Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

ABN : 12 138 639 068

Annual Report

For the year ended 31 March 2025

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Company Particulars
The Company is not limited by shares, and incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The ultimate parent entity, which exercises control over the Company, is Coforge Limited which is incorporated in India. Coforge DPA Pvt Ltd. which is incorporated in India is the immediate parent entity. The Company's registered address is:
Unit 901, Level 9, 77 Pacific Highway
North Sydney NSW 2060

The directors present their report on Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Information on directors
The names of each person who has been a director during the year and date of the report are:
Glenn Thomas Merchant
Rahul Girotra
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 Profit of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to AUD 356,695 (2024: loss of AUD 584,396)

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

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out further in the financials.

Auditor

Ernst and Young Australia is in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001. This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

(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.

Glenn Merchant	
Glenn Thomas Merchant	Rahul Girotra
Director	Director
Date: August 29, 2025	Date: August 29, 2025

Ernst & Young
200 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
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Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;

b. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and

c. No non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Ernst & Young

Graham Leonard
Partner
29 August 2025

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Revenue from contracts with customers	5a.	36,920,798	37,837,972
Finance Income	6	2,459	8,447
Other income	5b.	(17,611)	(61,188)
Production, development and execution		(23,187,404)	(19,346,025)
Depreciation Expense		(41,704)	(62,911)
Employee benefit expenses		(11,136,320)	(15,870,794)
Superannuation expense		(977,016)	(1,427,803)
Finance expenses	6	(17,171)	(17,438)
Other expenses		(997,185)	(1,945,422)
Profit/(Loss) before Income taxes		548,846	(885,162)
Income tax	7	(192,151)	300,766
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations		**356,695**	**(584,396)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		356,695	(584,396)
Total comprehensive income for the year		356,695	(584,396)

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2,025 AUD	2024 AUD
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	894,659	843,660
Trade receivables	9	8,368,408	7,232,156
Other financial assets	10	7,200	7,200
Contract assets	11	2,528,648	4,055,781
Current Tax assets (net)	19	596,779	118,731
Other assets	12	119,744	111,030
Total current assets		12,515,438	12,368,558
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	19	1,664,477	-
Property, plant and equipment	13	33,889	75,593
Total non-current assets		1,698,366	75,593
Total assets		**14,213,804**	**12,444,151**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	5,719,115	3,920,327
Employee benefits	16	156,744	266,697
Other liabilities	17	52,649	49,898
Total current liabilities		**5,928,508**	**4,236,922**
Non-current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	-	548,369
Employee benefits	16	849,904	580,163
Total non-current liabilities		**849,904**	**1,128,532**
Total liabilities		**6,778,412**	**5,365,454**
Net assets		**7,435,392**	**7,078,697**
Equity			
Share capital	18	100	100
Retained earnings		6,144,519	5,787,824
Reserves	18	1,290,773	1,290,773
Total equity		**7,435,392**	**7,078,697**

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2025

2024	**Ordinary Shares AUD**	**Retained earnings AUD**	**Other Reserves AUD**	**Total equity AUD**
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

2025	**Ordinary Shares AUD**	**Retained earnings AUD**	**Other Reserves AUD**	**Total equity AUD**
Opening balance	100	5,787,824	1,290,773	7,078,697
Profit for the year	-	356,695	-	356,695
Closing balance	100	6,144,519	1,290,773	7,435,392

Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025 AUD	Year ended 31 March 2024 AUD
Cash Flow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	548,846	(885,162)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	41,704	62,911
Net foreign exchange differences (unrealized)	(342)	(3,578)
Interest Income	(2,459)	(8,447)
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	-	8,880
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	(8,715)	458,548
Decrease/(Increase) in Contract Assets	1,527,133	(172,891)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	(1,136,252)	(17,251)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(605,867)	203,478
Increase/(Decrease) in employee benefits	159,788	48,695
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	2,751	42,698
	526,587	**(262,119)**
Income taxes paid (net)	(478,047)	(1,234,845)
Net Cash Flow from /(used in) operating activities	**48,540**	**(1,496,964)**
Cash Flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(63,911)
Interest Income	2,459	8,447
Net Cash Flow from /(used in) investing activities	**2,459**	**(55,464)**
Cash Flow from financing activities		
Net Cash Flow in financing activities	**-**	**-**
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	50,999	(1,552,428)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	843,660	2,396,088
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**894,659**	**843,660**
Comprises of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	894,659	843,660
Total cash and cash equivalents	**894,659**	**843,660**

1 Reporting Entity

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 2025 were Primarily offering services in the area of Software Solutions, Consultancy Services and and Business Process Management to the Banking, Travelling and Insurance Industry The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors. Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.The Company is an entity to which ASIC Corporations.

