

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of GAUSSIAN ONLINE SKILL GAMING PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GAUSSIAN ONLINE SKILL GAMING PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31st March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Director's Report is not made to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management and the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management and the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,



as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

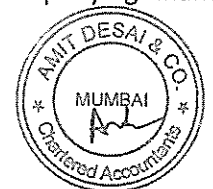
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

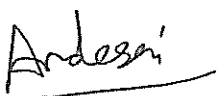
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
3. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;



- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B';
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31st March, 2021;
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31st March, 2021;
 - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31st March, 2021.

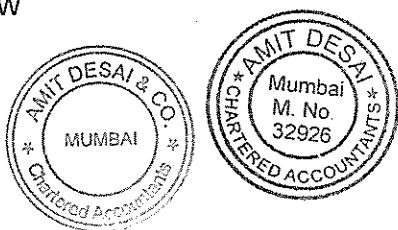
For Amit Desai & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 130701W



(Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No. 032926



Mumbai: 25th April, 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GAUSSIAN ONLINE SKILL GAMING PRIVATE LIMITED, on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Section 185 of the Act. Further, the Company is exempt from Section 186; accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order relating to Section 186 are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under Sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii)
 - (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) There are no dues in respect of income tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to a financial institution or a bank or Government and no dues payable to debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.



- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable and requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, in our opinion, the Company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

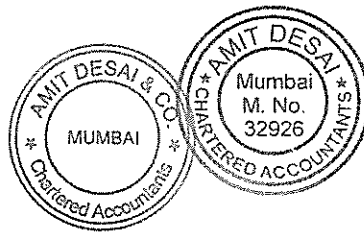
For Amit Desai & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 130710W



(Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No. 032926



Mumbai: 25th April, 2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GAUSSIAN ONLINE SKILL GAMING PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Independent Auditor's Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of GAUSSIAN ONLINE SKILL GAMING PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company') as of and for the year ended 31st March, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ('IFCoFR') of the Company of as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

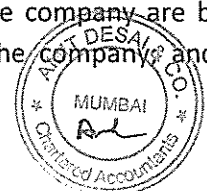
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate IFCoFR was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR includes obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's IFCoFR is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's IFCoFR includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3)



provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

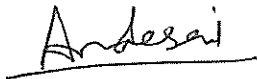
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

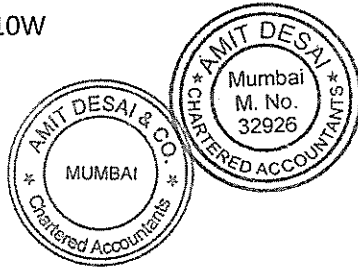
For Amit Desai & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Reg. No.: 130710W



(Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No.: 032926



Mumbai: 25th April, 2021

Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	As at	
		31st March 2021	31st March 2020
I ASSETS			
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	2,15,460	2,18,823
(b) Other Current Asset	3	52,111	49,348
		2,67,571	2,68,171
TOTAL ASSETS		2,67,571	2,68,171
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	4	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	5	(8,59,625)	(7,60,908)
		(7,59,625)	(6,60,908)
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	6	4,10,209	4,10,209
(ii) Trade Payables	7		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		51,934	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,04,025	53,325
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	8	4,57,912	4,65,545
(b) Other Current Liabilities	9	3,116	-
		10,27,196	9,29,079
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		2,67,571	2,68,171

The accompanying significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per Our Report of Even Date

For Amit Desai & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 130710W

Amit Desai

(Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No.: 032926

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sunil Nair

(Sunil Nair)

Director

DIN: 00363692

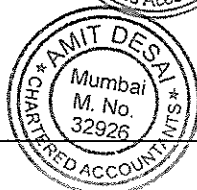
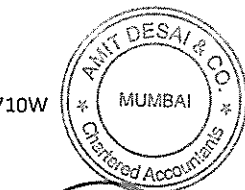
Farzana Mojjani

(Farzana Mojjani)

