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ROCKSTAR NORTH LIMITED

**Report and Financial Statements** 

for the year ended 31 March 2016

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# Company information

Directors

D Emerson

R M S Hajaj

Company secretaries

D Emerson

HAL Management Limited

Company number

03312220

Registered office

Hanover House

14 Hanover Square

London W1S 1HP

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

Business address

**Barclay House** 

108 Holyrood Road

Edinburgh EH8 8AS

Bankers

J.P.Morgan

25 Bank Street

London E14 5JP

Accountants

Johnston & Co

New Custom House Register Street

Bo'ness

EH51 9AE

# Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their strategic report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

During the year the Company transitioned to FRS102 - the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions allowed under this standard. The company's parent undertaking, Take Two Interactive Software Inc, was notified of and did not object to the use of FRS 102 with reduced disclosures. Transition tables showing material adjustments are disclosed in note 18.

### Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company during the year was the development of entertainment software.

	2016	2015	Change
Turnover	£53,446,092	£42,909,043	+25%
Average number of employees	442	420	+22
Pre-tax profit for the year	£3,515,268	£2,819,685	+25%

Turnover increased by 25% during the year due to increased charges to the parent company. Operating expenses increased primarily due to increased amounts spent on staffing as well as recharges from fellow group undertakings.

The total average number of employees increased by 5% during the year. This was primarily due to an increased number of persons engaged in development of entertainment software.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have established controls to mitigate the following risk appropriate to the size and complexity of the business.

- Cash flow risk

The company has established cash forecasting models to manage cash flow within the constraints of the company's banking facilities.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

D Emerson Director

Date: 1 6

1 6 DEC 2016

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

As of 24th May 2016, the board of directors have approved to pay dividends of GBP 12,500,000. As this transaction occurred after the reporting period, hence it has no impact on the final financial statements.

### Going concern

In line with the FRC guidance on Going Concern issued in November 2009, the directors have undertaken an exercise to review the appropriateness of the continued use of the Going Concern basis. The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position and financial risk management position are described in the Strategic Report.

The directors have also received a letter of support from the ultimate parent company Take Two Interactive Software Inc that confirms its intention to support the company for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Therefore, after making suitable enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to remain in operation for the foreseeable future and has, as a result, continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and thereafter are as stated below:

D Emerson

R M S Hajaj

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS102 - the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2016

# Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

# **Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP are deemed to be reappointed in accordance with Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

D Emerson Director

Date: 1 6 DEC 2016

# Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of ROCKSTAR NORTH LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Rockstar North Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Financial Position and the related notes 1-20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

# Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

# Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

# Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of ROCKSTAR NORTH LIMITED

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Naresh Alimchandani (Senior statutory auditor)

Ernst & Louig LLP

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

**Statutory Auditor** 

London

Date:

1 9 DEC 2016

# Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2016

		Continuing operation	
·	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	2	53,446,092	42,909,043
Cost of sales		(26,641,448)	(26,501,031)
Gross profit		26,804,644	16,408,012
Administrative expenses		(23,308,165)	(13,600,894)
Operating profit	3	3,496,479	2,807,118
Other interest receivable and			
similar income	4	19,291	12,587
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(502)	(20)
Profit on ordinary			
activities before taxation		3,515,268	2,819,685
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	33,416,310	(718,156)
Profit for the year		36,931,578	2,101,529

# Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit of £36,931,578 attributable to the shareholders in the year ended 31 March 2016 ( 31 March 2015: profit of £2,101,529)

# Statement of financial position for the year ended 31 March 2016

		20	016	2	015
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		42,152		4,281
Tangible assets	10		12,736,669		8,943,813
			12,778,821		8,948,094
Current assets					
Debtors	11	139,637,723		1,539,540	
Deferred tax	14	1,840,762		270,885	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,717,757		1,473,597	
		154,196,242		3,284,022	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	12	(125,905,581)		(8,094,212)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			28,290,661		(4,810,190)
Total assets less current liabilities			41,069,482		4,137,904
<b>N</b>			41 060 492		4 127 004
Net assets			41,069,482 ======		4,137,904 ======
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		1		·1
Other reserves			15,033,184		15,033,184
Profit and loss account			26,036,297		(10,895,281)
Shareholders' funds			41,069,482		4,137,904

