tax	-	-	143,377,626	87,287
	-	-	143,377,626	87,287

This space has intentionally been left blank.



16. Revenue from operations:

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Sale/ rendering of services	1,131,478,102	782,989	1,765,462,240	1,227,279
	1,131,478,102	782,989	1,765,462,240	1,227,279

17. Other income:

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Provision no longer required written back	-	-	203,160,379	141,229
Unspent liabilities written back	184,255	128		
Exchange differences (net)	105,479,890	72,993	-	-
	105,664,145	73,121	203,160,379	141,229

18. Operating expenses

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Value added service charges	357,708,504	247,535	535,913,916	372,546
	357,708,504	247,535	535,913,916	372,546

19. Employee benefits expense

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Salaries, wages and bonus	357,649,700	247,496	246,612,237	171,435
Contribution to provident and other funds	33,248,707	23,008	22,836,464	15,875
Leave Encashment	20,733,545	14,348	6,313,653	4,389
Staff welfare expenses	67,101,784	46,436	46,773,394	32,515
	478,733,736	331,288	322,535,748	224,214

20. Depreciation and amortization expense

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 3)	104,455,831	72,284	219,133,676	152,333
	104,455,831	72,284	219,133,676	152,333



21. Other Expense

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Power, fuel and water charges	3,836,000	2,655	8,110,361	5,638
Rent	51,766,500	35,823	58,137,682	40,415
Rates and taxes	9,481,321	6,561	9,901,316	6,883
Insurance	5,558,554	3,848	5,559,870	3,865
Repairs and maintenance:				
Computers and others	25,091,022	17,363	20,513,259	14,260
Advertising and sales promotion	45,342,182	31,377	63,645,765	44,244
Travelling and conveyance	64,396,767	44,563	87,961,026	61,147
Communication costs	12,322,241	8,527	32,096,201	22,312
Legal and professional fees	62,798,252	43,456	464,070,040	322,603
Payment to auditor (Refer details below)	22,050,000	15,259	18,844,578	13,100
Exchange differences (net)	-	-	70,576,542	49,062
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	107,630,991	74,481	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	475,278,538	330,398
	410,273,830	283,913	1,314,695,178	913,927

Payment to Auditors

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
As auditors:				
Audit fee	22,050,000	15,259	18,844,578	13,100
	22,050,000	15,259	18,844,578	13,100

This space has intentionally been left blank



22. Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
Exchange differences on translations of foreign operations	-	8,882	-	16,438
	-	8,882	-	16,438

23. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company:				
Continuing operations	(124,981,396)	(86,489)	(657,830,716)	(457,301)
Discontinued operation	-	-	-	-
(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company for basic earnings	(124,981,396)	(86,489)	(657,830,716)	(457,301)
Interest on convertible preference shares	-	-	-	-
(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company adjusted for the effect of dilution	(124,981,396)	(86,489)	(657,830,716)	(457,301)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury share transactions during the year. There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

To calculate the EPS for discontinued operation, the weighted average number of Equity shares for both the basic and diluted EPS is as per the table above. The following table provides the profit/(loss) amount used:

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in TZS)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)
(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the company from discontinued operation for the basic and diluted EPS calculations	(124,981,396)	(86,489)	(657,830,716)	(457,301)



24. Employee benefit obligations

	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2017 (Amount in INR)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in SGD)	As at March 31, 2016 (Amount in INR)
Leave obligations	13,344,935	8,194	-	-
TOTAL	13,344,935	8,194	-	-

(i) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability of earned leave.

The amount of the provision of TZS 13,344,935 equivalent to SGD 8,194 (March 31, 2016 : Nil) is presented as current. Since the Company has policy to settle the obligation at the time when employee leaves the Company.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company also has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to various social security schemes as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered funds administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is TZS 33,248,707 equivalent to SGD 23,008 (March 31, 2016: TZS 22,836,464 equivalent to SGD 15,875).

This space has intentionally been left blank



25. Commitments and contingencies

a. Leases

Operating lease commitments — Company as lessee

The Company has entered into operating leases for office premises and guest houses with lease term varying between 11 months to 6 years. There are no restrictions imposed by lease agreements.

The Company has paid TZS 51,766,500 equivalent to SGD 35,823 (31 March 2016: TZS 58,137,682 equivalent to SGD 40,415) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

b. Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

Demand raised by revenue authorities

The Company has not provided for demand raised by revenue authorities amounting to TZS 562,788,752 equivalent to SGD 345,558

Based on the status of case and as advised by Company's advisors, wherever applicable, the management believes that the Company has strong chance of success and hence no provision against this is considered necessary.

As per our report of even date

For KM & CO

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 024883N

per Kapil Mittal

Partner

Membership No.: 502221

Place: *New Delhi*

Date: *18/05/2017*



For and on behalf of the Company

[Signature]

Name:

Designation:

Holding Company's CFO -SAL