(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

REG NO: 2012 - 23407 - K

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(incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company present their report to the member together with the audited financial statements of Radaan Media Ventures Pte. Limited for the financial year ended 31st March 2015.

1 DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are:

Sarathkumar Ramanathan Radikaa Sarathkumar Radha Mrs. Vijayarani Lawrence @ Vijayalakshimi.

2 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

3 DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

No director holding office at the end of the financial year has any interest in the share capital of the Company as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50.

4 SHARE OPTIONS

No options have been granted during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There are no unissued shares under option in the Company as at the end of the financial year.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

5 DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

No director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit which is required to be disclosed under Section 201(8) of the Act, by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a Company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

6 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The independent auditors, Nikkoss & Co, Chartered Accountants of Singapore, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

SARATHKUMAR RAMANATHAN

DIRECTOR

RADÍKAÁ SARATHKUMAR RADHA

DIRECTOR

Dated: 22.05.2015

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2015, and of the results of the business for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of directors authorised these financial statements for issue on 22.05.2015.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

SARATHKUMAR RAMANATHAN DIRECTOR

RADIKAA SARATHKUMAR RADHA

DIRECTOR

Dated: 22.05.2015



(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To.

The Member,

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Radaan Media Ventures Pte. Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2015, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT...)

The Member,		
Opinion		
In our opinion, the financial Reg	cial statements are properly drawn up in accord	dance with the provisions of the Act and

Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2015 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Nikuon Ko

NIKKOSS & CO Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore

Dated: 22.05.2015

Singapore

Τo,

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST MARCH 2015

	NOTES	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
ASSETS		\$	\$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	344	3,469
		344	3,469
Total assets		344	3,469
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			=======================================
Capital and Reserves			
Share capital	5	20,000	20,000
Accumulated loss		(53,336)	(47,288)
		(33,336)	(27,288)
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	6	33,680	30,757
		33,680	30,757
Total equity and liabilities		344	3,469

The accompanying notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2015

	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
		\$	\$
Revenue	8		
Cost of services rendered	9		
Gross loss			
Other income		•	-
Administrative expenses	10		**************************************
Other operating expenses	11	(5,100)	(4,100)
Loss from ordinary activities		(5,100)	(4,100)
Finance costs	12	(948)	(447)
Loss before taxation		(6,048)	(4,547)
Taxation	7		
Loss for the period		(6,048)	(4,547)
Other comprehensive expense			
Total comprehensive loss for the Period		(6,048)	(4,547)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Owner of the Company		(6,048) ==========	(4,547)
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to owner of the			
Company		(0.30) =============	(0.23)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statement

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2015

	Share capital	<u>Accumulated</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>loss</u>	
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 30 Sep 2013	20,000	(42,741)	(22,741)
Total comprehensive expense		(4,547)	(4,547)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2014	20,000	(47,288)	(27,288)
Total comprehensive expense		(6,048)	(6,048)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2015	20,000	(53,336)	(33,336)
		=======================================	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2015

<u>NOTE</u> :	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before taxation Adjustments for:	(6,048)	(4,547)
Finance cost 12	948	447
	(5,100)	(4,100)
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	2,923	(65,186)
Cash used in operations	(2,177)	(69,286)
Tax paid		<u>-</u>
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(2,177)	(69,286)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITES Repayment of loan Finance cost	2 (948) (90,000) 447)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(948) (===================================	90,447)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(3,125) (3,469	159,733) 163,202
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6 344 ===================================	3,469

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying accounts.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. Its registered office and place of business is at 24 Sin Ming Lane # 03 – 101 Midview City Singapore 573970.

The principal activity of the Company is to carry on the business of video filming and tape recording and motion picture, video, television programme and post-production activities.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Radaan Mediaworks India Limited which is domiciled in India, address: 10 Paul Appasamy Street, TNagar, Chennal 6000017.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2015 have been authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the directors on 22.05.2015.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

The financial statements, which are presented in Singapore dollars ("\$"), have been prepared under historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those used in the previous financial year.

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these new/revised FRS and INT FRS did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued at the balance sheet date but are not yet effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2015 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company.

(b) Financial assets

a) Classification

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Non- derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired and through the amortisation process.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT...)