The financial statements were approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

R M S Hajaj Director

Date: 1 6 DEC 2016

Registration number 03312220

# Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Other reserves	Total £
At 1 April 2014	1	(12,996,810)	15,033,184	2,036,375
Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	2,101,529	-	2,101,529
At 31 March 2015	1	(10,895,281)	15,033,184	4,137,904
Profit for the year	-	36,931,578	-	36,931,578
At 31 March 2016	1	26,036,297	15,033,184	41,069,482

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

### 1. Accounting policies

### Statement of compliance

Rockstar North Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business are shown in the Company Information.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2016.

The company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102 (with reduced disclosures) as at 1 April 2014. An explanation of how the transition affected the reported financial position is given in note 18.

### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of Rockstar North Limited have been prepared on a going concern basis, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 102:

- (a) the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv)
- (b) the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d)
- (c) the requirements of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29
- (d) the requirements of Section 26 Share Based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b); 26.19 to 26.23
- (e) the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the financial year, is set out below.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

#### Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**Judgements** 

Operating lease commitments

The company has entered into commercial property leases as lessee it obtains use of property, plant and equipment. The classification of such leases as operating or finance lease requires the company to determine, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the statement of financial position.

**Estimates** 

**Taxation** 

The company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

### Intangible assets - Computer software

Acquired computer software is written off in equal annual installments over its estimated useful economic life of 3 years.

#### Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Property, plant and machinery are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

# Leasehold property

improvements - Straight line over the life of the lease Computer equipment - Straight line basis over 3 and 5 years

Furniture & fixtures - 20% Straight line basis
Asset under construction - Nil% until brought into use

The carrying value of tangible fixed assets is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The asset under construction is the refurbishment of new leasehold office premises.

#### Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Lease incentives are spread over the term of the lease.

#### Shares based transactions - equity settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model requiring judgement in estimating expected stock volatility and the amount of stock-based awards that are expected to be forfeited. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the company (market conditions). No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

#### Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. The costs of contributions are written off against profits in the year they are payable.

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes except to the extent that the directors consider the liability to taxation is unlikely to materialise.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing difference reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

### Going concern

The directors have received a letter of support from the ultimate parent company Take Two Interactive Software Inc that confirms its intention to support the company for the next 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

### Revenue recognition

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding valued added tax and other sales taxes or duty.

### 2. Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK and excludes value added tax.

Turnover attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom amounted to 100% for the year.

3.	Operating profit	2016	2015
		£	£
	Equity settled share-based payments	6,493,153	5,664,180
	Depreciation and other amounts written off intangible assets	20,777	11,711
	Depreciation		
	- written off owned tangible fixed assets	2,293,308	571,153
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	21,091	-
	Research and development		
	- expenditure in current year *	48,894,654	39,372,919
	Operating lease rentals		
	- Plant and machinery	15,165	9,565
	- Land and buildings	2,008,540	2,412,668
	Auditors' remuneration	16,292	6,510

<sup>\*</sup> includes employment costs disclosed in Note 6

During the year various costs that were incurred by three fellow group undertakings in relation to game development were recharged to the company.

4.	Interest receivable and similar income	2016 £	2015 £
	Bank interest	15,772	12,587
	Other interest	3,519	-
		19,291	12,587

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

5.	Interest payable and similar charges	2016	2015
		£	£
	On loans and overdrafts	502	20
6.	Employees		
	Number of employees	2016	2015
	The average monthly numbers of employees		
	(including the directors) during the year were:		
	Development	415	399
	Administration	27	21
		<u>442</u>	420
	Employment costs	2016	2015
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	17,294,236	15,557,791
	Social security costs	3,195,220	2,680,074
	Pension costs	876,185	757,300
	Equity settled share based payments	6,493,153	5,664,180
		27,858,794	24,659,345

No directors received any remuneration for their qualifying services from the company during the year.

