

Deoki Bijay & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report to the Directors of Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Opinion:

We have audited, the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements (SPFS) of M/s Deltin Nepal Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit or Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of Cash flows attached thereto, for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including 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 SPFS read together with Notes forming part of the SPFS give the information required by the provisions of Nepal Companies Act, 2006 in the manner so required and, give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in Nepal, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit/loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Nepal Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the *Financial Statements* under the provisions of Nepal Companies Act, 2006 and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those 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.

Key Audit Matters:

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



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We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Revenue Recognition:</p> <p>As disclosed in Note 20 of the Financial Statements, the Company has recognized NPR 67.47 million as revenue from Casino business which requires processing of a large number of transactions each day using information technology system for this purpose. Nepal Standards on Auditing prescribe a presumed risk of fraud in revenue recognition whereby revenue may be misstated through improper recognition.</p> <p>Given this inherent risk and the complexity of the systems relied upon, we identified the occurrence of revenue as a significant risk of material misstatement.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited, to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over the recognition and measurement of revenue. Test of data general controls and application controls relevant for revenue recognition.➤ Assessed the appropriateness of the accounting treatment adopted by the management in accordance with IFRS 15.➤ Performed sample testing of supporting documents for revenue recognition including tracing of customers' cash deposits and withdrawals to bank statements.➤ Performed sample testing of the appropriateness of journal entries impacting revenue, as well as other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements with respect to revenue recognition including specific journals posted manually directly to revenue.➤ Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements with respect to revenue recognized during the year as required by applicable accounting standards.

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

The company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Entity 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that are operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial information.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of SPFS, 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. We are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 SPFS, including the disclosures, and whether the SPFS 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 considered to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.



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We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

Report on requirement of Nepal Companies Act, 2006 and other regulatory matters

- a. We have obtained information and explanations, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of such books;
- c. In our opinion, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of Cash flows attached thereto, for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other Explanatory Notes & information dealt with by this report are in compliance with the provisions of Nepal Companies Act, 2006 and are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the company;
- d. In our opinion, so far as appeared from our examination of the books, the business of the Company has been conducted satisfactorily;
- e. To the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and from our examination of the books of accounts of the Company necessary for the purposes of the audit, we have not come across cases where the Board of Directors or any employees of the Company have acted contrary to legal provisions relating to accounts, or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the company; and

Other Matter

Due to the lockdown and other restrictions imposed by the Government and local administration, the audit processes were carried out based on the remote access to the extent available/feasible and necessary records made available by the management through digital medium.

Limitation of Use

This report is issued by us, pursuant to specific request made by the Company, in regard to the consolidation of the company's financial statements with the Parent Company M/s Caravella Entertainment Pvt Ltd and Ultimate Parent Company M/s Delta Corp Limited, India. Therefore, this report should be used for the above specific purpose only and not for any other purpose without our prior concurrence.

Kathmandu
Date: 4th May, 2020



C.S. Deo, FCA
Partner

For: Deoki Bijay & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Deltin Nepal Private Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As on March 31, 2020

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)</u>
Assets:			
Non Current Assets:			
Property, Plant & Equipment	3	746,062,423	-
Capital WIP	4	-	98,537,987
Intangible Assets	5	2,878,557	-
Financial Assets			
Prepayments, Advances & Deposits	6	8,928,840	320,000
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	718,956	-
Other Non-Current Assets	8	1,596,342	42,192,507
Total Non Current Assets		760,185,118	141,050,494
Current Assets:			
Inventories	9	17,085,292	-
Financial Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	10	34,573,020	141,778,644
Other Financial Assets	11	1,536,500	4,237,685
Other Current Assets	12	21,663,549	-
Total Current Assets		74,858,361	146,016,329
Total Assets		835,043,479	287,066,823
Equity & Liabilities:			
Equity:			
Share Capital	13	280,000,000	250,000,000
Other Equity	14	(119,107,857)	(559,229)
Total Equity		160,892,143	249,440,771
Liabilities:			
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	15	439,462,160	-
Total Non Current Liabilities		439,462,160	-
Current Liabilities:			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	16	144,000,000	-
Trade Payables	17	24,368,446	-
Other Financial Liabilities	18	57,697,555	34,790,488
Other Current Liabilities	19	8,623,175	2,835,564
Total Current Liabilities		234,689,176	37,626,052
Total Equity & Liabilities		835,043,479	287,066,823
Significant Accounting Policies	1-2		
The notes referred above form an integral part of Financial Statements.	3-41		

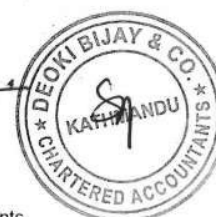
For & on behalf of the Board

As per our attached report
of even date

Kathmandu
Date: May 04, 2020

Directors

C.S. Deo, FCA
Partner
Deoki Bijay & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Deltin Nepal Private Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended March 31, 2020

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)</u>	<u>Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)</u>
Revenue from Operations:			
Sales	20	67,468,350	-
Other Income	21	261,770	310,685
Total Revenue		67,730,120	310,685
Less: Expenditure:			
Cost of Sales	22	9,528,592	-
Employee Benefit Expenses	23	38,054,290	-
Other Expenses	24	78,383,091	747,702
Total Expenditure		125,965,973	747,702
Profit/(Loss) before Interest, depreciation, exceptional items & tax		(58,235,853)	(437,017)
Less: Finance Cost	25	31,068,737	122,212
Less: Depreciation & Amortization	26	29,962,994	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(119,267,584)	(559,229)
Tax Expenses	27		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(718,956)	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(118,548,628)	(559,229)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Actuarial Gain(Loss) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		-	-
Less: Income Tax on Above		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		(118,548,628)	(559,229)
Significant Accounting Policies	1-2		
The notes referred to above form an integral part of Financial Statements.	3-41		