2 Basis of Preparation

For the year ended 30 June 2025, the company has transitioned from preparing general purpose financial statements under Tier 1 (full IFRS-compliant disclosures) to Tier 2 - Simplified Disclosures (SDS), in accordance with AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities. The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures. Tier 2 SDS requirements differ from Tier 1 primarily in the nature and extent of disclosures. There is no change to the recognition or measurement of financial statement items as a result of the transition. Comparative information has been restated, where necessary, to align with the presentation and disclosure requirements of AASB 1060. These changes have not resulted in any adjustment to reported amounts in the statement of financial position or the profit or loss.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

Going Concern basis of accounting

These financial statements have also been prepared on a going concern basis that assumes the Company will have sufficient assets to be able to meet its debts as and when they are due. The Ultimate Parent has indicated that it will provide or procure such funds as necessary to enable the Company to settle all liabilities as they fall due. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Ultimate Parent have adequate resources to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

3 Summary of Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

a. Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from business Information Technology services comprising of software development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products offerings ("together called as software related services"). The Company's arrangements with customers for software related services are time-and-material, fixed-price, fixed capacity / fixed monthly, transaction based or multiple element contracts involving supply of hardware or software with other services. The Company classifies revenue from sale of it's own licenses and revenue from contracts where sale of hardware is a distinct performance obligation as Sale of products and the remaining software related services as Sale of services.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

In case of arrangement involving resale of third-party products or services, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, the Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

In case of multiple element contracts, at contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

Method of revenue recognition
Revenue on time-and material contracts are recognized over time as the related services are performed.

Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-capacity and fixed monthly contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, is recognized as per the percentage-of completion method. The performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs incurred, for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

Revenue from transaction based contracts is recognised at the amount determined by multiplying transaction rate to actual transactions taking place during a period.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.

Contract balances
Revenues in excess of invoicing are treated as contract assets while invoicing in excess of revenues are treated as contract liabilities. The Company classifies amounts due from customer as receivable or contract assets depending on whether the right to consideration is unconditional. If only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due, the amount is classified as receivable. Otherwise, such amounts are classified as contract assets.

Contract costs
Incremental costs of obtaining a contract and costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with customer are recognised as contract costs assets and amortized over the term of the contract on a systematic basis.

Othes
Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis. Services that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers and penalties as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled and when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As practical expedient, the company does not adjust the consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the period between the transfer of the promised good or service and the payment is one year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

b. Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or

When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for 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.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

The Company is the head entity of a Multi-Entity Consolidation (MEC) Group, which includes Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Ltd as the Funding Member. The Head Company and Funding Members have entered into a valid tax sharing agreement, applicable to periods ending on or after 1 April 2020, for the allocation of tax-related liabilities of the Head Company.For financial reporting purposes, current tax assets and liabilities, as well as deferred tax assets arising from tax losses and tax credits, are initially recognised by the member and subsequently assumed by the Head Company in accordance with UIG 1052. As a result, any current tax liability of a Funding Member assumed by the Head Company is reimbursed to the Head Company by the Funding Member. Deferred tax assets relating to tax losses and tax credits are recognised to the extent that they are recoverable by the MEC Group, either as a reduction of the current tax liabilities of other members or as a deferred tax asset of the Head Company.

c. Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

d. Finance Costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

e. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on Government Bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

f. Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used maximising the use of relevant observable inputsand minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

g. Issued Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

h. Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from,or payable to, the tax authority.

i. Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's

Normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

j. Cash and cash equivalants

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

k. Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computers and peripherals	2-5 years
Office Equipment	5 years

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

l. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

m. Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the company's functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions

n. Right of use assets and Lease liabilities

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. Right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in the section on impairment of non-financial assets. At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value to be made over the lease term. The company uses the Ultimate Parent's incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the Company is financially dependent on the Ultimate Parent. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification a change in the lease term, or a change in the lease payments

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing amaterial adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Revenue recognition for fixed-price contract with customers

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgment and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information. Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Income tax
The company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the Company considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 3f, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

New and amended standards and interpretations

Set forth below are certain standards and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 (unless otherwise stated). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates and AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Company does not expect these amendments to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. 2021-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards -- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The Company does not expect these amendments to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. AASB 2023-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards International Tax Reform Pillar Two Model Rules and AASB 2023-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards International Tax Reform Pillar Two Model Rules: Tier 2 Disclosures The Company does not expect these amendments and Pilllar Two Model Rules to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