Director

DIN: 02225595

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss For The Year Ended 31st March 2021

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Revenue:			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	10	118	-
Total Revenue		118	-
Expenses:			
Finance Costs	11	2,850	51,507
Other Expenses	12	95,985	1,34,092
Total Expenses		98,835	1,85,599
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax and Exceptional Items		(98,717)	(1,85,599)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(98,717)	(1,85,599)
Tax Expenses		-	-
- Current Tax		-	-
- Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit/(Loss) After Tax for the Year		(98,717)	(1,85,599)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		(98,717)	(1,85,599)
Earning Per Equity Share (Nominal Value of Rs.10/- each)			
Basic and Diluted	17	(9.87)	(18.56)

The accompanying significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per Our Report of Even Date

For Amit Desai & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 130710W

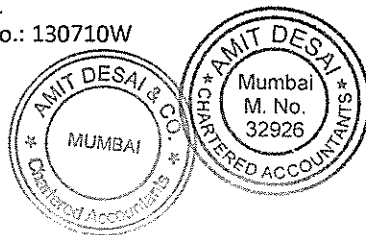
Amit Desai

(Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No.: 032926

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sunil Nair

(Sunil Nair)

Director

DIN: 00363692

Farzana Mojtani

(Farzana Mojtani)

Director

DIN: 02225595

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2021	Year Ended 31st March 2020
A.	<u>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		
	Net Loss Before Tax	(98,717)	(1,85,599)
	<u>Adjustments For:</u>		
	Sundry Balances Written Back	(118)	-
	Finance Costs	2,850	51,507
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	(95,985)	(1,34,092)
	<u>Adjustments For :</u>		
	Other Current Assets	(2,763)	(18,486)
	Trade Payables & Other Liabilities	98,235	54,775
	Cash Generated from Operations	(513)	(97,803)
	Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	-	-
	Net Cash Flow Generated From Operating Activities (A)	(513)	(97,803)
B.	<u>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>		
	Net Cash Flow Generated From / (Used In) Investing Activities (B)	-	-
C.	<u>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
	Net Proceeds from Borrowings	-	94,853
	Finance Costs	(2,850)	(51,507)
	Net Cash Flow Generated From / (Used In) Financing Activities (C)	(2,850)	43,346
	Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(3,363)	(54,457)
	Cash & Cash Equivalents As At Beginning of the Year	2,18,823	2,73,280
	Cash & Cash Equivalents As At End of the Year	2,15,460	2,18,823
	<u>Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents Includes:</u>		
	Bank Balances		
	In Current Accounts	2,15,460	2,18,823

Notes :

- 1) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Statement of
- 2) Figures in bracket indicates cash outflow.

As per Our Report of Even Date

For Amit Desai & Co

Chartered Accountants

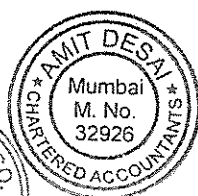
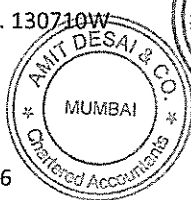
ICAI Firm Registration No. 130710W

Amit Desai

(Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No.: 032926



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sunil Nair

(Sunil Nair)

Director

DIN: 00363692

Farzana Mojani

(Farzana Mojani)

Director

DIN: 02225595

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	1,00,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-
As at 31st March, 2020	1,00,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-
As at 31st March, 2021	1,00,000

B) Other Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as on 1st April, 2019	(5,75,309)	-	(5,75,309)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(1,85,599)	-	(1,85,599)
Balance as on 31st March 2020	(7,60,908)	-	(7,60,908)
Balance as on 1st April 2020	(7,60,908)	-	(7,60,908)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(98,717)	-	(98,717)
Balance as on 31st March 2021	(8,59,625)	-	(8,59,625)

As per Our Report of Even Date
 For Amit Desai & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 130710W

Amit Desai
 (Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No.: 032926

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sunil Nair
 (Sunil Nair)