For & on behalf of the Board

Mang Tam *ful an*
Directors

Kathmandu
Date: May 04, 2020

As per our attached report
of even date

C.S. Deo
C.S. Deo, FCA
Partner
Deoki Bijay & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Deltin Nepal Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2020

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities:		
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(118,548,628)	(559,229)
Adjustment for:		
Deferred Tax	(718,956)	-
Interest Expenses	31,068,737	122,212
Interest Income	(197,551)	(310,685)
Security Deposit (Treated Separately)	8,539,040	-
Depreciation	29,962,994	-
Cash Flow before changes in W/C	(49,894,364)	(747,702)
Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Current Assets	31,987,325	(42,823,192)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(17,085,292)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(18,962,364)	(3,927,000)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables, Other Current Liabilities	30,156,057	278,199
Increase/(Decrease) in Non Current Liabilities	(13,163,127)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	22,907,067	37,347,853
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	(14,054,698)	(9,871,842)
Payment of Security Deposit	(28,000,000)	-
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	(42,054,698)	(9,871,842)
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(298,232,957)	-
Decrease/(Increase) in CWIP	98,537,987	(98,537,987)
Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities	(199,694,970)	(98,537,987)
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities;		
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital	30,000,000	250,000,000
Receipt of Loan	144,000,000	-
Payment of Lease Rental	(39,200,000)	-
Interest Paid	(255,956)	(122,212)
Interest Received	-	310,685
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities	134,544,044	250,188,473
Total Cash Flow from All Activities (A+B+C)	(107,205,624)	141,778,644
Opening Cash & Cash Equivalents	141,778,644	-
Closing Cash & Cash Equivalents	34,573,020	141,778,644

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2020

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Share Capital (NRS)</u>	<u>Revaluation Reserves (NRS)</u>	<u>Retained Earnings (NRS)</u>	<u>Other Reserves (NRS)</u>	<u>Total (NRS)</u>
Opening Balance	250,000,000	-	(559,229)	-	249,440,771
Changes in Accounting Policy	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance	250,000,000	-	(559,229)	-	249,440,771
Profit for the Year	-	-	(118,548,628)	-	(118,548,628)
Transferred to General Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-
Shares Issued	30,000,000	-	-	-	30,000,000
Closing Balance	280,000,000	-	(119,107,857)	-	160,892,143

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Significant Account Policies & Notes to the Accounts

1. Corporate Information:

Deltin Nepal Private Limited ("The Company") was incorporated under Nepal Company Act, 2063 as a Private Limited Company of Nepal under sec 5(1) of Nepal Company Act. The registered office of the company is situated at Ward No.1, Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal. The company was incorporated on Bhadra 14, 2075 (30th August, 2018) vide registration No.197456/075/76 with Company Registrar's Office under Company Act, 2006. The main objectives of the Company is to operate casino business. The company is registered with Department of Industries under section 5 of Industrial Enterprise Act, 2073 vide registration No.5465.

The company has obtained tax registration vide Permanent Account Number (PAN) 606610377 on September 10, 2018 (Bhadra 25, 2075) from Inland Revenue Taxpayer Service Office, Putalisadak.

The Government of Nepal has announced complete lockdown from March 24, 2020 onwards to control the spread of Covid 19 Pandemic. The management has assessed the effect of lockdown, which falls 7 days before the reporting date that completely stopped the normal transactions of the company and is of the view that the lockdown does not have any material impact on the operations till the reporting date.

2. Significant Account Policies

2.1 Basis for preparation of standalone financial Statements

i) Accounting Convention:

These standalone financial statements ("financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (hereafter referred to as the "NFRS") as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) 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.

2.2 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes 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 services:

Revenue from sale of services is recognized as and when the services agreed are rendered, net of discount to the customers and amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Value Added Tax. Revenue from sale of services includes revenue from Casino. Casino gaming revenues are all amounts wagered in casino less amounts paid as winning to players of casino games. Gaming revenue is recorded based on net gain/loss at the end of each day.

ii) Revenue from Sale of goods:

Revenue from sales of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Sale comprise sale of food and beverages, allied services relating to entertainment and hospitality operations. Revenue from sale of food and beverage is recognized at the point of sale.

iii) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the amortized cost and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Notes - Continued

2.3 Foreign Currency Translation:

- i) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end are restated at the closing rate of exchange prevailing on the reporting date.
- ii) Any exchange difference arising on account of settlement of foreign currency transactions and restatement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- iii) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognized in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).
- iv) Assets and liabilities of entities with functional currency other than presentation currency have been translated to the presentation currency using exchange rates prevailing on the Statement of Financial Position date. Statement of profit loss has been translated using weighted average exchange rate. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of changes in equity.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress):

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price and expenditures directly attributable to bringing them into working condition for its intended use. Freehold land and capital work in progress are carried at cost, less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided under the straight line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in NFRS 16 "Property, Plant & Equipment", and management believes that useful life of assets are same as those prescribed in the Act.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the Original cost of the asset. The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gain or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Particulars	Life
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Plant, Machinery and Other Equipment	5 to 15 Years
Computers	3 to 6 Years
Vehicles	10 Years
Other Assets	10 Years
Leasehold Properties	Lease Period

2.5 Intangible Assets:

Intangible Assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are stated at acquisition cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebate less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price and any expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis from date they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on number of factors including the effect of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors and level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets.