# 7. Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of its employees. The scheme and its assets are held by independent managers. The pension charge represents contributions due from the company and amounted to £876,185 (2015 - £757,300).

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

8.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
	Analysis of charge in period	2016	2015
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax	(31,846,433)	780,314
	Total current tax charge	(31,846,433)	780,314
	Deferred tax		
	Timing differences, origination and reversal	(1,643,528)	(75,702)
	Effect of changes in tax rates	73,651	13,544
	Total deferred tax	(1,569,877)	(62,158)
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(33,416,310)	718,156

# Factors affecting tax charge for period

The tax assessed for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (20.00 per cent). The tax rate when monetizing a net operating loss as a result of video games tax relief is 25%. The differences are explained below:

·	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3,515,268	2,819,685
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation		
tax in the UK of 20.00% (31 March 2015: 21.00%) - VGTR Trade is 25%	827,424	592,134
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	111,844	444,909
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	208,989	35,306
Permanent excess benefit related to stock compensation	(1,110,957)	(469,181)
Video Games Tax Relief	(11,278,530)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(21,704,992)	82,221
Temporary difference related to stock compensation	482,150	94,925
Net operating loss generated/(utilised)	617,640	-
Deferred tax - origination and reversal current year	(1,177,901)	(75,702)
Deferred tax - other timing differences	(391,977)	13,544
Total tax charge for period	(33,416,310)	718,156

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

The main UK corporation tax rate reduced from 21% to 20% effective from 1 April 2015. In his Summer Budget 2015, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the UK rate of Corporation Tax will be reduced further from its current rate of 20% to 19% in 2017 and 18% in 2020. This became substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. In Finance Act 2016, the 18% rate from 2020 was replaced with a 17% rate. This was substantively enacted in September 2016 and will impact the financial statements in the next year.

9.	Intangible fixed assets	Computer software	Total
		£	£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2015	272,507	272,507
	Additions	58,648	58,648
	At 31 March 2016	331,155	331,155
	Amortisation		-
	At 1 April 2015	268,226	268,226
	Charge for year	20,777	20,777
	At 31 March 2016	289,003	289,003
	Net book values		
	At 31 March 2016	42,152	42,152
	At 31 March 2015	4,281	4,281

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

10.	Tangible fixed assets		Computer equipment		Asset under construction	Total £
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2015	1,143,901	4,605,234	415,549	7,280,184	13,444,868
	Additions	3,938,724	1,130,789	1,037,741	-	6,107,254
	Transfers	7,280,184	-	· <del>-</del>	(7,280,184)	-
	Disposals	(482,603)	(74,983)	(2,223	) -	(559,809)
	At 31 March 2016	11,880,206	5,661,040	1,451,067	-	18,992,313
	Depreciation					
	At 1 April 2015	1,108,029	2,982,923	410,103	-	4,501,055
	On disposals	(462,750)	(74,449)	(1,519	) -	(538,718)
	Charge for the year	1,349,400	769,978	173,929		2,293,307
	At 31 March 2016	1,994,679	3,678,452	582,513		6,255,644
	Net book values					
	At 31 March 2016	9,885,527	1,982,588	868,554		12,736,669
	At 31 March 2015	35,872	1,622,311	5,446	7,280,184	8,943,813

11.	Debtors	2016	2015
		£	£
	Amount owed by group undertaking	128,411,498	-
	Other debtors	921,785	840,409
	Corporation tax repayable	10,304,440	699,131
	·	139,637,723	1,539,540

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors	153,790	1,467,544
	Amounts owed to group undertaking	119,528,726	930,330
	Corporation tax	-	698,573
	Other taxes and social security costs	1,496,950	1,486,469
	Accruals and deferred income	4,726,115	3,511,296
		125,905,581	8,094,212

There is no committed overdraft facility.

