

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

ABN: 12 138 639 068

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

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Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Directors' report

31 March 2024

The directors present their report on Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to date of the report are:

Glenn Thomas Merchant

Rahul Girotra (appointed 11 April 2023)

Marcus Hoof (resigned 21 April 2023)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of the report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd during the financial year was providing services in the area of Software Solutions, Consultancy Services and Solutions on Business Process Management..

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating results

The loss of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$584,396 (2023: profit of \$2,601,679)

Dividends paid or recommended

There were no dividends paid or declared during or since the end of the financial year.

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Environmental issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of court under Section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 31 March 2024 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Glenn Merchant

Glenn Thomas Merchant
Director

Dated: 2 May 2024



Rahul Girotra
Director

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North Sydney, NSW 2060
- ▲ Level 1, 93 George Street
Parramatta, NSW 2150
- ▲ P PO Box 501
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Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 March 2024, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
 - no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.
- CountPlus One Audit Pty Ltd

CountPlus One Audit Pty Ltd

CountPlus One Audit Pty Ltd
Registered Company Auditor Number 339306



Ian George
Director
CountPlus One Audit Pty Ltd

Level 9, 77 Pacific Highway
North Sydney Australia

Dated: 2 May 2024

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue		-	-
Revenue from contracts with customers	5	37,837,972	40,137,334
Finance income	6	8,447	1,665
Other income	5	(61,188)	(47,433)
Expenses		-	-
Production, development and execution expenses		(19,346,025)	(18,870,576)
Depreciation expenses		(62,911)	(45,289)
Employee benefit expenses		(17,298,597)	(15,351,732)
Finance expenses	6	(17,438)	(83,836)
Impairment losses on receivables		-	(1,070)
Other expenses		(1,945,422)	(1,875,078)
Profit (loss) before income taxes		(885,162)	3,863,985
Income tax expense	7	300,766	(1,262,306)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		(584,396)	2,601,679
Profit (loss) for the year		(584,396)	2,601,679
Total comprehensive income for the year		(584,396)	2,601,679

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	843,660	2,396,088
Trade and other receivables	10	5,831,204	7,214,905
Other financial assets	11	7,200	16,080
Contract assets	12	4,055,781	3,882,890
Current tax receivable	19	118,731	-
Other assets	15	1,511,981	569,579
Total current assets		12,368,557	14,079,542
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	75,593	74,593
Deferred tax assets	19	618,829	618,829
Total non-current assets		694,422	693,422
Total assets		13,062,979	14,772,964
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	3,920,327	3,720,429
Current tax liabilities	19	-	1,239,976
Employee benefits	18	770,955	746,353
Other liabilities	17	49,898	7,200
Total current liabilities		4,741,180	5,713,958
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	19	1,167,197	1,344,101
Employee benefits	18	75,905	51,812
Total non-current liabilities		1,243,102	1,395,913
Total liabilities		5,984,282	7,109,871
Net assets		7,078,697	7,663,093
Equity			
Share capital	22	100	100
Retained earnings		5,787,824	6,372,220
Reserves	23	1,290,773	1,290,773
Total equity		7,078,697	7,663,093

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Ordinary shares \$	Retained earnings \$	Other reserves \$	Total equity \$
2023				
Opening balance	100	3,770,541	1,290,773	5,061,414
Profit for the year	-	2,601,679	-	2,601,679
Closing balance	100	6,372,220	1,290,773	7,663,093
2024				
Opening balance	100	6,372,220	1,290,773	7,663,093
Profit for the year	-	(584,396)	-	(584,396)
Closing balance	100	5,787,824	1,290,773	7,078,697

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	39,048,782	37,688,836
Payments to suppliers and employees	(39,232,275)	(36,329,468)
Interest received	8,447	-
Finance costs	(17,438)	(83,836)
Income taxes paid	(1,234,845)	(209,225)
Other receipts	(61,188)	(45,768)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	(1,488,517)	1,020,539
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(63,911)	(44,469)
Purchase of financial assets	-	(5,540)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(63,911)	(50,009)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of borrowings	-	(2,250,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,552,428)	(1,279,470)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,396,088	3,675,558
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	843,660	2,396,088

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

1. Introduction

The financial report covers Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd as an individual entity. Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd is a for-profit proprietary Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd is Australian dollars.

The principal activities of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 were offering services in the area of Software Solutions, Consultancy Services and Solutions on Business Process Management.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 29 April 2024.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

The Company is an entity to which ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 applies and, accordingly amounts in the financial statements and directors' report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

These financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Material accounting policy information adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

3. Material accounting policy information

a. Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

b. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

c. Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

d. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

i. Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

d. Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

Where the simplified approach to expected credit loss (ECL) is not applied, the Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 90 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 365 days past due.