Particulars	Life
Software	3 to 5 Years

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Notes - Continued

2.6 Inventories:

Consumables, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost computed on weighted average basis or net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. The cost of inventories comprises cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is estimated selling price in ordinary course of business less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

2.7 Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture:

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiary company at cost less impairment, if any.

2.8 Segment Reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief decision maker. Based on the "management approach" as defined in NFRS 8 – "Operating Segments", the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along with Business Segments.

2.9 Borrowings:

Borrowing are initially recognized at net of transaction costs incurred and measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. 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 period.

Effective interest method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expenses over the relevant period. 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 period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.10 Employee Benefits:

Short-term employee benefits:

The amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-employment benefits

Defined benefit plan

The liability recognized in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is @ 8.33% of basic salary as required under New Labor Act, 2074.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and is not reclassified to profit or loss. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the Statement of Financial Position.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense; and
- remeasurement

The company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Defined Contribution Plan:

Payments to defined contribution benefit plans are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss during the period in which employee renders related service.

2.11 Shares Based Payments Arrangements:

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Notes - Continued

2.12 Taxation:

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

i) 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 Statement of Financial Position date. The tax liabilities are presented as net of advance tax for that particular assessment year.

ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognized 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 substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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

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.

2.13 Leases:

Leases are classified as in accordance with IFRS 16.

As a Lessee :

Leases in which significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payment made under operating lease are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on straight-line-basis over the period of the lease unless the payment are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

Initial recognition & Treatment:

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Right of Use (ROU) of the leased asset and corresponding lease liability are recognized at the present value of the future lease payment discounted at interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent Measurement & Treatment:

The ROU of asset are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. i.e. the ROU of assets are depreciated as per the depreciation requirements in NAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Depreciation on the ROU asset will be reflected as a charge in the statement of Profit or loss.

After Initial recognition the lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modification or to reflect revised in substance fixed lease payments. Further:

i) The carrying amount of the lease liability will increase by the amount of interest accrued on the lease liability.

ii) The carrying amount will be reduced on account of the payments made towards the lease liability.

iii) The interest expense on lease liability, being a component of finance cost will be presented separately as a charge in the statement of Profit or Loss.

2.14 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 period.

Diluted earnings per share

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

2.15 Business combination

In accordance with NFRS 3 "Business Combination", the Company accounts for the business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred for the business combination is generally measured at fair value as at the date the control is acquired (acquisition date), as the identifiable assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on bargain purchase is recognized directly in equity as capital reserve. Transaction cost are expensed as incurred, except to the extent related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Notes - Continued

2.16 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

i) 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 recognized using trade date accounting.

ii) Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortized 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.

iii) Investment in subsidiary companies

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiary companies at cost less impairment if any.

iv) Other Equity Investments

All other equity and mutual fund investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected on irrevocable option to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

v) Impairment of Financial Assets

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 recognizes 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 analyzed.

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.

II. Financial Liabilities

i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

ii) Subsequent measurement

a) 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 recognized 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 recognized less cumulative amortization. Amortization is recognized as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Notes - Continued

b) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortized 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 recognized 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.

iii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.17 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 period 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.

2.17.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at each Statement of Financial Position 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.

2.17.2 Depreciation / amortization and useful lives of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking in to account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

2.17.3 Recoverability of trade receivables

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.

2.17.4 Provisions, Contingent Liability and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognized 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 recognized 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.

2.17.5 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 period.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Notes - Continued

2.17.6 Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

2.17.7 Share-based payments

The Grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as employee expenses, with corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employee become unconditionally entitled to the option. The increase in equity recognized in connection with share based payment transaction is presented as a separate component in equity under "share option outstanding account". The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the impact of the revision estimates based on number of options that are expected to vests, in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

2.17.8 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.

2.18 Cash and Bank Balances:

Cash and bank balances comprises cash in hand and balances with Banks as on Statement of Financial Position date. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Concern's cash management are shown as short term loans in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.19 Related party transactions:

All transactions with related parties are carried out by the company at arm's length prices.

2.20 Cash Flow Statements:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Cash flow statement is separately attached with the Financial Statements of the company.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Properties (NRS)	Computer (NRS)	Office Furniture (NRS)	Core Furniture (NRS)	Plant & Machineries (NRS)	Other Equipments (NRS)	Right of Use (NRS)	Total (NRS)
Cost of asset								
At April 1, 2019	49,620,728	1,533,479	623,157	101,480,555	134,314,255	7,685,840	480,671,017	775,929,031
Additions								
Impairment								
Disposals								
At March 31, 2020	49,620,728	1,533,479	623,157	101,480,555	134,314,255	7,685,840	480,671,017	775,929,031
Depreciation and Impairment								
At April 1, 2019								
Depreciation charge for the year	815,848	55,523	9,867	1,606,775	1,974,408	121,692	25,282,495	29,866,608
Impairment								
Disposals/Adjustments								
At March 31, 2020	815,848	55,523	9,867	1,606,775	1,974,408	121,692	25,282,495	29,866,608
Net book value								
At March 31, 2020	48,804,880	1,477,956	613,290	99,873,780	132,339,847	7,564,148	455,388,522	746,062,423
At April 01, 2019								

3.1 No items of Property, Plant and Equipment were pledged as security for liabilities during any part of the current and comparative period.

