BAKER TILLY MERALI'S

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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

To the members of
SPICE VAS Zambia Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SPICE VAS Zambia Limited**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March, 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA's). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting purpose.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

► Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

► Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.

► Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

► Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

► Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Companies Act, (as amended) requires that in carrying out our audit, we consider and report to you on the following matter: we confirm that, in our opinion, the accounting and other records and registers required by the Act have been properly kept in accordance with the Act

BAKERTILLY MERALIS'

Mmeralis

PARTNER

BAKER TILLY MERALI'S
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
P.O. BOX 34376
2ND FLOOR, CHANIK HOUSE
CAIRO ROAD
LUSAKA

Date: 11 MAY 2018

SPICE VAS ZAMBIA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	:	Mr. Arun Nagar - Indian
		Mr. Chrispin H. Munyati- Zambian (resigned 04 October 2017)
	:	Mr. Namish Sharma - Indian
	:	
REGISTERED OFFICE	:	2nd Floor Chanik House Off cairo Road Lusaka
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	:	Airtel House Addis Ababa Road Long Acres Lusaka
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	:	BakerTilly Meralis P O Box 34376 10 Nkachibiya Road Rhodes Park Lusaka
COMPANY SECRETARY	:	BakerTilly Meralis P O Box 34376 10 Nkachibiya Road Rhodes Park Lusaka
PRINCIPAL BANKERS	:	Stanbic Bank Zambia Limited Stanbic Mulungushi Branch P.O.Box 72647 Lusaka Zambia
PARENT COMPANY	:	Spice VAS (Africa) Pte Limited 152 UBI Avenue 4 Singapore 408826
ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY	:	Smart Global Corporate Holding Private Limited 60-D, Street No. C-5 Sainik Farms New Delhi - 110062

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, which disclose the state of affairs of the company.

INCORPORATION

The company was incorporated on 1 September 2011 under the Zambian Companies Act as a private company limited by shares.

COMPANY'S VISION

To cater to the need of quality music, entertainment and information to the mobile users of Zambia at affordable prices and experience.

COMPANY'S MISSION

To become key service provider in the space of digital music and entertainment in Zambia.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company are to provide mobile value added services like premium SMS services, ring back tone service, music on demand & other additional services in the same line.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year and at the date of this report are shown below:

Name	Age	Position	Nationality	Date of appointment
Mr. Arun Nagar	54	Director	Indian	
Mr. Chrispin H. Munyati	48	Director	Zambian	Resigned 04 October 2017
Mr. Namish Sharma	28	Director	Indian	
Mr. Martin Mulenga Ngandu	46	Director	Zambian	Appointment 01 April 2018

In accordance with the company's Articles of Association, no director is due for retirement by rotation.

RESULTS	**2018 ZMW**	**2017 ZMW**
Profit before tax	41,545	2,976,222
Tax charge	(155)	(854,558)
Loss for the year	**41,390**	**2,121,664**

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The board of Spice VAS Zambia Limited consists of three directors of one which holds executive position in the company. The board takes overall responsibility for the company, including responsibility for identifying key risk areas, considering and monitoring significant investment decisions, considering significant financial matters, and reviewing the performance of management business plans and budgets. The board is also responsible for ensuring that a comprehensive system of internal control policies and procedures is operative, and for compliance with sound corporate governance principles.

The company is committed to the principles of effective corporate governance. The directors also recognize the importance of integrity, transparency and accountability to ensure high standards of corporate governance throughout the company.

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised share capital of the company is Zambian Kwacha 15,000 divided into 15,000 ordinary shares of Zambian Kwacha 1.00 each. The paid up share capital of the company is ZMW5,000 divided into 5,000 ordinary shares of ZMW 1.00 each.

SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The shareholders of the company as on March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Name of shareholders	% shareholding		No of shares held
Spice VAS (Africa) Pte Ltd.	99.98%	#	4,999
Mr. Madhusudan Venkatachary (as a nominee shareholder of behalf of Spice VAS Africa Pte Ltd)	0.02%		1
	100%		1

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

There are no immediate future development palns

DIVIDEND

The directors do not recommend the declaration of a dividend for the year (2017: Nil).