Trade receivables and contract assets

Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and contract asset and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

d. Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

ii. Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables.

e. Foreign currency transactions and balances

i. Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the spot rate on the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

- Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are translated using the rate at the date when fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition or in prior reporting periods are recognised through profit or loss, except where they relate to an item of other comprehensive income or whether they are deferred in equity as qualifying hedges.

f. Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 31 March 2024.

g. New accounting standards and interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

a. Key estimates - revenue recognition

When determining the nature, timing and amount of revenue to be recognised, the following critical estimates and judgements were applied and are considered to be those that have the most significant effect on revenue recognition.

i. Contract for Services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are provided. The stage of completion is also determined using a milestones based approach by comparing the work performed with the total agreed services to be provided under the contract.

b. Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

c. Key estimates - unbilled receivables

The Company has estimated the value of unbilled receivables and associated revenue recognition which requires the Company to estimate the services performed to date as a proportion of total services as well as future anticipated costs. The recoverability of associated receivables and unbilled amounts has also been assessed, and management believes that any provisions are adequate based on currently available information and the expected outcome of each contract.

d. Key judgments - taxes

Deferred tax assets

Determining income tax provisions involves judgment on the tax treatment of certain transactions. Deferred tax is recognised on tax losses not yet used and on temporary differences where it is probable that there will be taxable revenue against which these can be offset. Management has made judgments as to the probability of future taxable revenues being generated against which tax losses will be available for offset based on budgets, current and future expected economic conditions.

5. Revenue and other income

a. Accounting policy

i. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of control of promised services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

Generally, the timing of the payment for rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

ii. Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Rendering of services

iii. Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition

Contract assets and liabilities

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or the before payment is due, the Company presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the Company's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the Company recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a service to the customer, the Company presents the contract as a contract liability.

Contract cost assets

Costs to obtain a contract

Costs to obtain a contract are only capitalised when they are directly related to a contract and it is probable that they will be recovered in the future. Costs incurred that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was won are expensed, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer in any case (whether or not the contract is won).

The capitalised costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the expected life of the contract which is generally between 1 and 2 years.

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

5. Revenue and other income (continued)

a. Accounting policy (continued)

iii. Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition (continued)

Costs required to set up the contract, including mobilisation costs, are capitalised provided that it is probable that they will be recovered in the future and that they do not include expenses that would normally have been incurred by the Company if the contract had not been obtained. They are recognised as an expense on the basis of the proportion of actual output to estimated output under each contract. If the above conditions are not met, these costs are taken directly to profit or loss as incurred.

Costs to fulfil a contract

Where costs are incurred to fulfil a contract, they are accounted for under the relevant accounting standard (if appropriate), otherwise if the costs relate directly to a contract, the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future and the costs are expected to be recovered then they are capitalised as contract costs assets and released to the profit or loss on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer to the customer of the services to which the asset relates.

These costs are released to the profit or loss on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates which is expected to be between 1 and 2 years.

iv. Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

b. Revenue from continuing operations

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Rendering of services	37,837,972	40,137,334
	37,837,972	40,137,334

c. Other income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Gain (Loss) on foreign exchange transactions	(61,188)	(47,433)

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

5. Revenue and other income (continued)

d. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated, with the breakdown displayed in the following tables:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Rendering of services		
Timing of revenue recognition - over time	37,837,972	40,137,334

6. Finance income and expenses

Finance income	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Interest income		
Other interest income	8,447	1,665
	8,447	1,665
Finance expenses	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Interest expense	17,438	83,836

7. Income tax expense

a. Accounting policy

The tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises of current income tax expense plus deferred tax expense.

b. The major components of tax expense/(income) comprise:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current tax expense		
Local income tax current period	(111,051)	1,441,402
Deferred tax	(189,715)	(179,096)
	(300,766)	1,262,306

c. Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	(885,162)	3,863,985

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

7. Income tax expense (continued)

c. Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit: (continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2023: 30%)	(265,549)	1,159,196
Add tax effect of:		
Temporary timing differences	(70,425)	103,110
Less tax effect of:		
Overprovision for income tax in prior year	(35,208)	-
Income tax attributable to parent entity	(300,766)	1,262,306
Income tax expense	(300,766)	1,262,306
Weighted average effective tax rate (%)	34	33

The increase in the weighted average effective tax rate for 2024 is a result of temporary differences and unused tax losses.