3.2 No any fixed assets has been revalued during the year.

3.3 Nil amount of borrowing costs is capitalized during the current and comparative period.

3.4 Nil amount of impairment loss is recognized during the current and comparative period.

3.5 Right of Use (ROU)

The company has entered into a lease agreement with Everest Hospitality & Hotel Private Limited for the use of premises for a term of 10 years. The annual lease payment as per the agreement is NPR 5.6 million with increase of 5% annually from the commencement date.

Accordingly, at the date of commencement the company has recognized the right of use of assets and corresponding lease liability at present value of the future lease payment discounted at rate of 12.63% over the lease period. The interest rate has been assumed to be the effective rate of interest implicit in the lease for the purpose of discounting.

Subsequently the company has charged the depreciation on ROU over the lease period and interest expense on lease liability, being a component of finance cost is presented separately as a charge in the statement of Profit or Loss.



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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

4. Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	<u>Amount</u> <u>(NRS)</u>
Cost of asset	
As At April 1, 2019	98,537,987
Additions	203,682,972
Capitalization	(302,220,959)
Disposals	-
As At March 31, 2020	-

**Capital work in progress includes assets purchased but not put to use & includes fitting, installation & fabrication works and are kept under CWIP being in stage of completion. The same has been capitalized to respective assets on January 31, 2020 after their installations, completion and ready to use.*

5. Intangible Assets

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Software</u> <u>(NRS)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>(NRS)</u>
Cost of asset		
As At April 1, 2019	-	-
Additions	2,974,944	2,974,944
Impairment	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As At March 31, 2020	2,974,944	2,974,944
Depreciation and impairment		
As At April 1, 2019	-	-
Depreciation charge for the period	96,386	96,386
Impairment	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
As At March 31, 2020	96,386	96,386
Net book value		
As At March 31, 2020	2,878,557	2,878,557
As At April 1, 2019	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

6. Prepayments, Advances & Deposits

Particulars		As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Security Deposit- Pulse Incorporated Pvt Ltd		19,800	-
Deposit- FDI		20,000	20,000
Rent Security Deposits	6.1	8,539,040	-
Bank Guarantee	6.2	350,000	300,000
		8,928,840	320,000

6.1 Rent Security Deposits:

The company has paid NPR 28 million as security deposit for rent as per the clause of agreement which can be adjusted with the future liabilities at the end of lease period. Accordingly the same has been classified as non current assets. The deposit has been shown at its fair value (present value/Amortized cost) discounted over the lease period at effective interest rate of 12.63% which is the rate implicit in the lease considered by the management. The difference of the amount paid and the present value has been transferred to Right to use in accordance with the applicable standards.

6.2 Bank Guarantee

- Bank Guarantee has been provided to the department of Customs for EXIM Code Rs. 3,00,000 against 100% margin.
- Bank Guarantee has been provided to the Nepal Rastra Bank Rs. 50,000 against Forex License.

7. Deferred Tax Assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date as per the Nepal Accounting Standard issued by the Accounting Standards Boards of Nepal. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets are realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Particulars	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Deferred Tax Liability		
Property, plant and equipment	3,487,247	-
Right of Use & Lease Liability	690,809	-
Employee benefits	-	-
Inventories	-	-
OCI Deferred Tax	-	-
Sub Total	4,178,056	-
Deferred tax Assets		
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax	-	-
Lease Payments Vs. Actual Rent	(4,897,012)	-
Employee benefits	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Sub Total	(4,897,012)	-
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)	(718,956)	-

8. Other Non Current Assets

Particulars		As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Capital Advances	8.1	1,596,342	42,192,507
		1,596,342	42,192,507

8.1 Capital Advances

The Company has given advances to suppliers against capital expenditures amounting to NRs.1.6 Million (PY NRs.42.19 Million) and others in ordinary course of business, which is considered good and recoverable.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

9. Inventories (As Certified by Management)

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Consumables	10,431,121	-
Food & Beverages	6,654,171	-
	<u>17,085,292</u>	<u>-</u>

9.1 No inventories were pledged as security for liabilities during any part of the current and comparative period.

10. Cash & Cash Equivalents

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Cash Balance:		
Cash in Hand (As Certified by the Management)	889,286	800,000
Balances With Banks:		
Nepal SBI Bank Limited-NPR A/C	30,598,880	80,978,644
Nepal SBI Bank Limited-USD A/C 10.1	2,795,654	-
Nepal SBI Bank Limited-INR A/C	289,200	-
In Term Deposits:		
Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.	-	60,000,000
	<u>34,573,020</u>	<u>141,778,644</u>

Balance at Bank in Term Deposits includes amount held by bank as fixed deposits having maturity of three months. Accordingly the same is classified as cash & cash equivalents.

Balances at bank in term & Call deposits earns interest at floating rates based on bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one month and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The above balances are considered as the cash & cash equivalents for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows.

10.1 The USD A/c has balance of USD 23,123.69 and the same has been valued at 1 USD=120.90 NPR. The company has considered the concerned Bank exchange rate for valuation and any difference arising has been recognized as exchange gain/(loss).

