PF WORLD LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2017 USD	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD
ASSETS			
Non current asstes			
Investments in subsidiary	4 (a)	**17,367,181**	21,022,269
Convertible Preferred Equity Certificates	4 (b)	**17,300,000**	17,300,000
Loan to fellow subsidiaries	4 ('c)	**37,865,000**	31,400,000
Share application monies	4 (d)	**33,310,690**	18,810,690
		105,842,871	88,532,959
Current assets			
Other receivables	5	**11,269,100**	20,655,690
Cash at bank		**221,160**	6,640
		11,490,260	20,662,330
TOTAL ASSETS		**117,333,131**	109,195,289
Financed by:			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	6	**106,000**	106,000
Accumulated loss		**(30,163,043)**	(18,364,530)
Total equity		**(30,057,043)**	(18,258,530)
Non current liabilities			
Optionally Convertibale Preference Shares	7	**109,932,500**	102,792,500
		109,932,500	102,792,500
Current liabilities			
Other payables	8	**5,046,912**	5,263,483
Accrued interest		**32,410,762**	19,397,836
		37,457,674	24,661,319
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**117,333,131**	109,195,289
		0	0

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on:

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PF WORLD LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	**Year ended 31 March 2017 USD**	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD
Income		2,533,845	1,475,685
Expenses		(14,332,358)	(13,046,053)
Loss before tax	9	(11,798,513)	(11,570,368)
Tax	10	-	-
Loss after tax		(11,798,513)	(11,570,368)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(11,798,513)	(11,570,368)
Loss per share	11	(111.31)	(109.15)

PF WORLD LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Stated capital USD	Share application monies USD	Accumulated loss USD	Total USD
Balance at 01 April 2015	106,000	2,400,000	(6,794,162)	(4,288,162)
Share application	-	(2,400,000)	-	(2,400,000)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(11,570,368)	(11,570,368)
Balance at 31 March 2016	106,000	-	(18,364,530)	(18,258,530)
Balance at 01 April 2016	**106,000**	**-**	**(18,364,530)**	**(18,258,530)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**(11,798,513)**	**(11,798,513)**
Balance at 31 March 2017	**106,000**	**-**	**(30,163,043)**	**(30,057,043)**

PF WORLD LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Year ended 31 March 2017 USD	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	**(11,798,513)**	(11,570,368)
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(11,798,513)**	(11,570,368)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	**9,386,590**	(1,484,492)
(Decrease) /Increase in current liabilities	**16,451,443**	13,049,844
Net cash absorbed by operating activities	**14,039,520**	(5,015)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Share application money	**(14,500,000)**	-
Investments through loan	**(6,465,000)**	(16,250,000)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(20,965,000)**	(16,250,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance of redeemable preference shares	**7,140,000**	18,660,000
Share application monies	**-**	(2,400,000)
Net cash from financing activities	**7,140,000**	16,260,000
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	**214,520**	4,985
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**6,640**	1,655
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**221,160**	6,640
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash at bank	**221,160**	6,640

PF WORLD LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. GENERALINFORMATION

PF World Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius on 10 November 2010 as a private company with liability limited by shares in accordance with the Companies Act 2001. The Company holds a Category 1, Global Business Licence as issued by the Financial Services Commission and is governed by the Financial Services Act 2007. The Company's registered office is at C/O Amicorp Mauritius Limited, 6th Floor, Tower I, Nexteracom Buildings, Ebene. Mauritius.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as an investment holding company.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), as modified by the exemption from consolidation in the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 for companies holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence. The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD") and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, except when otherwise indicated.

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

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("USD"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies using the period ended closing rates are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

(c) Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of the potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or presently convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity.

Investment in subsidiary is shown at cost less any impairment. Any impairment in the value of investment is recognised by reducing the cost of the investment to its recoverable amount and charging the difference to the statement of comprehensive income. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets consist of other receivables.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Other receivables

Other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quotedin an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised amount using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation and the losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit or loss.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. 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 loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company’s financial liabilities include other payables and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well through the EIR amortisation process.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;

- The Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass through’ arrangement; or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

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

When an existing liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial asset with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Is, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. A subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost of the reversal date.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recoveredfrom or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provision where appropriate.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences unless the deferred tax liability arises from goodwill amortisation or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

(g) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, not of direct issue costs.

(h) Expense recognition

All expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on the accrual basis.

(i) Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individual or company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to contact the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts provides relief for first-adopters of IFRS in relation to accounting for certain balances that arise from rate-regulated activities ('regulatory deferral accounts'). IFRS 14 permits these entities to apply their previous accounting policies for the recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition of regulatory deferral accounts. The standard is not expected to have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11). The amendments clarify the accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation where the activities of the operation constitute a business. They require an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. Existing interests in the joint operation are not remeasured on acquisition of an additional interest, provided joint control is maintained. The amendments also apply when a joint operation is formed and an existing business is contributed. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38). The amendments clarify that a revenue-based method of depreciation or amortisation is generally not appropriate. Amendments clarify that a revenue-based method should not be used to calculate the depreciation of items of property, plant and equipment. IAS 38 now includes a rebuttable presumption that the amortisation of intangible assets based on revenue is inappropriate. This presumption can be overcome under specific conditions. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Equity method in separate financial statements (Amendments to IAS 27). The amendments allow entities to use the equity method in their separate financial statements to measure investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. IAS 27 currently allows entities to measure their investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates either at cost or at fair value in their separate FS. The amendments introduce the equity method as a third option. The election can be made independently for each category of investment (subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates).

Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period (continued)

Entities wishing to change to the equity method must do so retrospectively. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41). IAS 41 now distinguishes between bearer plants and other biological asset. Bearer plants must be accounted for as property plant and equipment and measured either at cost or revalued amounts, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycle

IFRS 5 is amended to clarify that when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from 'held for sale' to 'held for distribution' or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution and does not have to be accounted for as such. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 7 amendment provides specific guidance for transferred financial assets to help management determine whether the terms of a servicing arrangement constitute 'continuing involvement' and, therefore, whether the asset qualifies for derecognition. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 7 is amended to clarify that the additional disclosures relating to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities only need to be included in interim reports if required by IAS 34. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 19 amendment clarifies that when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important and not the country where they arise. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 34 amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report' and adds a requirement to cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1). The amendments to IAS 1 provide clarifications on a number of issues. An entity should not aggregate or disaggregate information in a manner that obscures useful information. Where items are material, sufficient information must be provided to explain the impact on the financial position or performance. Line items specified in IAS 1 may need to be disaggregated where this is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position or performance. There is also new guidance on the use of subtotals. Confirmation that the notes do not need to be presented in a particular order. The share of OCI arising from equity-accounted investments is grouped based on whether the items will or will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss. Each group should then be presented as a single line item in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28). The amendments clarify that the exception from preparing consolidated financial statements is also available to intermediate parent entities which are subsidiaries of investment entities. An investment entity should consolidate a subsidiary which is not an investment entity and whose main purpose and activity is to provide services in support of the investment entity's investment activities. Entities which are not investment entities but have an interest in an associate or joint venture which is an investment entity have a policy choice when applying the equity method of accounting. The fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture can either be retained, or a consolidation may be performed at the level of the associate or joint venture, which would then unwind the fair value measurement. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") (continued)

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 or later periods, but which the Company has not early adopted.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contract with Customers
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)
IFRS 16 Leases
Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12)
Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)
Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)

Where relevant, the Company is still evaluating the effect of these Standards, amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective, on the presentation of its financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affectreported amounts of expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future period.

Judgement

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2.2, the directors have made the following judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determination of functional currency

The determination of the functional currency of the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising therefrom are dependent on the functional currency selected. The directors have considered those factors described below:

- The primary objective of the Company is to generate returns in USD, its capital raising currency.
- The liquidity of the Company is managed on a day-to-day basis in USD.
- The Company's performance is evaluated in USD.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (Continued)

Judgement (continued)

Therefore the directors consider the USD as the functional currency as it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Going concern

The directors believe the Company is a going concern.

Comparative figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary so as to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.

Investment

Investment as determined by the directors, are recognised and initially measured at cost. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised directly in equity, until the security is disposed of or found to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the equity is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

4. INVESTMENTS

(a) Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or presently convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Investment in subsidiary is shown at cost. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. There was no movement in investment during the year under review.

The directors are of the opinion that the fair value of the investment approximate its cost.

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Opening balance	**21,022,269**	17,367,181
Additions	**-**	3,655,088
Sale	**3,655,088**	
Closing balance	**17,367,181**	21,022,269

Details of investee company:	**No. of shares**	**Class of shares**	**Percentage holding**	**Country of incorporation**	**Amount USD**
Prime Focus Luxembourg S.a.r.l	17,320,000	Equity	100%	Luxembourg	17,367,181
Gener8 Digital Media Services Ltd	-	Equity	100%	Canada	-

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 allowing a wholly owned or virtually wholly owned parent company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence not to present consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are therefore separate financial statements which contain information about PF World LImited an individual company and not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The Company had executed a term sheet with Prime Focus World NV ("PFW") dated March 23, 2015 to transfer its investment in Gener8 Digital Media Services Ltd ("Gener8") at cost. From date of the term sheet, PFW is entitled to independently appoint board of directors and operational management in Gener8, determine their remuneration, determine funding structure, obtain funding, acquire, use and dispose assets as required, execute contracts with customers, manage production of projects and its delivery, manage employees, cash and all activities required to setup, expand and run smooth operations. PFW agreed to to hold the Company indemnified with respect to any losses suffered by the Company pursuant to holding the investment in Gener8. Subsequenlty, on June 17, 2016 a Share transfer agreement was entered pursuant to which investment in Gener8 was transferred to PFW for a deferred consideration of CAD 5,159,951 payable on demand with interest accruing at IRR of 17%.