(b) Financial assets (cont...)

a) Classification (cont...)

Cash and cash equivalents are classified and accounted for as loans and receivables.

b) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss in financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly or if the amount has been charged to the allowance account, the amount charged to the allowance account is written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

If in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment has been recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT...)

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont...)

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss has been recognised. Reversal of impairment loss is recorded in profit or loss. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(d) Functional and foreign currencies

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company. The financial statements of the Company are presented in Singapore dollars which is the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate in effect at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into functional currency at the rates ruling at that date. All exchange differences are taken to profit or loss.

(e) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of other financial liabilities plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT...)

(f) Related party

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third party and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and 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.

(h <u>Leases</u>

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT...)

(i) <u>Provisions</u>

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, and 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.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when services are rendered to customers, which generally coincides with the completion of services and acceptance. Revenue excludes goods and services taxes and is arrived after deduction of any discounts.

(k) <u>Income tax</u>

Income tax for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet method, providing for all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(I) Finance costs

Finance costs include bank charges for financial services rendered by the bank.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenditure during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on the directors' best knowledge of current events and actions and historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

(a) Critical accounting judgements made in applying accounting policies

There are no critical judgements made in applying accounting polices in the preparation of the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainties that are appropriate to the preparation of the financial statements.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Cash in hand	\$	\$
Cash at bank	344	3,371
Total	344 =========	3,469

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Singapore dollars.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

	01.10.2013 <u>To</u> 31.03.2014	21.09.2012 <u>To</u> 30.09.2013
Issued and fully paid :-	•	•
20,000 ordinary shares at S\$1 each	20,000 ===========	20,000 ==========

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

6. OTHER PAYABLES

7.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	\$	\$
Accruals Related party reimbursable	7,289 26,391	9,539 21,218
	33,680	30,757
Other payables are unsecured, interest free, trade Other payables are denominated in Singapore dol		======================================
Other payables are denominated in Singapore doi	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Significant related party transactions	\$	\$
Related party reimbursable	26,391 ============	21,218 =========
XATION		
ajor components of income tax expense for the pe	eriod ended 31st March: - 2015	<u>2014</u>
	2010	<u>2014</u>
Current year tax		
	=======================================	-
		alied by the english
A reconciliation between the tax expense and the pax rate for the respective period end is as follows:	product of accounting profit multip	лгеа ву тте аррнса
A reconciliation between the tax expense and the pax rate for the respective period end is as follows: Loss before tax	oroduct of accounting profit multip	(4,547)
ax rate for the respective period end is as follows: Loss before tax Tax benefits on loss before tax @ statutory rate 17%		
ax rate for the respective period end is as follows: Loss before tax Tax benefits on loss before tax @ statutory rate 17% Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes timing differences (depreciation /	(6,048)	(4,547)
ax rate for the respective period end is as follows: Loss before tax Tax benefits on loss before tax @ statutory rate 17% Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(6,048)	(4,547)

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

7. TAXATION

			<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
•			\$	\$
	Movement in tax:			
	Balance brought forward		_	-
	Current tax provision		. . .	-
	Tax payment			_
			-	-
		====		

As the Company is in a tax loss position, no provision for tax has been made. Unutilised tax losses of \$6,048 (2014:\$4,547) are available for offset against future taxable income. Deferred tax benefits arising from the losses amounting to \$1,028 (2014: \$773) have not been recognised in the accounts owing to the uncertainty of their realisation in the near future.

8. REVENUE

			<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
			\$	\$
	Production income		-	
		=== :		::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
9.	COST OF SERVICES RENDERE	D		
			<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
			\$	\$
	Cost of services rendered			
			· · · · · · ·	****** ******************************
10.	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
			<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
			\$	\$
•	Administrative expenses		-	•
		====		, ===== ===

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

11. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Audit fee 3,000 3,000 Registered office address 300 - Secretarial fee 1,300 600 Tax fee 500 500	
Registered office address 300 Secretarial fee 1,300 600 Tax fee 500 500	 :===
Tax fee 500 500	
5,100 4,100 ===================================	===
12. FINANCE COSTS	-
<u>2015</u> <u>2014</u>	
\$ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. •
Bank charges 948 447	
13. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	
The above is arrived at: -	• .
Note <u>2015</u> <u>2014</u>	
Finance costs 12 948 447	====
14. COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	
<u>2015</u> <u>2014</u>	
\$	
Artist payment	
Short term benefits	
Comprises amount paid to : - Director of the Company	

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company' activities expose it to credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the volatility of financial markets on the Company's financial performance.