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The board accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the company. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- The safeguarding of the company's assets;
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- The reliability of accounting records;
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- Responsible behaviours towards all stakeholders.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the company's system is designed to provide the board with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively.

The board assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ended 31 March 2018 and is of the opinion that they met the accepted criteria.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

SOLVENCY

The board of directors confirms that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The board of directors has reasonable expectation that Spice VAS Zambia Limited has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

STOCK EXCHANGE INFORMATION

Spice VAS Zambian Limited is not listed on the Lusaka Stock Exchange. The ultimate holding company - Smart Global Corporate Holding Private Limited is a private company incorporated in India and not listed on any stock exchange.

EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

Management and employees' relationship

There was continued good relationship between employees and management for the year ending 31 March 2018. There were no unresolved complaints received by management from the employees during the year.

The company is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factors like gender, marital status, tribes, religion and disability which does not impair ability to discharge duties.

Training facilities

Staff are trained on the job in order to improve employee's technical skills and hence effectiveness. Training programs have been and are continually being developed to ensure employees are adequately trained at all levels. All employees have some form of annual training to upgrade skills and enhance development.

Medical assistance

All members of staff were availed medical insurance guaranteed by the board. Currently these services are provided by Jubilee Insurance.

Health and safety

The company has a strong health and safety program which ensures that a strong culture of safety prevails at all times. A safe working environment is ensured for all employees and contractors by providing adequate and proper personal protective equipment, training and supervision as necessary

Financial assistance to staff

Loans are available to all confirmed employees depending on the assessment of and the discretion of management as to the need and circumstances.

Persons with disabilities

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee benefit plan

The company's employment terms are reviewed annually to ensure that they meet statutory and market conditions. The company contributes 10% of the employee's salary to the National Pension Scheme Auth0rity (NAPSA).

GENDER PARITY

The company had 3 employees, out of which 2 were male and 1 was female (2017: 3 employees, 1 female and 2 male).

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

MANAGEMENT

The Management of the Company is under the Board of Directors and is organized in the following departments:

- Finance Department
- Sales and Operations Department
- Marketing Department

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of transactions and balances with related parties are included in Note 14 of the financial statements.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The company pays due respect to its macro and micro environment through ensuring the following:

- An equal opportunity employer aiming to ensure that everyone working for us is treated fairly and given the maximum opportunity to fulfill their potential and that all our workplaces are safe and healthy.

- Minimize the use of papers and energy with consideration given to the effects of global warming.

- Ensuring that customers get value for money services by providing efficient and effective service.

- Improve the locality through fair and honest treatment towards all stakeholders in an effort to uphold economic and social standards of the country.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

BakerTilly Meralis will retire at the annual general meeting and have expressed their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for re-appointment. A resolution proposing the re-appointment as auditor of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018 will be tabled in the Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Mr. Arun Nagar	**Mr. Namish Sharma**
Director	**Director**
______________ **2018**	______________ **2018**

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are required in terms of the Section 164 (6) of the Companies Act of 2000 (as amended from time to time) to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of 1994. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of 1994 (as amended), and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavors to minimize it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behavior are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 8 to 9.

The financial statements set out on pages 10 to 30 were authorized and approved by the board of directors on ___________2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Arun Nagar	**Mr. Namish Sharma**
Director	**Director**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2018 ZMW	2017 ZMW
Revenue	2.	5,983,983	9,172,122
Cost of sales		(2,383,900)	(2,687,840)
Gross profit		**3,600,083**	**6,484,282**
Administrative expenses	3.	(1,029,131)	(824,059)
Other operating expenses	3.	(2,629,841)	(2,653,572)
Selling and distribution expenses	3.	(56,094)	(15,704)
Operating profit		**(114,983)**	**2,990,947**
Finance income/(costs)	4.	156,528	(14,725)
Profit before tax		**41,545**	**2,976,222**
Tax charge	5.	(155)	(854,558)
Profit for the year		**41,390**	**2,121,664**
Total comprehensive profit for the year		**41,390**	**2,121,664**