8. Auditor's remuneration

Description	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Audit of financial statements	40,470	38,925
Taxation and other services provided by related company	56,130	55,011

Other services include taxation and other services provided by related practice of the auditor.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

a. Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

b. Cash and cash equivalent details

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	843,660	2,396,088

c. Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

9. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

c. Reconciliation of cash (continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	843,660	2,396,088

10. Trade and other receivables

Current	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	5,940,749	7,324,450
Provision for impairment	(109,545)	(109,545)
	5,831,204	7,214,905
	5,831,204	7,214,905

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

a. Impairment of receivables

The Company applies the simplified approach to expected credit losses, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The loss allowance provision as at 31 March 2024 is determined as follows, the expected credit losses incorporate forward looking information. Losses over 365 days are fully impaired.

		< 365 days overdue	> 365 days overdue	
31 March 2024	Current			Total
Gross carrying amount (\$)	5,003,600	827,601	109,545	5,940,746
ECL provision	-	-	(109,545)	(109,545)

		<365 days overdue	> 365 days overdue	
31 March 2023	Current			Total
Gross carrying amount (\$)	4,994,433	2,220,472	109,545	7,324,450
ECL provision	-	-	(109,545)	(109,545)

Reconciliation of changes in the provision for impairment of receivables is as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

10. Trade and other receivables (continued)

a. Impairment of receivables (continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Opening balance	109,545	109,545

None of the receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activity.

b. Collateral held as security

The Company does not hold any collateral over any receivables balances.

11. Other financial assets

Current	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Security deposits	7,200	16,080

12. Contract Assets

The Company has recognised the following contract assets and liabilities from contracts with customers:

Current contract assets	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Unbilled Revenue for PCM projects	4,055,781	3,882,890

The nature of contract assets and liabilities are as follows:

The Company has applied the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of AASB 15 and has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected contract durations of twelve months or less or where the Company has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date.

There are no impairment losses with regard to the above contracts at balance date.

a. Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

There have been no significant changes in contract assets and liabilities during the year.

13. Property, plant and equipment

a. Accounting policy

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

a. Accounting policy (continued)

i. Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

When an asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

b. Property, plant and equipment details

Summary	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Computer equipment	75,593	74,593

2023	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	74,593	74,593
Closing balance	74,593	74,593

As at 31 March 2023

At cost	202,461	202,461
Accumulated depreciation	(127,868)	(127,868)
	74,593	74,593

2024	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	74,593	74,593
Additions	63,911	63,911
Depreciation	(62,911)	(62,911)
Closing balance	75,593	75,593

As at 31 March 2024

At cost	266,372	266,372
Accumulated depreciation	(190,779)	(190,779)

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

b. Property, plant and equipment details (continued)

2024	Computer equipment \$	Total \$
	75,593	75,593

14. Intangible assets

a. Accounting policy

i. Computer software

Software has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. It has an estimated useful life of between one and three years.

ii. Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

b. Intangible asset details

Summary	2024 \$	2023 \$
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2023	Computer software \$	Total \$
Opening balance	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

As at 31 March 2023

At cost	55,229	55,229
Accumulated amortisation	(55,229)	(55,229)
	-	-

2024	Computer software \$	Total \$
Opening balance	-	-

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

14. Intangible assets (continued)

b. Intangible asset details (continued)

2024	Computer software \$	Total \$
Closing balance	-	-
As at 31 March 2024		
At cost	55,229	55,229
Accumulated amortisation	(55,229)	(55,229)
	-	-

15. Other assets

Current	2024 \$	2023 \$
Other assets		
Prepayments	111,030	188,483
Unbilled revenue		
Recoverable from unbilled revenue	1,418,681	399,165
Provision for impairment	(21,154)	(21,154)
Foreign exchange adjustment	3,424	3,085
Total Unbilled revenue	1,400,951	381,096
	1,511,981	569,579

16. Trade and other payables

Current	2024 \$	2023 \$
Trade payables	2,590,389	2,164,303
GST payable	881,454	792,089
Other trade and other payables	448,484	764,037
	3,920,327	3,720,429

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

17. Other liabilities

Current	2024 \$	2023 \$
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Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

17. Other liabilities (continued)

Current	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Deferred income	42,698	-
Other liabilities	7,200	7,200
	49,898	7,200

18. Employee benefits

a. Accounting policy

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

i. Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods in which services are provided by employees.

b. Employee benefit details

Current	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Annual leave	770,955	746,353

Non-current	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Long service leave	75,905	51,812

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

19. Tax assets and liabilities

a. Accounting policy

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year and is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax assets are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered from the relevant taxation authority.

b. Tax assets and liabilities details

Current tax assets and tax liabilities	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Income tax receivable	118,731	-
Income tax payable	-	1,239,976

2024	Opening balance	Charged to income	Charged directly to equity	Changes in tax rate	Exchange difference	Closing balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets						
Other deferred tax assets	618,829	-	-	-	-	618,829