11. Other Financial Assets

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
10% Margin	1,536,500	3,927,000
Interest Receivable	-	310,685
	<u>1,536,500</u>	<u>4,237,685</u>

12. Other Current Assets

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Prepaid Expenses 12.1	19,772,464	-
Advance to Suppliers 12.2	1,891,085	-
	<u>21,663,549</u>	<u>-</u>

12.1 Prepaid expenses includes prepaid portion of Casino Royalty, Casino License Fees & Insurance premium.

12.2 Advance to Creditor

The Company has given advances to suppliers amounting to NRs.1.89 Million (PY NRs.0 Million) and others in ordinary course of business, which is considered good and recoverable.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

13. Share Capital

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)</u>
<u>Authorized</u>		
28,00,000 (PY 25,00,000) Shares of Rs.100.00 each	280,000,000	250,000,000
<u>Issued</u>		
28,00,000 (PY 25,00,000) Shares of Rs.100.00 each	280,000,000	250,000,000
<u>Called up and Paid Up</u>		
28,00,000 (PY 25,00,000) Shares of Rs.100.00 each	280,000,000	250,000,000
	<u>280,000,000</u>	<u>250,000,000</u>

Of which:

25,00,000 shares held by Caravella Entertainment Private Limited, Mumbai, India
3,00,000 shares held by Mr. Suraj Shrestha

13.1 Reconciliation of share Capital:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)</u>
Equity Shares At the beginning of the year	2,500,000	-
Add: No. of Shares, Share Capital issued/subscribed during the year	300,000	2,500,000
Equity Shares At the end of the year	<u>2,800,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>
Value of Shares	<u>280,000,000</u>	<u>250,000,000</u>

13.2 Shares in the company held by shareholder holding more than 5 percent

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>% Holding</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)</u>
<u>Name of the Shareholder</u>			
Caravella Entertainment Private Limited, Mumbai, India	89%	2,500,000	2,500,000
Mr. Suraj Shrestha	11%	300,000	-
		<u>2,800,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>

13.3 The company has increased its authorized, issued & paid up share capital to NPR 280 million from NPR 250 million. The record has been updated in the Office of Company Registrar vide OCR letter No. 76/77, Challan No.17573 dated November 06, 2019.

14. Other Equity

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)</u>
<u>Profit or Loss Statement Balance</u>		
Opening Balance	(559,229)	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(118,548,628)	(559,229)
Closing Balance	<u>(119,107,857)</u>	<u>(559,229)</u>
	<u>(119,107,857)</u>	<u>(559,229)</u>

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

15. Other Financial Liabilities

<u>Particulars</u>		As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Lease Liability	17.1	452,625,287	-
Lease Liability (Due Within 1 year)		(13,163,127)	-
		<u>439,462,160</u>	<u>-</u>

15.1 Lease Liability

At the date of commencement the company has recognized the right of use of assets and corresponding lease liability at present value of the future lease payment discounted at rate of 12.63% over the lease period. The interest rate has been assumed to be the effective rate of interest implicit in the lease for the purpose of discounting. Interest expense accrued on lease liability, being a component of finance cost is presented separately as a charge in the statement of Profit or Loss.

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Opening Balance	-	-
Created During the year	461,012,505	-
Actual Lease Payment during the year	(39,200,000)	-
Interest Accrued on Lease Liability (Charged to PL During the year)	30,812,781	-
Closing Balance	<u>452,625,287</u>	<u>-</u>

16. Borrowings

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
<u>From Others</u>		
Caravella Entertainment Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	144,000,000	-
	<u>144,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>

16.1 The company has obtained interest free unsecured loan from its holding company M/s Caravella Entertainment Pvt. Ltd., India as per the agreement between them entered on June 25, 2019 according to which loan can be paid by the borrower any time and has been classified as short term borrowings. The company has obtained the FDI approval of loan from Nepal Rastra Bank vide letter No. BFDI/076/77 Ch. No.37 dated 2076/05/12.

16.2 The Company has satisfied all the covenants prescribed in terms of borrowings.

17. Trade Payables

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Sundry Creditors (Others)	24,368,446	-
	<u>24,368,446</u>	<u>-</u>

18. Other Financial Liabilities

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Other Payables	23,947,116	108,000
Audit Fee Payable	369,375	197,000
Sundry Creditors (For Capital Expenditure)	12,481,362	33,653,473
Staff Payables	6,204,560	-
Retention Payable	1,532,015	832,015
Lease Liability (Due Within 1 year)	13,163,127	-
	<u>57,697,555</u>	<u>34,790,488</u>

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

19. Other Current Liabilities

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Statutory Dues		
Reverse VAT Payable	3,492,827	2,557,365
TDS payable	5,130,348	278,199
	8,623,175	2,835,564

20. Revenue From Operation

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Casino Live Game Collection	61,288,350	-
Reception Collection	663,000	-
Slot & R & B	5,517,000	-
	67,468,350	-

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of Value added tax and Excise Duty.