(b) Convertible Preferred Equity Certificates

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Prime Focus Luxembourg S.a.r.l	**17,300,000**	17,300,000

4. INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

('c) Loan to fellow subsidiaries

De-Fi Media Limited (Previously known as Prime Focus International Ltd)	**2017 USD**	2016 USD
Opening balance	**23,950,000**	15,150,000
Addition during the year	**-**	8,800,000
Payment received during the year	**-**	-
At year end	**23,950,000**	23,950,000

Reliance Lowry Digital Imaging Services, Inc	**2017 USD**	2016 USD
Opening balance	**6,200,000**	-
Addition during the year	**6,465,000**	6,200,000.00
At year end	**12,665,000**	6,200,000.00

Prime Focus World N.V.	**2017 USD**	2016 USD
Opening balance	**1,250,000**	-
Addition during the year		1,250,000
At year end	**1,250,000**	1,250,000

(d) Share application monies

The Company has subscribed for share in the following companies but allotment are yet to be made:

Prime Focus World N.V.	**2017 USD**	2016 **USD**
Opening balance	18,810,690	18,810,690
Addition during the year	14,500,000	-
At year end	33,310,690	18,810,690

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Prepayments	**-**	
Other Debtors	**11,269,100**	20,655,690
	11,269,100	20,655,690

6. STATED CAPITAL

	2017 USD	2016 USD
106,000 Ordinary Shares of USD 1 each	**106,000**	106,000

7. REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES

	2017 USD	2016 USD
12% Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of USD 1 each	**109,932,500**	102,792,500

On 16 June 2016, the Shareholder of the Company resolved to convert the Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares in Optionally Convertibel Preference Shares.

The Optionally Convertible Preference Shares have:
(a) no voting rights
(b) preferential rights over the ordinary shares in the distribution of dividends
(c) preferential rights over the ordinary shares in the distribution of the surplus assets of the company

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Accrued expenses	**7,229**	6,332
Other payables	**5,039,683**	5,257,151
	5,046,912	5,263,483

9. LOSS BEFORE TAX

	2017 USD	2016 USD
The loss before tax is arrived at after charging:		
Administration fees	**9,154**	11,850
Audit fees	**2,300**	2,300
Interest on preference shares	**13,012,926**	12,109,537
Finance cost	**1,297,482**	917,245
Professional fees	**6,048**	-
Bank charges	**2,348**	3,021
Licence and registration fees	**2,100**	2,101

10. TAX

The Company has been established as a Category 1 Global Business Licence company under the Financial Services Act 2007 and is taxable at the rate of 15% for the year ended 31 March 2017. However, the Company is entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual tax suffered on its foreign source of income or 80% of the Mauritian tax. No provision for tax has been made in the financial statements due to the availability of tax losses.

11. LOSS PER SHARE

The loss per share is based on loss for the year USD 11,798,513 (2016: loss of USD 11,570,368) and on 106,000 ordinary share in issue.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year under review, the Company entered into the following related party transactions.

	Relationship	Nature of transactions	2017 USD	2016 USD
Prime Focus Ltd	Parent	Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference shares	**109,932,500**	102,792,500
Prime Focus Ltd	Parent	Management fee, recharges & interest on preference shares	**37,446,365**	24,635,957
Prime Focus World N.V.	Sub - subsidiary	Share application	**18,810,690**	18,810,690
Prime Focus World N.V.	Sub - subsidiary	Loan	**1,250,000**	1,250,000
Prime Focus World N.V.	Sub - subsidiary	Other Debtors	**7,459,177**	2,966,791
De-Fi Media Ltd (previously known as Prime Focus International Ltd)	Same parent	Loan	**23,950,000**	23,950,000
De-Fi Media Ltd (previously known as Prime Focus International Ltd)	Same parent	Other Debtors	**961,949**	16,644,244
Prime Focus Luxembourg Sarl	Subsidiary	Other Debtors	**130,895**	130,895
Prime Focus 3D Cooperatief U.A.	Sub - subsidiary	Other Debtors	**118,468**	118,468
PF Investments Ltd	Same parent	Other Debtors	**32,506**	22,392
PF Overseas Ltd	Same parent	Other Debtors	**35,871**	26,763
Reliance Lowry Digital Imaging Services, Inc	Same parent	Loan, interest on loan and	**14,660,184**	6,946,137
Reliance Media Work (Mauritius) limited	Same parent	Other Debtors	**235,050**	-
Reliance Media Work (Mauritius) limited	Same parent	Other payables	**-**	14,950
Prime Focus Technologies UK Ltd	Sub - subsidiary	Other payables	**4,080**	4,080

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that are associated with the financial instruments in which it invests and markets in which it operates. The following is a summary of the main risks:

Credit risk

At 31 March 2017 the Company did not have any concentration of credit risk, which had not been adequately provided for.

Fair values

The Company’s other assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents and accruals which are realised or settled within a short period of time. The carrying amounts of these other assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

14. HOLDING COMPANY

The Companhy considers Prime Focus Ltd, a listed company incorporated in India as its holding company.