

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GAUSSIAN ONLINE SKILL GAMING PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the period then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.



We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

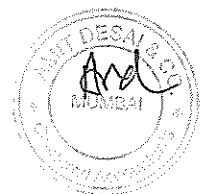
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these financial statements.

OPINION

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub-Section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Act, we report 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;
 - (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 relevant rules issued thereunder;



- (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 are disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- (f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31st March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date and our report dated April 20, 2018 as per Annexure B expressed an unmodified opinion; and
- (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;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

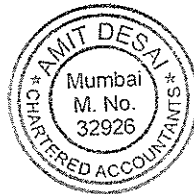
Amit Desai

(Amit N. Desai)

Partner

Membership No.: 032926

Mumbai: April 20, 2018



ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GAUSSIAN ONLINE SKILL GAMING PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2018]

- (i) The Company does not have any item of property, plant and equipment and hence the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventories and hence provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act, hence the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) Based on information and explanation given to us the Company has not given any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities; hence the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. Further the Company is exempt from Section 186, accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order relating to Section 186 is not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government of India has not prescribed the 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 to the Company.
- (vii)
 - (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it.

And

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it, were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues with respect to income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.




- (viii) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions, banks, and Government or debenture holders during the period; hence the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the period. Hence the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management.
- (xi) The Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration; hence the provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) As per the information and explanation given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS. Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) Based on the information and explanation given to us 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: April 20, 2018



Annexure B to the 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 period ended 31st March, 2018, 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 internal control over financial reporting 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 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 Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' 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 Guidance Note and 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 included 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, an adequate IFCoFR and such IFCoFR were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the IFCoFR criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of IFCoFR issued by the ICAI.

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

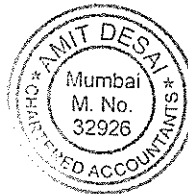


Amit Desai

(Amit N. Desai)
Partner

Membership No.: 032926

And



Mumbai: April 20, 2018

Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at	
		31st March, 2018	
II. ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	1.00	
			1.00
TOTAL ASSETS			1.00
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	3	1.00	
(b) Other Equity	4	(0.02)	
			0.98
Current Liabilities			
(a) Other Financial Liabilities	5	0.02	
			0.02
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			1.00

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 Regn. No.130710W



Amit Desai
 (Amit N. Desai)
 Partner

Membership No.: 032926



Mumbai:

20 APR 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Mohit Agarwal
 Mohit Agarwal
 Director
 DIN: 02354274

Anuj Gupta
 Anuj Gupta
 Director
 DIN: 02142232

Mumbai:

20 APR 2018

Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss For The Period Ended 31st March 2018

(Rs. In Lakhs)

<u>Particulars</u>	Note No.	Period Ended
		31st March, 2018
Revenue:		
Revenue from Operations		-
Other Income		-
Total Revenue		-
Expenses:		
Other Expenses	6	0.02
Total Expenses		0.02
Loss Before Tax		(0.02)
Tax Expenses		
- Current Tax		-
- Deferred Tax		-
Total Tax Expenses		-
Loss After Tax		(0.02)
Other Comprehensive Income		-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Period		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		(0.02)
Earnings Per Equity Share (Nominal Value of Rs.10/- each) Basic and Diluted	11	(18.43)

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 Regn. No.130710W



Amit Desai
 (Amit N. Desai)
 Partner



Membership No.: 032926

Mumbai: 20 APR 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Mohit Agarwal

Mohit Agarwal
 Director

DIN: 02354274

Anuj Gupta

Anuj Gupta
 Director

DIN: 02142232

Mumbai: 20 APR 2018

Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Period Ended 31st March, 2018

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Period Ended 31st March, 2018
A.	<u>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>	
	Net Loss Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	(0.02)
	<u>Adjustments For :</u>	
	Operating Loss Before Working Capital Changes	(0.02)
	<u>Adjustments For :</u>	
	Trade Payables & Other Liabilities	0.02
	Cash Generated From / (Used in) Operations	-
	Less: Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	-
	Net Cash Flow Generated From/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	-
B.	<u>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>	
	Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Investing Activities (B)	-
C.	<u>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>	
	Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	1.00
	Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Financing Activities (C)	1.00
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	1.00
	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at Beginning of the Year	-
	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the End of the Year	1.00
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
<u>Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents Includes:</u>		
	Cheques on Hand	1.00

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 Cash Flow .
- 2) Figures in bracket indicates cash outflow.