2024	Opening balance	Charged to income	Charged directly to equity	Changes in tax rate	Exchange difference	Closing balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred tax liabilities						
Other deferred tax liabilities	1,344,101	(176,904)	-	-	-	1,167,197

20. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks. The Company's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk

Financial instruments used

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

20. Financial risk management (continued)

The principal categories of financial instruments used by the Company are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Trade and other payables

Financial assets	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	843,660	2,396,088
Trade and other receivables	5,831,204	7,214,905
	6,674,864	9,610,993

a. Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment of the Company's financial risk management framework. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The day-to-day risk management is carried out by the Company's finance function under policies and objectives which have been approved by the Board of Directors. Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

c. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, as well as credit exposure to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables.

i. Trade receivables and contract assets

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

20. Financial risk management (continued)

c. Credit risk (continued)

i. Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information and industry information. Credit limits are established for each customer and the utilisation of credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management. Customers who subsequently fail to meet their credit terms are required to make purchases on a prepayment basis until creditworthiness can be re-established.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which the customers operate.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

On a geographical basis, the Company has significant credit risk exposures in Australia given the location of its operations in this region.

21. Key management personnel remuneration

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd during the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	23,134	14,000
Long-term benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
	23,134	14,000

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

22. Share capital

a. Accounting policy

i. Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options which vest immediately are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

b. Share capital summary

	2024		2023	
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ordinary shares	100	100	100	100

c. Ordinary shares

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company. On a show of hands at meetings of the Company, each holder of ordinary shares has one vote in person or by proxy, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its shares.

d. Capital management

The key objectives of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and maintain optimal benefits to stakeholders. The Company defines capital as its equity and net debt. There has been no change to capital risk management policies during the year.

23. Reserves

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
General reserve	1,290,773	1,290,773

24. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 2024 (2023: Nil).

25. Related parties

a. The Company's main related parties are as follows:

The ultimate parent entity, which exercises control over the Company, is Coforge Limited which is incorporated in India. Coforge DPA Private Ltd which is incorporated in India is the immediate parent entity.

Key management personnel - refer to Note 21.

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

25. Related parties (continued)

a. The Company's main related parties are as follows: (continued)

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

b. Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Year ended 31 March 2024

Parent	Purchases \$	Sales \$	Balance outstanding	
			Owed to the company \$	Owed by the company \$
Services	16,260,595	589,442	431,606	1,314,592
Other expenses	1,059,246	-	-	-
Transfer of expenses	7,802	-	-	-

Year ended 31 March 2023

Associates	Purchases \$	Sales \$	Balance outstanding	
			Owed to the company \$	Owed by the company \$
Services	15,839,662	1,208,563	335,779	2,183,472
Other expenses	1,457,466	750,703	-	-

c. Loans to/from related parties

Unsecured loans are made from related parties on an arm's length basis. Loans are unsecured and repayable in cash.

Loans from related parties	2024 \$	2023 \$
Opening balance	-	2,250,000
Closing balance	-	-
Interest paid/payable	-	66,993

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

26. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Profit/(loss) for the year	(584,396)	2,601,679
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	62,911	45,289
Impairment of receivables	-	1,070
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(increase) / decrease in receivables	1,383,701	(2,397,371)
(increase) / decrease in other assets	(942,402)	(153,865)
(increase) / decrease in contract assets	(172,891)	1,542,282
(increase) / decrease in deferred tax assets	-	(177,653)
increase / (decrease) in payables	199,898	(1,673,355)
increase / (decrease) in tax provision	(1,349,827)	1,376,898
increase / (decrease) in employee benefits	48,695	18,438
increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	42,698	(16,709)
increase / (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(176,904)	(146,164)
Cash flows from operations	(1,488,517)	1,020,539

27. Events occurring after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

28. Statutory information

The registered office of the Company is:

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd
Level 9, 77 Pacific Highway
North Sydney NSW Australia
2060

The principal place of business is:

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd
Suite 3330, Level 25, Tower 3
300 Barangaroo Avenue
Sydney NSW Australia
2000

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Directors' declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

The financial statements and notes for the year ended 31 March 2024 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

- comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
- give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2024 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.

In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable with the continuing support of creditors.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Glenn Merchant

Glenn Thomas Merchant
Director

Rahul Girotra
Director

Dated: 2 May 2024

Independent audit report to the members of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2024 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared to assist the Company in complying with the Corporations Act 2001. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

CountPlus One Audit Pty Ltd

CountPlus One Audit Pty Ltd
Registered Company Auditor Number 339306

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ian George".

Ian George
Director
CountPlus One Audit Pty Ltd

Level 9, 77 Pacific Highway
North Sydney Australia

Dated: 2 May 2024