The significant accounting policies on pages 14 to 21 and the notes on pages 22 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the independent auditor - pages 8 to 9.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	As at 31 March 2018 ZMW	As at 31 March 2017 ZMW
Assets			
Non current assets			
Equipment	7.	126,178	543,282
Deferred tax	8.	-	-
		126,178	543,282
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9.	2,577,760	3,816,999
Amounts due from related companies	14(i)(iii)	1,647,163	128,985
Cash and cash equivalents	10.	1,348,680	113,279
		5,573,603	4,059,263
Total assets		**5,699,781**	**4,602,545**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	6.	5,000	5,000
Accumulated loss		1,310,405	1,269,015
Shareholders' funds		**1,315,405**	**1,274,015**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11.	1,953,273	2,354,675
Amounts due to related companies	14	1,414,880	19,296
Employee obligations		61,509	-
Current tax	5.	954,714	954,559
		4,384,376	3,328,530
Total equity and liabilities		**5,699,781**	**4,602,545**

The financial statements on pages 12 to 30 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on ……………………………2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Arun Nagar
Director

Mr. Namish Sharma
Director

The significant accounting policies on pages 14 to 21 and the notes on pages 22 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the independent auditor - pages 8 to 9.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital ZMW	Accumulated loss ZMW	Total ZMW
Year ended 31 March 2017			
At start of year	5,000	(852,649)	(847,649)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	2,121,664	2,121,664
At end of year	**5,000**	**1,269,015**	**1,274,015**
Year ended 31 March 2018			
At start of year	5,000	1,269,015	1,274,015
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	41,390	41,390
At end of year	**5,000**	**1,310,405**	**1,315,405**

The significant accounting policies on pages 14 to 21 and the notes on pages 22 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the independent auditor - pages 8 to 9.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2018 ZMW	2017 ZMW
Operating activities			
Net cash generated from operations	13.	1,235,402	(1,078,273)
Tax paid	5.	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**1,235,402**	**(1,078,273)**
Investing activities			
Purchase of equipment	7.	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**-**	**-**
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,235,402**	**(1,078,273)**
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of year		113,278	1,191,551
Increase/(decrease)		1,235,402	(1,078,273)
At end of year		**1,348,680**	**113,278**

The significant accounting policies on pages 14 to 21 and the notes on pages 22 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the independent auditor - pages 8 to 9.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

a) Basis of preparation

Going concern

The financial performance of the company is set out in the Director's report and in the statement of comprehensive income. The financial position of the company is set out in the statement of financial position. Disclosures in respect of risk management are set out in Note 15.

Based on the financial performance and position of the company and its risk management policies, the directors are of the opinion that the company is well placed to continue in business for the forseeable future and as a result the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

These financial statements comply with the requirements of the Zambian Companies Act 1994 (as amended). The statement of comprehensive income represents the profit and loss account referred to in the Act. The statement of financial position represents the balance sheet referred to in the Act.

New standards adopted by the company

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Changes resulting from the following new or revised standards and interpretations, amendments to existing standards and interpretations and improvements to IFRS that were effective for the current reporting period did not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

The new standards or amendments are listed below:

a) Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets
b) Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants
c) Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
d) Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests
e) IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts
f) Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
g) Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative
h) Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle
   - IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
   - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
   - IAS 19 Employee Benefits
   - IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the company's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt those standards when applicable as they become effective.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other relevant factors. Such estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The directors have made the following assumptions that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Useful life of equipment and intangible asset - Management reviews the useful lives and residual values of the items of equipment and intangible on a regular basis. During the financial year, the directors determined no significant changes in the useful lives and residual values.

(ii) Impairment of trade receivables - the company reviews their portfolio of trade receivables on an annual basis. In determining whether receivables are impaired, the management makes judgement as to whether there is any evidence indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cashflows expected.

(iii) Operating lease commitment

The company has entered in to leases over its office premises. Management has determined that the company has not obtained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the property, therefore the leases have been classified as operating leases and accounted for accordingly.

(iv) Revenue recognition

In making their judgement, the directors considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the performance of services set out in IAS 18.