The directors are responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Company. They establish the detailed policies such as authority levels, oversight responsibilities, risk identification and measurement and exposure limits.

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis as noted below.

(a) Credit risks

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties.

As the Company deals in cash substantially, the Company does not have any significant credit exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

The Company's major classes of financial assets are deposits with banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

2015

The credit risks are as follows:

i) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired are as stated below.

			<u>2515</u> \$		<u> </u>
Less than 30 days			344		3,469
ii) Financial assets that	are past due but no	ot impaired		:=== :	
			<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>
31 to 60 days 61 to 90 days			\$		\$
More than 90 days				. • •	-

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT...)

(b) Market Risks

The Company is not exposed to market risks.

Interest Rate Risks

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risks.

Exchange rate risks

The Company is not exposed to exchange rate risks.

Equity price risks

The Company is not exposed to any equity risks.

(c) Liquidity risks

In the management of liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of bank balance deemed adequate by the management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The Company is funded by the parent company.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities and assets based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	<u>Effective</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$
	<u>interest</u>	Less than	1 to 2 2 to 4	More than	
	<u>rate</u>	1 year	<u>years</u> <u>years</u>	5 years	<u>Total</u>
	%				
The Company					
Financial liabilities					
Other payables	0	33,680	-	<u>-</u> .	33,680
As at 31.03.2015		33,680			33,680
		=======	=======================================	========	=======

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT...)

(c) Liquidity risks (cont...)

	Effective interest rate	\$ <u>Less than</u> <u>1 year</u>	\$ 1 to 2 years	\$ <u>2 to 4</u> <u>years</u>	\$ <u>More than</u> <u>5 years</u>	\$ <u>Total</u>
	%					· · · · · · · · ·
						•
Financial liabilities		•		-		
Other payables	0	30,757	-		· _	30,757
As at 31.03.2014		30,757		<u>-</u>	-	30,757
		-	=======		=======	========
The Company						
The Company <u>Financial Assets</u>						
	0	044		·		
Non-interest bearing	0	344		-	±1.1	344
Fixed interest bearing		· -		-	- 	-
Variable interest bearing		-	-	-		
A + 24 02 004F					***	
As at 31.03.2015		344	-	-	•	344
		=======================================		=== == =	=======	=======
Financial Assets		•				
Non-interest bearing	0	3,469	_	· _	_	3,469
Fixed interest bearing		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	. - .	-	-
Variable interest bearing		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	-	-	
As at 31.03.2014		3,469				3,469
The second of th		5,409 =======	-	======		3,409

The Company's operations are financed mainly through revenues from TV programs and parent company advances.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT...)

(d) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- (a) to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- (b) to support the Company's stability and growth;
- (c) to provide capital for the purpose of strengthening the Company's risk management capability; and
- (d) to provide an adequate return to shareholder.

The Company actively and regularly reviews and manage its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as borrowings plus trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

		2015	<u>2014</u>
		\$	\$
Net debt Total equity Total capital	(33,336 33,336)	27,288 (27,288)
Gearing ratio		•	

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, and other payables, approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short term maturity of the financial instruments.

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values:

		<u>2</u> <u>Carrying</u> <u>amount</u>	015 Fair value	<u>Carrying</u> amount	2014 Fair value
Financial Assets		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equ	iivalents	344	344	3,469	3,469
		344	344	3,469	3,469 =======

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST MARCH 2015

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT...)

		2014			
		Carrying amount	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Carrying</u> <u>amount</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Financial Assets Financial Liabilities		\$	\$	\$	\$
Other payables		7,289	7,289	9,539	9,539
Related party reimbo	ursable	26,391	26,391	21,218	21,218
		33,680	33,680	30,757	30,757
	===	===== ==	=========	= ========	========

17. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

No events took place after balance sheet date that might have any significant impact on the financial statements.