Revenue includes revenue from Casino i.e. sale of coupons. Casino gaming revenues are all amounts wagered in casino less amounts paid as winning to players of casino games. Revenue also comprises Sale of food materials/restaurant business and allied services relating to casino business.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of ownership of goods to the customers, provided pervasive evidence of an arrangement exists whereby collectability of revenue is reasonably certain and no performance obligation is pending. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and discounts.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

21. Other Income

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Interest Income	21.1 197,551	310,685
Exchange Gain/loss	21.2 57,808	-
Miscellaneous Income	6,411	-
	<u>261,770</u>	<u>310,685</u>

21.1 Interest Income

Interest Income are the finance income accrued/recognized on the present value of security deposit at effective interest rate of 12.63% considered by the management over the lease period so that the future value of security deposit at the end of the lease period will become equivalent to the actual amount of security deposit paid at present date.

21.2 Exchange Gain/loss

The company has recognized exchange gain arising due to the difference of rate on date of transaction & date of payment.

22. Cost of Sales

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Bar Supplies Consumed	3,075,094	-
Kitchen Supplies Consumed	5,033,231	-
Other Consumables	1,420,267	-
	<u>9,528,592</u>	<u>-</u>

22.1 Cost of Material Consumed

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
i) Bar Supplies Consumed		
Opening Stock	-	-
Add: Purchase During the Year	9,163,693	-
Less : Sales	-	-
Less : Closing Stock	<u>6,088,599</u>	<u>-</u>
	3,075,094	-
ii) Kitchen Supplies Consumed		
Opening Stock	-	-
Add: Purchase During the Year	7,200,221	-
Less : Sales	-	-
Less : Transferred to Mess Expenses	1,601,418	-
Less : Closing Stock	<u>565,572</u>	<u>-</u>
	5,033,231	-
iii) Other Consumables		
Opening Stock	-	-
Add: Purchase During the Year	11,851,388	-
Less : Sales	-	-
Less : Closing Stock	<u>10,431,121</u>	<u>-</u>
	1,420,267	-

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

23. Employee Benefit Expenses

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Basic Salary	16,071,561	-
Allowances	12,513,766	-
Employer Contribution PF	1,578,966	-
Employer Contribution-Medical & Accidental	256,503	-
Employer Contribution-Gratuity	1,310,466	-
Stipend -Trainees	1,668,810	-
Training Expenses	16,300	-
Staff Recruitment Expenses	258,100	-
Group Medical & Accidental Insurance	161,184	-
Staff Uniform Expenses	2,220,642	-
Staff Mess Expenses	1,601,418	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	396,574	-
	38,054,290	-

24. Other Expenses

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Exchange Loss	-	216,633
Utilities & Others	5,359,020	-
Audit Fee	525,000	200,000
Casino Fees & Royalty	47,123,288	-
Company Incorporation Expenses	9,000	88,000
Fine & Penalty	466	1,887
Miscellaneous Expenses	915,386	-
Insurance Premium	121,712	-
Legal & Consultancy	1,038,138	-
Housekeeping Expenses	2,198,063	-
Communication Expenses	320,875	-
Printing & Stationery	615,181	-
Rent Expenses	2,625,000	-
Repair & Maintenance	420,865	-
Sundry Balances Written off	310,688	-
Rates & Taxes	804,129	-
Security Services	1,293,278	-
Travelling & Conveyance	1,307,116	-
Selling & Distribution Expenses	13,395,886	241,182
	78,383,091	747,702

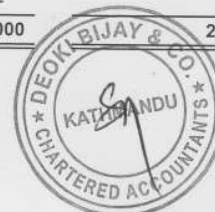
24.1 Payment to Auditors

Audit Fees includes auditor remuneration in respect of:

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Audit Fees	525,000	200,000
Fees for other services	-	-
Reimbursement of Out of Pocket Expenses	-	-
	525,000	200,000

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

24.2 Rent Expenses:

The Company's significant operating lease arrangements are mainly in respect of commercial premises. These lease arrangements are for a period not exceeding 1 years and are renewable by mutual consent, on mutually agreeable terms. Accordingly the leases are short term lease and hence the aggregate lease rentals payable on these leasing arrangements are charged to statement of profit or loss as rent expenses under "Other Expenses" in Note No. 24 above.

25. Finance Expenses

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Interest Expenses	25.1 30,812,781	-
Bank Charges	255,956	122,212
	<u>31,068,737</u>	<u>122,212</u>

25.1 Interest Expenses

Interest Expenses are the finance expense accrued/recognized on the present value of all the lease payments over the lease period i.e. lease liability at effective interest rate of 12.63%.

26. Depreciation And Amortization Expenses

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended March 31, 2020 (NRS)	Period ended March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	29,866,608	-
Amortization of Intangible Assets	26.1 96,386	-
	<u>29,962,994</u>	<u>-</u>

26.1 Depreciation of tangible Assets:

The depreciation of tangible assets includes the depreciation charged on Right of Use (ROU) i.e. present value of lease payments over the lease period on straight line basis.

27. Tax Expenses

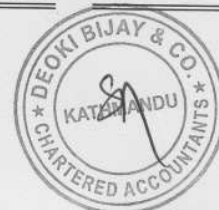
Tax expenses comprises of Current and Deferred Tax. Current Tax has been made as per the provisions of Nepal Income Tax Act, 2058. The taxable income has been computed after claiming all the business related deductible expenditure under Income Tax Act, 2058. Deferred Income Taxes, if any, reflects the impact of current years timing differences between taxable income for the year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years.