(v) Impairment of non - financial assets

The company reviews its non financial assets to assess the likelihood of impairment on an annual basis. In determining whether such assets are impaired, management makes judgments as to whether there are any conditions that indicate potential impairment of such assets.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(vi) Taxes

The Company is subjected to several taxes and levies by various government and quasi- government regulatory bodies. As a rule of thumb, the Company recognizes liabilities for the anticipated tax/levies payable with utmost care and diligence. However, significant judgment is usually required in the interpretation and applicability of those taxes/levies. Should it come to the attention of management, in one way or the other, that the initially recorded liability was erroneous, such differences will impact on the income and liabilities in the period in which such differences are determined.

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and performance of services, in the ordinary course of business and is stated net of Value Added Tax (VAT), rebates and discounts.

The company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when the specific criteria have been met of the company's activities. The company bases its estimates on results, taking into consideration the type of customer, type of transaction and specifics of each arrangement. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved.

Revenue from services for ring back tones, SMS revenue and other revenues is recognized on completetion of provision of services on accrual basis. However, Revenue from these services is billed in the subsequent month when the services provided are confirmed by the operator. Any amount of services provided remaining unconfirmed on reporting date is treated as unbilled revenue.

d) Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Zambian Kwacha (the functional currency), at the rates ruling at the transaction dates.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in profit or loss in the year in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

e) Equipment

All equipment are initially recorded at cost and thereafter stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost comprises expenditure initially incurred to bring the asset to its location and condition ready for its intended use.

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 can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

An assets carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) Equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write down the cost of each asset, to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following annual rates:

Item	Rates %
Motor vehicles	10.00
Office machines & equipment	14.29
I.T equipment	33.33
I.T. On Site	20.00

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the statement of financial position date.

Gains and losses on disposal of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating loss.

f) Intangible asset

Computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives.

Computer software licences are amortised on a straight line basis over a 5 year period.

g) Financial instruments

Classification
The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:
- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained/incurred and takes place at initial recognition.

Financial assets

The company's financial assets which include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents fall in the following category:

Loans and receivables: financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are classified as current assets where maturities are within 12 months of the statement of financial position date. All assets with maturities greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position date are classified as non-current assets. Changes in the carrying amount are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Management classify the fair values of financial assets based on the qualitative characteristics of the fair valuation as at the financial year end. The three hierarchy levels used by management are:

Level 1: where fair values are based on non-adjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets.

Level 2: where fair values are based on adjusted quoted prices and observable prices of similar financial assets.

Level 3: where fair values are not based on observable market data.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities which include trade and other payables and current tax fall into the following category:

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: These include trade and other payables and current tax. These are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade and other payables are stated at their original invoiced value, as the interest that would be recognised from discounting future cash payments over the short credit period is not considered to be material.

All financial liabilities 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 statement of financial position date.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity until the asset is disposed of or determined to be impaired.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the company assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

For amounts due to the company, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except for equity investments classified as available for-sale.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

Loans to/(from) group companies

These include loans to and from holding companies and fellow subsidiaries and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

Loans to group companies are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans from group companies are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in profit or loss.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) Financial instruments (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdrafts. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

Restricted cash balances are those balances that the company cannot use for working capital purposes as they have been placed as a lien to secure borrowings.

In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as loans and receivables.

h) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

i) Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income and equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax is provided on the results for the year, adjusted in accordance with tax legislation.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary timing differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes.

Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary timing differences can be utilised.

j) Accounting for leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Operating Lease

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

k) Provisions

A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect the amounts due according to the original terms of the original receivable. Allowances for impairment are recorded in the year in which they are identified.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligation may be small.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the present value of expenditures expected to be incurred to settle the obligation using a pre - tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense in profit or loss under finance costs.

l) Employee entitlements

Short term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

Retirement benefit obligations

The company and its employees contribute to the National Pension Scheme Authority (NAPSA), a statutory defined contribution scheme registered under the NAPSA Act. The company's contributions to the defined contribution scheme are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA)

NAPSA is a pension scheme formed to provide income security against the risk arising from retirement (old age), death and invalidity with a focus on adequacy of benefits and monthly receipt of pension. in a better way than the repealed ZNPF. This is achieved through the payment of different kinds of benefits to its members.