#### 13. Provisions

Reduced		
rent	Dilapidations	Total
£	£	£
2,909,355	472,280	3,381,635
-	1,605,000	1,605,000
(129,696)	(454,878)	(584,574)
2,779,659	1,622,402	4,402,061
	£ 2,909,355 (129,696)	rent £ £  2,909,355

# Dilapidations

During the year, the company moved into a new premises and dilapidations provisions of £1,605,000 are provided. An amount of £17,402 (2015: £472,280) represents dilapidations provisions payable on expired lease agreements.

### Reduced Rent

In 2014 the company entered into a new lease agreement which for the initial 10 years the company would benefit from a reduced rent charge and also a rent incentive was received. The reduced rent and rent incentive provision spreads from the benefit across the term of the whole lease.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

14.	Deferred tax	2016 £	2015 £
	Accelerated/(Declerated) capital allowances	(1,840,762)	(270,885)
	Provision / (asset) at 1 April 2015	(270,885)	
	Deferred tax credit in profit and loss account	(1,569,877)	,
	Provision / (asset) at 31 March 2016	(1,840,762)	

# 15. Employee share schemes

The following stock-based compensation plans are granted to certain employees of the company: Restricted stock unit awards (RSU)

A restricted stock unit is the right to receive Common Share stock of the company's ultimate parent undertaking. The stock units vest annually if the employee remains in continuous service for a period of three years from the date of grant and the company meets various financial performance criteria. The stock units are awarded free of charge.

Upon vesting, the company will typically withhold shares to satisfy tax liabilities.

16.	Share capital	2016	2015
		£	£
	Authorised		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of 1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		<del></del>
	1 Ordinary shares of 1 each	1	1

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

#### 17. Financial commitments

At 31 March 2016 the company had total future minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and buildings	
	2016	2015 £
	£	
Expiry date:		
Not later than one year	1,493,750	1,917,809
After one year but no more than five years	6,357,892	6,202,822
After five years	5,644,557	7,293,377
	13,496,199	15,414,008

The company has only short term plant and machinery commitments.

#### 18. Transition to FRS 102

The company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS102 (with reduced disclosures) at 1 April 2014. These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2016, are the first the company has prepared in accordance with FRS102.

As a result of this transition software with a net book value of £22,947 (31 March 2015 £4,281; 1 April 2014 £15,992) was reclassified from tangible fixed assets to intangible assets.

The transition did not impact Equity Shareholders funds at 1 April 2014 or at 31 March 2015.

The following was a change in accounting policy arising from the transition to FRS 102: Holiday pay accrual

Under previous UK GAAP, the company accrued for holiday pay where this was expected to be paid as a cash sum where the employee was entitled to carry forward holidays earned indefinitely. However, the company did not accrue for holiday pay that was earned but the holiday entitlement was expected to be taken in the subsequent financial year. Under FRS 102, the company is required to accrue for all short-term compensated absences as holiday entitlement earned but not taken at the date of the statement of financial position. The impact is considered immaterial to the accounts as at 1 April 2014, 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2016.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

# 19. Ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is DMA Design Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party of the company is Take Two Interactive Software Inc. Copies of the group financial statements of Take Two Interactive Software Inc. are available from 622 Broadway, New York, NY 10012, United States of America.

#### 20. Post balance sheet events

As of 24th May 2016, the board of directors have approved to pay dividends of GBP 12,500,000. As this transaction occurred after the reporting period, hence it has no impact on the final financial statements.

In April 2016, our parent company filed a declaratory judgment action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York seeking, among other things, a judicial declaration that our former president is not entitled to any compensation in connection with his departure, or otherwise, from the Company including, but not limited to, any severance or royalty payments. The former employee filed a complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County against our parent company and certain of its subsidiaries, including us. That complaint claims damages of at least USD\$150 million and contains allegations arising out of alleged breaches of fiduciary duty, breaches of various contracts and fraud. We believe that we have meritorious defenses to these claims, and we intend to vigorously defend against them and to pursue any counterclaims.