As Per Our Report of Even Date
For Amit Desai & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No.130710W

Amit Desai
(Amit N. Desai) And
Partner

Membership no. 032926

Mumbai: **20 APR 2018**



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Mohit Agarwal *Anuj Gupta*

Mohit Agarwal
Director

Anuj Gupta
Director

DIN: 02354274

DIN: 02142232


Mumbai: **20 APR 2018**

Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period Ended 31st March, 2018

		(Rs. In Lakhs)
A)	Equity Share Capital	Amount
	Changes in Equity Share Capital	1.00
	As at 31st March, 2018	1.00

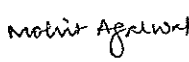
				(Rs. In Lakhs)
B)	Particulars	Other Equity		Total
		Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
	Changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2018			
	Profit / (Loss) for the period	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
	Balance as on 31st March, 2018	(0.02)	-	(0.02)


The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As Per Our Report of Even Date
 For Amit Desai & Co
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Regn. No.130710W

 (Amit N. Desai)
 Partner
 Membership no. 032926



For and on behalf of Board of Directors


 Mohit Agarwal
 Director
 DIN: 02354274


 Anuj Gupta
 Director
 DIN: 02142232

Mumbai: **20 APR 2018**



Mumbai: **20 APR 2018**

Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2018

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Company Overview

Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited, incorporated in the year 2018, 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 Gaussian Networks Private Limited.

(a) Basis of 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 conversion

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

iii) Rounding off Amounts

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

iv) 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)

The Company do not hold any item of property, plant and equipment during the year.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sale of services is recognised as and when the services agreed are rendered, net of discount to the customers and amount collected on behalf of third parties such as service tax, luxury tax.

(d) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settle.

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

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.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively

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 period. 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 period.

(e) 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.

Diluted Earnings Per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

(f) 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.



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2018

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 12- 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.

ii) 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.

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.

(g) 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.



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2018

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. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the Cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. A previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reversed depending on changes in circumstances. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation if there was no impairment.

Depreciation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into 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.

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 period.

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.

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 Period Ended 31st March, 2018

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
2	Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at
		31st March 2018
	- Cheque on Hand	1.00
	Total	1.00

		As at 31st March 2018	
		No.	Rs. in Lacs
3	Equity Share Capital		
	Authorised Shares: Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each	10,000	1.00
	Total	10,000	1.00
	Issued, Subscribed And Fully Paid-Up: Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Each	10,000	1.00
	Total	10,000	1.00

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

Equity Shares	As at 31st March 2018	
	Equity Shares	
	No.	Rs. in Lakhs
At the Beginning of the Period	-	-
Issued /(Bought Back) during the Period	10,000	1.00
Bought back during the Period	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the Period	10,000	1.00

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.

c) Details of Equity Shares Aggregate of Holding More Than 5 % shares in Company

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	
	Equity Shares	
	No. of Shares Held	% of Holding
Gaussian Networks Private Limited	10,000	100.00

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
4	Other Equity	As at
		31st March 2018
	Retained Earnings	
	Opening Balance	-
	(+) Net Profit/(Loss) For the Current Period	(0.02)
Closing Balance	(0.02)	
	Total	(0.02)



Gaussian Online Skill Gaming Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31st March, 2018

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
		As at
5	Other Financial Liabilities	31st March 2018
	Other Payables	0.02
	Total	0.02

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
		Period Ended
6	Other Expenses	31st March, 2018
	Filings Fees	0.02
	Total	0.02



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

8 Segment Disclosures

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.

9 Various Debit and Credit balances are subject to confirmations/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, Loan & Advances are stated in the balance sheet at the amounts which are at least realizable in ordinary course of business.

10 Related Party Disclosures

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

(A) Related parties and transactions with them during the year as identified by the Management are given below:

(i) Holding Company

Delta Corp Limited (DCL) - Ultimate Holding Company
Gaussian Network Private Limited (GNPL)

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

- Mr. Anuj Gupta – Director
- Mr. Mohit Agarwal – Director

(B) **Details of transactions carried out with related parties** (Rs. in Lakhs)

Nature of Transactions	Holding Company	Total
	2017-18	2017-18
Subscription of Share Capital		
GNPL	1.00	1.00
Total :	1.00	1.00
Sharing of Resources/Infrastructure *		
GNPL	-	-
Total :	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31st March		
Other Financial Liabilities		
GNPL	0.02	0.02
Total :	0.02	0.02

* Transactions are of non monetary consideration.



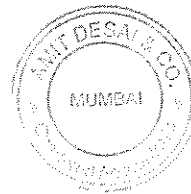
11 Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	2017-18
Net Loss After Tax (Rs. in Lakhs)	(0.02)
Numerator Used for Calculating Earnings Per Share	(0.02)
Total Number of Equity Shares (Nos)	10,000
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as Denominator for Calculating Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Nos.)	110
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (in Rs.)	(18.43)
Nominal Value Per Equity Share (in Rs.)	10.00

12 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

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities as on:	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Maturities of Financial Liabilities	March 31, 2018		
	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years & above
Other Financial Liabilities	0.02	-	-
	0.02	-	-



13 Fair Value Disclosures

Rs. in Lakhs

a) <u>Categories of Financial Instruments:</u>	March 31, 2018		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1.00
	-	-	1.00
Financial liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.02
	-	-	0.02

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Mohit Agarwal *Anuj Gupta*
 Mohit Agarwal Anuj Gupta
 Director Director
 DIN: 02354274 DIN: 02142232

Mumbai: **20 APR 2018**