All employees contribute 5% of the monthly gross eranings and employers contribute 5% of their employess monthly gross earnings.

m) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in the presentation in the current year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of preparing the financial statements

As at 31 March 2018, the company has reported a net current asset amounting to **ZMW 1,189,227** (2017: 730,733) and profit before tax **ZMW 41,545** (2017: ZMW 2,976,222). The shareholders' fund amounts to **ZMW 1,315,405** (2017:1,274,015).

The parent company and majority shareholder, Spice VAS Africa Pte. Limited, has confirmed that it is committed to the Zambian market and will ensure the company is adequately funded to meet its working capital requirements. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will be in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

	2018 ZMW	**2017 ZMW**
2. Revenue		
Buddy Call Revenue	70,983	33,073
Content Monetization Revenue	3,923,370	5,359,744
Devotional Portal Revenue	14,378	13,730
Infopedia Services	98,212	49,047
Learn French	41,269	38,025
MOD Revenue	944,619	2,468,243
Music Scrorer	(12,334)	677,690
OBD Revenue	127,500	52,500
Zamtel CRBT	775,986	480,070
	5,983,983	**9,172,122**

3. Operating profit

The following items have been charged in arriving at the operating profit:

Administrative expenses	1,029,131	824,059
Other operating expenses	2,629,841	2,653,572
Selling and distribution expenses	56,094	15,704

4. Finance (income)/costs

Bank charges	42,036	39,873
Interest	(4,439)	-
Net foreign exchange gain	(194,125)	(25,148)
	(156,528)	**14,725**

5. Tax

Current tax	155	854,558
	-	-
	155	**854,558**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

	2018	2017
	ZMW	ZMW
5. Tax (continued)		
The tax on the company's /profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic rate as follows:		
Profit before tax	41,545	2,976,222
Tax calculated at a rate of 38% (2017: 38%)	155	892,867
Tax effect of:		
- prior year tax assessment provision	-	(38,308)
- expenses disallowable for tax purposes	-	-
- penalties	-	-
	155	854,559

Tax movement - payable

	2018	2017
At start of year	954,559	100,001
Charge for the year	155	854,558
Prior year tax assessment provision	-	-
Withholding tax suffered	-	-
Tax paid	-	-
	954,714	**954,559**

The normal procedure for agreeing final income tax liability in Zambia involves the company filing its final income tax returns with the ZambiaRevenue Authority (ZRA) followed by ZRA performing their own review of the company's submissions and issuing their notice of income tax assessments to the company. The final income tax liability as determined by ZRA after their review may differ from the liability determined by the company and procedures are in place for the company to object and appeal against such assessments. It is common that a timeframe from the company's own submission of its final tax returns and for ZRA performing their review and issuing of notice of final tax assessment may take several months or years.

	2018	2017
6. Share capital	**ZMW**	**ZMW**
Authorized share capital: 15,000 shares of ZMW1.00 each	**15,000**	**15,000**
Issued and fully paid: 5,000 shares of ZMW1.00 each	**5,000**	**5,000**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. Equipment

	Motor vehicle ZMW	Office equipment ZMW	IT equipment ZMW	IT on Site ZMW	Total ZMW
Year ended 31 March 2018					
Cost					
At start of year	72,000	870	36,202	3,044,421	3,153,493
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	72,000	870	36,202	3,044,421	3,153,493
Depreciation					
At start of year	36,292	674	23,876	2,549,369	2,610,211
Charge for the year	7,200	124	7,706	402,074	417,104
					-
At end of year	43,492	798	31,582	2,951,443	3,027,315
Net book value	**28,508**	**72**	**4,620**	**92,978**	**126,178**

In the opinion of directors, there is no impairment in the value of equipment.

	Motor vehicle ZMW	Office equipment ZMW	IT equipment ZMW	IT on Site ZMW	Total ZMW
Year ended 31 March 2017					
Cost					
At start of year	72,000	870	36,202	3,044,421	3,153,493
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	72,000	870	36,202	3,044,421	3,153,493
Depreciation					
At start of year	29,092	549	15,595	2,039,350	2,084,586
Charge for the year	7,200	125	8,281	510,019	525,625
At end of year	36,292	674	23,876	2,549,369	2,610,211
Net book value	**35,708**	**196**	**12,326**	**495,052**	**543,282**

In the opinion of directors, there is no impairment in the value of equipment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