Director

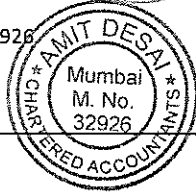
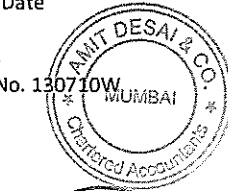
DIN: 00363692

Farzana Mojgani
 (Farzana Mojgani)

Director

DIN: 02225595

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes the Financial Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

A Company Overview

Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited, incorporated in the year 2018, is to carry on the business of designing, consulting, developing, marketing, hosting online, computer and mobile games and other cellphone and internet applications and any other media. The Company is subsidiary of Delta Corp Limited.

B Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis for preparation of financial Statements

i) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereafter referred to as the "Ind As") as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values.

iii) Current and Non-Current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital work-in-progress)

There is no Property, Plant and Equipment in the Company.

c) Inventories

There are no Inventories held by the Company.

e) Borrowings

Borrowing are initially recognized at net of transaction costs incurred and measured at amortised cost. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting Year.

Effective Interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expenses over the relevant Year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payment (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter Year, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

f) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

i) Revenue from Sale of goods & services

Sale of Goods & Services are recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership are passed on to customers or when the full / complete services have been provided. Sales are stated at contractual realizable value.

g) Employee Benefits

There is no employee in the Company

h) Foreign Currency Transactions

There is no foreign transaction during the year

i) Income Tax

The tax expense for the Year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities used in the computation of taxable profit and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting Year. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting Year.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes the Financial Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are off set where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified Year. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified Year.

j) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the Year.

Diluted Earnings per share

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

k) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

C Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies the expected credit loss model for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

The twelve months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible with 12 months after the reporting date); or

Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 months ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

i) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes the Financial Statement for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation. Amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Where the terms of a financial liability is re-negotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss; measured as a difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of equity instrument issued.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1) Significant management judgments in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the Year in which the results are known/ materialized.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing on the reporting date.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date to evaluate whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Recoverability of trade receivable

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting Year.

Fair value measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

(Amount in Rs.)

2	Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at 31st March,	
		2021	2020
Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
	Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	2,15,460	2,18,823
	Total	2,15,460	2,18,823

(Amount in Rs.)

3	Other Current Asset	As at 31st March,	
		2021	2020
	Balance with Statutory Authorities	52,111	49,348
	Total	52,111	49,348

4	Equity Share Capital	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
		No.	Amount in Rs.	No.	Amount in Rs.
Authorised Shares:					
	Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each	30,00,000	3,00,00,000	30,00,000	3,00,00,000
	Total	30,00,000	3,00,00,000	30,00,000	3,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed And Fully Paid-Up:					
	Equity Shares of Re. 10/- each	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
	Total	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

a) **Reconciliation of the Shares at the Beginning and at the End of the Reporting Period**

Equity Shares	2020-21		2019-20	
	No. of Shares	Amount in Rs.	No. of Shares	Amount in Rs.
At the Beginning of the Year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Issued During the Year	-	-	-	-
Bought Back During the Year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the End of the Year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

b) **Terms/Rights Attached to Equity Shares**

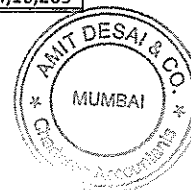
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(Amount in Rs.)

5	Other Equity	As at 31st March,	
		2021	2020
Retained earning			
	Opening Balance	(7,60,908)	(5,75,309)
	(+) Net Profit/(Loss) For the Current Year	(98,717)	(1,85,599)
	Closing Balance	(8,59,625)	(7,60,908)
	Total	(8,59,625)	(7,60,908)

(Amount in Rs.)

6	Borrowings - Current	As at 31st March,	
		2021	2020
	Inter Corporate Deposits (Repayable on Demand and Interest Free)	4,10,209	4,10,209
	Total	4,10,209	4,10,209



(Amount in Rs.)