27.1 Tax recognized in Statement of profit or loss

<u>Particulars</u>	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Current income tax		
Current year	-	-
Adjustments for prior years	-	-
Sub Total (A)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Provision for Income tax has not been made in view of taxable losses during the year.		
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(718,956)	-
Sub Total (B)	<u>(718,956)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total (A+B)	<u>(718,956)</u>	<u>-</u>

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

28. Earning Per Share:

Company presents basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary equity shares.

<u>Particulars</u>	Year ended	Period ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	(NRS)	(NRS)
Profit for the year (Rs.) after tax	(118,548,628)	(559,229)
Weighted average number of shares	2,601,918	458,897
Basic Earning per share (Rs.)	(45.56)	(1.22)
Diluted Earning per share (Rs.)	(45.56)	(1.22)

*The company has not issued any potential equity shares during the year and accordingly, hence, the basic and diluted earnings per share are same.

29. Contingent Liabilities & Capital Commitments:

29.1 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are potential future cash out flows, where the likelihood of payment is considered more than remote, but is not considered probable or cannot be measured reliably.

29.1.1 Claims against the Company not Acknowledged as debt:

- i) Corporate Tax Matters: NIL
- ii) Other Litigations: NIL
- iii) Unexpired Letter of Credits: NIL

29.1.2 Bank Guarantee:

- i) Bank Guarantee has been provided to the department of Customs for EXIM Code Rs. 3,00,000 against 100% margin.
- ii) Bank Guarantee has been provided to the Nepal Rastra Bank for Forex License Rs. 50,000 against 100% margin.

29.2 Capital Commitments:

NIL

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

30. Financial risk management

The Company's financial assets majorly comprise of security deposits, margin money and cash & cash equivalents. The Company's financial liabilities majorly comprise of deferred payment credit, trade payables, borrowings, lease liabilities and other commitments.

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk arising out of operations and the use of financial instruments. The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for establishment and review of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions affecting business operations and the Company's activities. The company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk for which BOD reviews and aggress policies for managing each risks which is summarized below:-

30.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to financial loss. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from its operating and financing activities. The credit risk arises primarily from deposits, and the financing activities including deposits with Bank & Financial institution.

The receivables comprise of mainly deposits & margin money. The company uses the parameters from its past business experience and collection trends and provision is made for doubtful debts based on such parameters & management estimate. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information's. The company does not have any trade receivable as on reporting date.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed by maintaining the balances with highly reputed commercial banks only.

30.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility. The Company has a treasury team which monitors on a daily basis the fund positions/requirements of the Company. The treasury management team plans the cash flows of the Company by planning and identifying future mismatches in funds availability and reports the planned and current liquidity position to the top management and board of directors of the Company. The Company's monitors its risk to a shortage of funds on a regular basis through cash forecast. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts. Access to source of funding is sufficient.

30.2.1 Classification of Assets and Liability based on Maturity

Amount in NPR

As At March, 2020

Particulars	<u>Less than 1 year/ On Demand</u>	<u>1 to 5 Years</u>	<u>More Than 5 Years</u>	<u>No Stated Maturity</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
Non Current Financial Assets:					
Prepayments, Advances & Deposits	-	-	8,908,840	20,000	8,928,840
Current Financial Assets:					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	34,573,020	-	-	-	34,573,020
Other Financial Assets	1,536,500	-	-	-	1,536,500
Total Financial Assets (A)	36,109,520	-	8,908,840	20,000	45,038,360
Non Current Financial Liabilities:					
Other Financial Liabilities	-	167,768,097	271,694,063	-	439,462,160
Current Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	144,000,000	-	-	-	144,000,000
Trade Payables	24,368,446	-	-	-	24,368,446
Other Financial Liabilities	57,697,555	-	-	-	57,697,555
Total Financial Liabilities (B)	226,066,001	167,768,097	271,694,063	-	665,528,161
Net Financial Assets / (Liabilities) (A-B)	(189,956,481)	(167,768,097)	(262,785,223)	20,000	(620,489,801)

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note - Continued

As At March, 2019

Particulars

Non Current Financial Assets:

Prepayments, Advances & Deposits	-	-	300,000	20,000	320,000
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Current Financial Assets:

Cash & Cash Equivalents	141,778,644	-	-	-	141,778,644
Other Financial Assets	4,237,685	-	-	-	4,237,685
Total Financial Assets (A)	146,016,329	-	300,000	20,000	146,336,329

Current Liabilities

Financial Liabilities

Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	34,790,488	-	-	-	34,790,488
Total Financial Liabilities (B)	34,790,488	-	-	-	34,790,488

Net Financial Assets / (Liabilities) (A-B)	111,225,841	-	300,000	20,000	111,545,841
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30.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices and economic condition. Market prices comprise four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits.

30.3.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's bank terms loan, overdraft and short term deposits. The Company does not have any outstanding Bank loan as on reporting date, however it has borrowing received from parent company which is interest free. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio and also the company will manages its interest rate risk by negotiating with highly reputed commercial banks.

30.3.2 Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

30.3.3 Commodity Price Risk

The Company is affected by the volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase of fooding items, beverages, consumables, gaming materials etc. and therefore require a continuous supply of the same. The Company manages this risk by purchasing fooding materials, beverages, consumables etc. from the suppliers identified by the management and the Company has long term relation with the suppliers.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

31. Capital Management:

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders and Redeemable Preference Share capital which is considered as liability under NFRS. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity. The Company includes within net debt, loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

<u>Particulars</u>	As At	As At
	March 31, 2020 (NRS)	March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Borrowings	144,000,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(34,573,020)	(141,778,644)
Net debts	<u>109,426,980</u>	<u>(141,778,644)</u>
Equity	160,892,143	249,440,771
Debt/Equity Ratio	0.68	(0.57)

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2020 and 31st March 2019.

32. Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of "Casino" in Nepal which mainly involves sale of "Coupons", "Fooding" and "Beverages", which is governed by the same set of risks and returns. Hence there is only one business and geographical segment. Accordingly, segment information has not been disclosed. All these products have similar risks and returns because of similar nature of products and similar processes. The chief operating decision maker and all functional managers reviews the operating results of the business as a whole. Further, internal organizational and management structure of the Company is not based on product differentiation.

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

33. Related Party Disclosure:

33.1 Identification of Related Party

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements. The Company identifies the following as the related parties under the requirement of NAS 24.

Ultimate holding Company:

Delta Corp Limited

Holding Company:

Caravella Entertainment Private Limited

Subsidiary Company

None

Group Companies Under Joint Control

Daman Hospitality Private Limited

Key Managerial Personnel:

Mr. Manoj Jain *Director*

Mr. Anil Malani *Director*

Individuals and/or their relatives who have significant influence over the entity directly or indirectly

Mr. Jaydev Mody *Chairman of Ultimate Holding Company*

33.2 Transaction With Related Party

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Nature of Transaction</u>	<u>Nature of Relation</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)</u>	<u>As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)</u>
<u>Caravella Entertainment Private Limited, India</u>	<u>Unsecured Loans:</u>	Holding Company		
Opening Balance			-	-
Loan Received During the year			144,000,000	-
Loan Paid During the year			-	-
Closing Balance			<u>144,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Daman Hospitality Private Limited</u>	<u>Purchase of Capital Goods</u>	Group Company Under Joint Control		
Opening Balance			1,711,205	-
Purchase of Capital Goods			569,688	1,711,205
Payment Made during the year			-	-
Closing Balance			<u>2,280,893</u>	<u>1,711,205</u>

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Manoj Jain



Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

34. Revenue from contracts with customers

34.1 Disaggregate revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to the statement of profit and loss account:

Type of services	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
a) Casino Gaming	67,468,350	-
Hospitality	-	-
Online Skill Gaming	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	67,468,350	-
b) Geographical market		
Particulars	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Nepal	67,468,350	-
Outside Nepal	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	67,468,350	-
c) Timing of Revenue recognition		
Particulars	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Services transferred at a point in time	67,468,350	-
Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	67,468,350	-
d) Contract balances		
Particulars	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Trade Receivable	-	-
Contract Assets	-	-
Contract Liabilities	-	-

e) There is no any trade receivable & unbilled revenue as on reporting date.

Note - Continued

f) Significant changes in contract asset and contract liability during the period are as follows:

Movement in Contract Assets	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Contract assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Increase due to cash received and decrease as a result of changes in the measure if progress, change in estimate	-	-
Transfers from contract assets recognized at the beginning of the period to receivables and increase/ (decrease) as a result of changes in the measure of progress	-	-
Contract assets	-	-
Movement in Contract Liabilities	As At March 31, 2020 (NRS)	As At March 31, 2019 (NRS)
Contract Liabilities at the beginning of the year	-	-
Increase due to cash received and decrease as a result of changes in the measure of progress, change in estimate	-	-
Changes due to reclassification from deferred income	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-

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Deltin Nepal Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

35. Allocation to CSR Fund:

As per Industrial Enterprise Act 2076, 1% of Annual Net Profit is to be provided for Corporate Social Responsibility. As the company has not earned any profit, no provision for CSR has been made during the year.

36. Staff Bonus:

Staff bonus has not been provided in view of taxable losses during the year.

37. Period of Financial Statement:

The financial statement has been prepared for the period from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020 for purpose of consolidation with the holding company M/s Caravella Entertainment Private Limited, India and the ultimate holding company M/s Delta Corp Limited.

38. Events after reporting date:

i) No events have occurred since the Statement of Financial Position date in respect of the matters which would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statement, or which should be disclosed to shareholders through some other medium.

ii) Impact of COVID 19:

The spread of COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted many economies around the globe including Nepal where businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations resulting in an economic slowdown. Although, the Government and central bank have responded with monetary and fiscal measures to stabilize the economic conditions, there is no much relief available to the Company as of the issue of these financial statements. The Government of Nepal has announced complete lockdown from March 24, 2020 onwards to control the spread of COVID 19 Pandemic. The management, by using the internal and external information up to the date of approving these financial statements, has assessed the effects of lockdown on the carrying amounts of its fixed and current assets including PPE, trade receivables and inventories, it expects that the carrying amounts of these assets will be recovered. Further, based on the possible impacts of the Pandemic on the operations and future cash flows, the company has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and the management has determined that there is no any adjusting or non-adjusting event in the financial statements.

39. Comparison with previous year figure:

The previous period figures are not comparable with current year figures as previous period figure are given for 7 month only (August 30, 2019 to March 31, 2019) while current period figures is for year ended March 31,2020 (April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020).

40. Regrouping of Figures:

Previous period figures are regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary.

41. Miscellaneous:

- i) All amounts are stated in Nepalese Rupees.
- ii) Balance confirmation of sale, purchase, payables & receivables are in the process of obtaining from them.
- iii) Notes 1 to 41 form integral part of the financial statements.

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