5 Revenue and Other Income

a. Revenue from continuing operations

	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Rendering of Services	36,920,798	37,837,972
	36,920,798	**37,837,972**

Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred at a point of time	-	-
Services transferred over time	36,920,798	37,837,972
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**36,920,798**	**37,837,972**

Disaggregate revenue information

Revenue by geography wise	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Australia	36,920,798	37,837,972

Revenue by project type	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Time and Material*	28,349,284	25,397,798
Fixed Price**	8,571,514	12,440,174
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**36,920,798**	**37,837,972**

*Includes fixed capacity

**Comprises fixed monthly and transaction-based contract.

b. Other Income

	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Gain/(Loss) on foreign exchange transactions	(17,611)	(61,188)

6 Finance Income and expenses

Finance Income	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Interest Income	2,459	8,447

Finance expenses	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Interest expense	17,171	17,438

7 Income tax expense

This note provides an analysis of the company's income tax expense, show amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non - assessable and non deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the company's tax position.

The Company is part of a multinational group (Coforge Limited) with consolidated annual revenue exceeding €750 million and is therefore within the scope of the OECD's Pillar Two global minimum tax rules, effective from 1 January 2024. The Company has applied the temporary exception to the recognition of deferred taxes related to Pillar Two top up tax.

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

Description	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Current tax expense		
Current Tax	-	(111,051)
Deferred tax	192,151	(189,715)
Income tax expense	192,151	(300,766)

b. Reconciliation of income tax with accounting profit

Desciption	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Profit for the year	548,846	(885,162)
Tax at the statutory rate of 30%	164,654	(265,549)
Over provision in prior years	27,497	(35,217)
Income tax expense	192,151	(300,766)

8 Cash and cash quivalents

Desciption	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Cash at bank	894,659	843,660
	894,659	843,660

9 Trade and Other receivables

	2025 AUD		2024 AUD	
	Current	**Non Current**	**Current**	**Non Current**
Trade receivables	6,231,134	-	5,506,213	-
Trade receivables from affiliates	-	-	434,536	-
Unbilled receivables	2,267,972	-	1,422,105	-
Less : Provision for doubtful debts	(130,698)	-	(130,698)	-
	8,368,408	-	7,232,156	-

Allowance for provision for doubtful debts
No provision has been recognised during the year (31 March 2024: Nil).

10 Other Financial Assets

Current	**2025 AUD**	**2024 AUD**
Security Deposits	7,200	7,200

11 Contract Assets

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

Current Contract Assets	**2025 AUD**	**2024 AUD**
Unbilled Revenue	2,528,648	4,055,781

The nature of contract assets 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 of 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

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

12 Other assets

Current	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Other assets		
Prepayments	119,744	111,030
	119,744	111,030

13 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture & Fixture AUD	Total AUD
Cost		
Balance at 1 April'2024	266,372	266,372
Additions	-	-
Write offs	-	-
Balance at 31 March'2025	266,372	266,372
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at 1 April'2024	190,779	190,779
Depreciation	41,704	41,704
Write offs	-	-
Balance at 31 March'2025	232,483	232,483
Carrying Amount at 31 March'2024	**75,593**	**75,593**
Carrying Amount at 31 March'2025	**33,889**	**33,889**

14 Trade and other payables

Current	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Trade Payable	4,788,384	2,590,389
GST Payable	545,221	881,454
Expense Payable	385,510	448,484
	5,719,115	**3,920,327**

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days

15 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

	Computer Software AUD	Total AUD
Cost		
Balance at 1 April 2024	55,229	55,229
Additions	-	-
Write offs	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	**55,229**	**55,229**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at 1 April 2024	55,229	55,229
Depreciation	-	-
Write offs	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	**55,229**	**55,229**
Carrying Amount at 31 March 2024	-	-
Carrying Amount at 31 March 2025	-	-

16 Employee benefits

a. Employee benefit details

	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Annual Leave and Long Service leave		
Balance at 1st April	846,860	798,165
Added during the year	552,740	572,142
Leave taken during the year	(392,952)	(523,447)
Balance at 31 March	1,006,648	846,860

	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Current	156,744	266,697
Non-Current	849,904	580,163
Total	1,006,648	846,860

17 Other liabilities

Current	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred Revenue	45,449	42,698
Provision for Contingency	7,200	7,200
Total Other liabilities	52,649	49,898

18 Share Capital

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. For each ordinary share held, every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote. Shares have no Par value.

a. Share capital summary

	2025		2024	
	No.	AUD	No.	AUD
In Issue and fully paid at the beginning of year	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Issued share during the year	-	-	-	-
In Issue and fully paid at the end of year	100	100	100	100

Reserves

	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
General Reserve	1,290,773	1,290,773