7	Trade Payables	As at 31st March,	
		2021	2020
	Micro and Small Enterprises	51,934	-
	Others	1,04,025	53,325
	Total	1,55,959	53,325

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 Company has sent letters to suppliers to confirm whether they are covered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 as well as they have file required memorandum with the prescribed authorities. Out of the letters sent to the parties, some confirmations have been received till the date of finalization of Balance Sheet. Based on the confirmations received, the detail of outstanding are as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31st March,	
	2,021	2020
The Principal Amount Remaining Unpaid At The End Of The Year	51,934	-
The Interest Amount Remaining Unpaid At The End Of The Year	-	-
The Amount Of Interest Paid By The Buyer In Terms Of Section 16 Of The MSMED Act 2006 Along With The Amount Of The Payment Made To The Supplier Beyond The Appointed Day During The Year	-	-
The Amount Of Interest Due And Payable For The Period Of Delay In Making Payment (Which Have Been Paid But Beyond The Appointed Day During The Year) But Without Adding The Interest Specified Under The MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The Amount Of Further Interest Remaining Due And Payable Even In The Succeeding Years, Until Such Date When The Interest Dues As Above Are Actually Paid To The Small Enterprise For The Purpose Of Disallowance As A Deductible Expenditure Under Section 23 Of The MSMED Act 2006	-	-

(Amount in Rs.)

8	Other Financial Liabilities	As at 31st March,	
		2021	2020
	Other Payable	4,57,912	4,65,545
	Total	4,57,912	4,65,545

(Amount in Rs.)

9	Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March,	
		2021	2020
	Duties and Taxes	3,116	-
	Total	3,116	-

(Amount in Rs.)

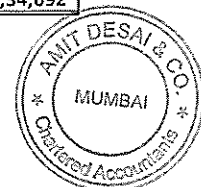
10	Other Income	Year Ended	Year Ended
		2021	2020
	Sundry Balances Written Back	118	-
	Total	118	-

(Amount in Rs.)

11	Finance Costs	Year Ended 31st March,	
		2021	2020
	Bank Charges	2,850	51,507
	Total	2,850	51,507

(Amount in Rs.)

12	Other Expenses	Year Ended 31st March,	
		2021	2020
	Payment to the Auditors		
	- as Audit Fees	15,000	15,000
	Rent	64,200	64,200
	Legal & Professional Fees	3,750	41,300
	Rates & Taxes	13,035	8,106
	ROC Fees & Filings	-	5,486
	Total	95,985	1,34,092



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

13 In the opinion of the Directors there were no contingent liabilities as at balance sheet date.

14 Segment Disclosure

Since there is only one segment in which company is operating segment reporting as required under the Ind AS 108 on " Operating segment " is not applicable.

15 Various debit and credit balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation and consequent adjustments, if any. The Company is of the view that reconciliation(s), if any, arising out of final settlement of accounts with these parties is not likely to have any material impact on the accounts. The Current Assets are stated in the balance sheet at the amount which are at least realizable in ordinary course of business.

16 Related Party Disclosures

Information in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 24 on Related Party.

(A) **Related Parties and transactions with them during the year as identified by identified by the Management areas given below:**

(i) **Holding Company**

Delta Corp Limited (DCL)

(ii) **Key Management Personnel's (KMPs):**

- Mr. Sunil Nair – Director (from 27.03.2019)
- Mr. Farzana Mojgani – Director (from 27.03.2019)

(iii) **Other Related Party Where Common Control Exists**

Gaussian Networks Private Limited (GNPL)

(iv) **Individual having significant influence or control directly or indirectly**

- Mr. Jaydev Mody (JM) - Chairman of Holding Company DCL

(v) **Enterprises over which person mentioned in (iv) above exercises significant influence or control**

- Freedom Registry Limited (FRL)

(B) **Details of transactions carried out with related parties**

(Amount in Rs.)