	2018	2017
	ZMW	**ZMW**

8. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated, in full, on all temporary timing differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 30%. The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	2018	2017
	ZMW	**ZMW**
At start of year	-	-
(Credit)/charge to statement of comprehensive income (Note 5)	-	-
At end of year	**-**	**-**

Deferred tax asset or liability and deferred tax charge/(credit) are attributable to the following items:

Year ended 31 March 2018	**At start of period**	**Charge/ (credit) to SCI**	**At end of period**
	ZMW	**ZMW**	**ZMW**
Deferred tax asset			
Provision for bad debt	-	-	-
Loss carried forward	-	-	-
Excess capital allowances over depreciation and amortization	-	-	-
Net deferred tax asset	**-**	**-**	**-**
Year ended 31 March 2017			
Deferred tax asset			
Provision for bad debt	-	-	-
Loss carried forward	-	-	-
Excess capital allowances over depreciation and amortization	-	-	-
Net deferred tax asset	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. Trade and other receivables	**2018 ZMW**	**2017 ZMW**
Trade receivables	1,362,992	2,068,741
Less: provision for impairment {Note 9(a)}	(83,390)	(366,963)
Net trade receivables	1,279,602	1,701,778
Unbilled debtors	711,917	1,522,795
Staff imprest	1,842	27,054
Other receivables	44,485	26,124
VAT receivable	539,914	539,248
Trade and other receivables	**2,577,760**	3,816,999

9(a) Movement in provision for impairment

At start of year	366,963	578,921
Increase/(decrease)	(283,573)	(211,958)
At end of year (Note 9)	**83,390**	**366,963**

The company's credit risk arises primarily from trade receivables. The directors are of the opinion that the company's exposure is limited because the debt is widely held.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

Zambian Kwacha	1,865,843	3,816,999
US Dollars	-	-
	1,865,843	**3,816,999**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivables mentioned above. The company does not hold any collateral as security.

Trade receivables that are aged past 30 days are considered to be past due.

Individually impaired receivables mainly relate to customers, who are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations. These have been fully provided for as stated above.

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

30 to 180 days	1,852,412	3,413,351
Over 180 to 360 days	125,764	81,452
Over 360 days	96,733	96,733
	2,074,909	**3,591,536**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. Cash and cash equivalents	**2018 ZMW**	**2017 ZMW**
Cash at bank	**1,348,680**	113,279
Cash in hand	**-**	-
Total	**1,348,680**	**113,279**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the year end cash and cash equivalents comprise the above.

The company is not exposed to credit risk on cash and bank balances as these are held with sound financial institution.

The carrying amounts of the company's cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

Zambian Kwacha	1,329,943	112,859
US Dollars	18,737	420
	1,348,680	**113,279**

11. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	1,324,929	1,636,771
Statutory payables	234,762	220,208
Salaries payable	46,574	47,952
PLI Payable	70,869	86,043
Accruals	276,139	309,056
Provision for management fees	-	54,645
	1,953,273	**2,354,675**

In the opinion of the directors, the carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate to their fair value.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 ZMW	**2017 ZMW**
Zambian Kwacha	1,953,273	2,300,030
US Dollars	-	54,645
	1,953,273	**2,354,675**

The maturity analysis based on ageing of trade and other payables is as follows:

	1 to 3 months ZMW	**4 to 12 months ZMW**	**Total 2018 ZMW**
Trade payables	1,324,929	-	1,324,929
Statutory payables	234,762	-	234,762
Salaries payable	46,574	-	46,574
PLI Payable	70,869	-	70,869
Accruals	276,139	-	276,139
	1,953,273	**-**	**1,953,273**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. Cash generated from operations

	2018 ZMW	2017 ZMW
Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash generated from operations:		
Profit before tax	41,545	2,976,222
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on equipment (Note 7)	417,104	525,625
Changes in working capital:		
- Trade and other receivable	1,239,239	(257,868)
- Trade and other payables	(339,893)	(1,212,331)
- Related party balances	(122,593)	(3,109,921)
Cash generated from operations	**1,235,402**	**(1,078,273)**

14. Related party transactions and balances

The following balances arose out of transactions carried out with related parties:

(i) Amounts due from related parties (Note 10)	2018 ZMW	2017 ZMW
Spice VAS Ghana Limited	4,987	5,094
Spice VAS Africa Pte Limited	646,595	123,891
	651,582	**128,985**
(ii) Amounts due to related parties (Note 12)		
Spice VAS Tanzania Limited	18,892	19,296
SVA Mauritius PVt. Limited	1,395,988	-
	1,414,880	**19,296**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

14. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

(v) Outstanding balances arising from related parties (payable)/receivable

	Spice VAS Africa Pte Limited-Mgt fees ZMW	Spice VAS (Africa) Pte Limited ZMW	Spice VAS Ghana Limited ZMW	Spice VAS Tanzania Limited ZMW	SVA Mauritius Pvt. Limited ZMW	Total ZMW
At the start of the year	-	123,891	5,094	(19,296)	**-**	**109,689**
Transaction during the year	995,881	522,704	(107)	404	(1,395,988)	**122,894**
At the end of the year	**995,881**	**646,595**	**4,987**	**(18,892)**	**(1,395,988)**	**232,583**

15. Risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the board of directors.

(i) Market risk

- Foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future transactions, assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The company does not hedge foreign exchange fluctuations.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Exposure to this risk has been quantified in each financial asset note in the financial statements along with any concentration of risk.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The company's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The company manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the finance department of the company by monitoring the company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the company does not breach borrowing limits on any of its borrowing facilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Capital management

Internally imposed capital requirements

The company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products commensurate with the level of risk;
- to comply with the capital requirements set out by the company's bankers;
- to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- to maintain a strong asset base to support the development of business and;
- to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The company manages the capital structure and makes adjustment to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

17 Incorporation

Spice VAS Zambia Limited is incorporated in Zambia under the Companies Act 1994 (as amended) as a private limited liability company and is domiciled in with Certificate of Incorporation number 95239

18 Presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Zambian Kwacha.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE

		2018 ZMW	2017 ZMW
1.	**Cost of sales**		
	Content Expenses	991,018	984,330
	Content Payouts	1,344,781	1,664,948
	Prompt Recording Charges	30,101	6,545
	Short Code Fee	18,000	31,500
	Music scorer content	-	517.00
	Total cost of sales	**2,383,900**	**2,687,840**
2.	**Administrative expenses**		
	Salaries	961,751	722,519
	Pension contributions	28,698	23,433
	Directors' remuneration	38,682	78,107
	Total administrative expenses	**1,029,131**	**824,059**
3.	**Other operating expenses**		
	Accomodation Charges	8,092	9,287
	Accountancy Charges	60,000	60,000
	Communication	36,448	37,602
	Computer Consumable	42,140	-
	Consultancy_CMS	181,234	(7,494)
	Daily Allowance	8,998	4,597
	Depreciation	417,104	525,623
	Doubtful Debts	(283,573)	(211,958)
	Insurance	12,571	11,375
	Interest & Penalty	1,988	-
	Legal & Professional Fees	173,100	146,499
	Misc Balances Written Off	(1,010)	(308)
	Postage & Courier	326	5,650
	Printing & Stationery	1,200	-
	Rent	59,112	84,348
	Repair & Maintenance	12,254	22,190
	Research & Development	5,000	-
	Short & Excess Write-Off	(161)	-
	Staff Welfare Expenses	6,488	5,537
	Technical Support Charges	1,795,195	1,834,425
	Travelling - Local	42,905	70,569
	Travelling Expenses	19,017	39,294
	Visa Fee/Work Permit Fee	1,663	-
	Work Permit Fee	29,750	16,336
	Total other operating expenses	**2,629,841**	**2,653,572**

The above schedule does not form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

	2018 ZMW	2017 ZMW
4. Selling and distribution expenses		
Business meetings	5,164	403
Business promotions	50,930	15,301
Total selling and distribution expenses	**56,094**	**15,704**
5. Finance (income)/costs		
Bank charges	42,036	39,873
Interest income	(4,439)	-
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(194,125)	(25,148)
Total finance (income)/costs	**(156,528)**	**14,725**

The above schedule does not form an integral part of these financial statements.