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.

b. Tax assets and liabilities details

Current tax assets and tax liabilities	**2025 AUD**	**2024 AUD**
Income tax Receivable	596,779	118,731

Movement in deferred tax balances	**Net balance at 01 April'2024 AUD**	**Recognised in profit or loss AUD**	**Recognised in OCI AUD**	**Net balance at 31 March'2025 AUD**
Loss carried forward	450,291	(180,703)	-	269,588
Unpaid accured liabilities	554,695	(188,315)	-	366,380
Allowance for doubtful debts	41,369	-	-	41,369
Tax Loss transfer from Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Ltd.	-	2,404,995	-	2,404,995
Prepayment	(33,869)	(2,055)	-	(35,924)
Unbilled revenue	(1,629,530)	205,545	-	(1,423,985)
Unrealized Forex and FBT	41,178	876	-	42,054
Other	27,497	(27,497)	-	-
Total Assets/(Liabilities)	**(548,369)**	**2,212,846**	**-**	**1,664,477**

Movement in deferred tax balances	**Net balance at 01 April'2023 AUD**	**Recognised in profit or loss AUD**	**Recognised in OCI AUD**	**Net balance at 31 March'2024 AUD**
Loss carried forward	101,482	348,809	-	450,291
Unpaid accured liabilities	394,680	160,015	-	554,695
Allowance for doubtful debts	41,369	-	-	41,369
Prepayment	(50,741)	16,872	-	(33,869)
Unbilled revenue	(1,284,617)	(344,913)	-	(1,629,530)
Unrealized Forex and FBT	72,554	(31,376)	-	41,178
Other	-	27,497	-	27,497
Total Assets/(Liabilities)	**(725,273)**	**176,904**	**-**	**(548,369)**

20 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and Financial Liabilities	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Financial assets measured at Amortized Costs		
Cash and Cash equivalents (note 8)	894,659	843,660
Trade receivables (note 9)	8,368,408	7,232,156
Financial liabilities measured at Amortized Costs		
Trade and other payables (note 14)	5,719,115	3,920,327
	14,982,182	11,996,143

a. Financial assets

Financial assets of the company include cash and trade receivables. Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated and are measured at the transaction price. These financial assets do not contain a significant financing component.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest Income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

b. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the company include trade and other payables and lease liabilities. Financial liabilities are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to a contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company recognises the financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest method as they are not classified as held-for-trading, not a derivative or not designated as such on Initial recognition. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date

c. Derecognition

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

d. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

21 Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company :

Fees to Ernst & Young (Australia)

Description	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Audit of financial services	33,280	-
Taxation and other services provided by related Company	-	-
	33,280	-

Fees to CountPlus One Audit Pty Ltd

Description	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Audit of financial services	9,425	40,470
Taxation and other services provided by related Company	24,137	56,130
	33,562	96,600

22 Related party transaction

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

Year ended 31 March 2025

Balance Outstanding	Transactions during the year		Balance Outstanding	
Parent	Purchases AUD	Sales AUD	Owed to the Company AUD	Owed by the Company AUD
Services	21,818,758	65,750	-	2,111,554
Other expenses	466,815	-	-	-
Transfer of expenses	517,825	-	-	-

Year ended 31 March 2024

	Transactions during the year		Balance Outstanding	
Parent	Purchases AUD	Sales AUD	Owed to the Company AUD	Owed by the Company AUD
Services	16,260,595	589,442	431,606	1,314,592
Other expenses	1,059,246	-	-	-
Transfer of expenses	7,802	-	-	-

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2024: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. No transactions were with key management in either period presented.

23 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 31 March 2025.

24 Key management personnel remuneration

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

	2025 AUD	2024 AUD
Short-term benefits	22,000	23,134
	22,000	**23,134**

25 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, other state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

26 Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year. These reclassifications had no impact on the profit or equity reported in the prior year.

27 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:
Principal place of business
Suite 3534, Tower 1 Barangaroo, Level 35
100 BARANGAROO AVENUE
NSW 2000
Registered office
Unit 901, Level 9, 77 Pacific Highway
North Sydney NSW 2060

The directors of the Company declare that:
The financial statements and notes for the year ended 31 March 2025 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 2025 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
Date: August 29, 2025

Rahul Girotra
Director
Date: August 29, 2025

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Coforge DPA Australia Pty Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, the statement of Profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and the directors' declaration.

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

a. Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Regulations 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 *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is the directors' report accompanying the financial report.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Other Matters

The financial report of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 was audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on that financial report on 02 May 2024.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and 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 relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Graham Leonard
Partner
Sydney
29 August 2025