Nature of Transactions	Holding Company		Other Related Party Where Common Control Exists		Enterprises over Which Person Mentioned in (iv) above exercises significant influence directly or indirectly		Total	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Loan Taken								
DCL	-	94,853	-	-	-	-	-	94,853
Total :	-	94,853	-	-	-	-	-	94,853
Professional Fees Expense								
FRL	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	7,500	-
Total :	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	7,500	-
Reimbursement of Expense								
GNPL	-	-	17,667	-	-	-	17,667	-
Total :	-	-	17,667	-	-	-	17,667	-
Closing Balance as on 31st March								
Other Financial Liabilities								
GNPL	-	-	4,57,912	4,40,245	-	-	4,57,912	4,40,245
Total :	-	-	4,57,912	4,40,245	-	-	4,57,912	4,40,245
Loan Taken								
DCL	4,10,209	4,10,209	-	-	-	-	4,10,209	4,10,209
Total :	4,10,209	4,10,209	-	-	-	-	4,10,209	4,10,209



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

17 Earning Per Shares

Earnings Per Share (EPS) – EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Numbers used for calculating basic and diluted earnings per equity share are as stated below:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	Year Ended 31st March,	
	2021	2020
Profit / (Loss) After Tax	(98,717)	(1,85,599)
Numerator used for Calculating Earnings Per Share	(98,717)	(1,85,599)
Total Number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	10,000	10,000
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as Dominator for calculating Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share (Nos.)	10,000	10,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share - Diluted (in Rs.)	(9.87)	(18.56)
Face value per share (in Rs.)	10	10

18 Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities as on: (Amount in Rs.)

Maturities of Financial Liabilities	31st March, 2021		
	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 year	5 Years & above
Borrowings	4,10,209	-	-
Trade Payables	1,55,959	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	4,57,912	-	-
	10,24,080	-	-

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities as on: (Amount in Rs.)

Maturities of Financial Liabilities	31st March, 2020		
	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 year	5 Years & above
Borrowings	4,10,209	-	-
Trade Payables	53,325	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	4,65,545	-	-
	9,29,079	-	-

19 Other Risks

The Company is not significantly exposed to Credit Risk, Equity Price Risk & Other Price Risks.

20 There is no liability for Income Tax as Company has incurred losses during Current year and Previous Year.

21 Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note 6 and offset by Cash & Cash Equivalents) and total equity of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual as well as long term operating plans and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through long-term and short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	March 31 2021	March 31 2020
The capital components of the Company are as given below:		
Total Equity	(7,59,625)	(6,60,908)
Short Term Borrowings	4,10,209	4,10,209
Total Debt	4,10,209	4,10,209
Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,15,460	2,18,823
Net Debt	1,94,749	1,91,386
Debt Equity Ratio	(0.26)	(0.29)

22 Interest Rate Risk & Sensitivity Analysis

There is no Interest bearing borrowings taken by the Company.



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

23 Fair Value Disclosures

(Amount in Rs.)

Categories of Financial Instruments:	31st March, 2021			31st March, 2020		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	2,15,460	-	-	2,18,823
	-	-	2,15,460	-	-	2,18,823
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	4,10,209	-	-	4,10,209
Trade Payables	-	-	1,55,959	-	-	53,325
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	4,57,912	-	-	4,65,545
	-	-	10,24,080	-	-	9,29,079

As per Our Report of Even Date
For Amit Desai & Co

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 130710W

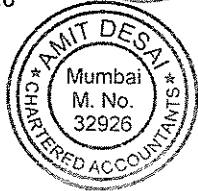
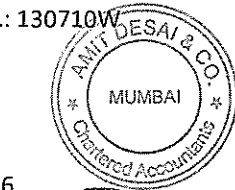
Amit Desai

(Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No.: 032926

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sunil Nair

(Sunil Nair)

Director

DIN: 00363692

Mumbai: 25th April, 2021

Farzana Mojjani

(Farzana Mojjani)

Director

DIN: 02225595