

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Limited)

ABN: 63 071 222 074

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

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Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Directors' report

31 March 2023

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Information on directors

The following persons were the directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report (unless otherwise stated):

- Glenn Thomas Merchant
- Julian Martin

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

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:

- Services in the area of Custom Software Development and Maintenance, Legacy Maintenance and Modernization, Enterprise Integration, Geographical Information Systems and Business Process Outsourcing and is focused on Transport, Banking, Finance and Insurance and Retail & Manufacturing verticals.

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

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

Review of operations

The profit/(loss) of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$1,849,273 (2022: \$621,633)

Significant changes in state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

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.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Directors' report

31 March 2023

Future developments and results

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

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.

Shares under option

There were no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 31 March 2023 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnification and insurance of officers

The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for cost incurred, in their capacity as director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Companies Act 2001. The contract of the insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Indemnification and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the end of financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any other related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any other related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to 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 part of those proceedings.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Directors' report

31 March 2023

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors, pursuant to section 298(2) (a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

Glenn Thomas Merchant
Director

Julian Martin
Director

Dated:

Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporation Act 2001, as auditor for the audit of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2023, to the best of my knowledge and belief, 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 Pty Ltd

Registered Company Auditor Number : 339306

Siobhan Sada

Partner

Level 9, 77 Pacific Highway

NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Dated:

The financial statements cover Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office

MITCHELL & PARTNERS, Suite 3, Level 2, 66 Clarence Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Principal Place of Business

MITCHELL & PARTNERS, Suite 3, Level 2, 66 Clarence Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The immediate parent entity is Coforge Pte Limited (Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pte Limited) incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate parent entity in Coforge Limited (Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Limited) which is incorporated in India.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on . The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue	5	27,892,017	23,376,556
Finance income	6	171,427	137,967
Production, development and execution	7	(11,686,908)	(10,915,571)
Bad-Debts		(24,750)	-
Depreciation expenses		(1,365)	(1,231)
Employee benefit expenses		(8,117,560)	(6,734,650)
Finance expenses	6	(2,772)	(2,850)
Purchase of Stock in Trade		(121,155)	(328,512)
Other expenses		(6,727,855)	(6,013,714)
Profit (loss) before income taxes		1,381,079	(482,005)
Income tax benefit	8	468,194	1,103,638
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		1,849,273	621,633
Profit (loss) for the year		1,849,273	621,633
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,849,273	621,633

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,947,436	3,270,764
Trade and other receivables	10	4,820,243	5,044,765
Other assets	11	4,196,659	3,399,390
Total current assets		11,964,338	11,714,919
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	8,080	2,365
Deferred tax assets	13	3,577,162	2,786,189
Other assets	14	-	143,514
Total non-current assets		3,585,242	2,932,068
Total assets		15,549,580	14,646,987
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	4,356,333	5,948,022
Provisions	16	754,517	577,008
Other liabilities	17	569,665	569,665
Total current liabilities		5,680,515	7,094,695
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	18	719,995	252,495
Total liabilities		6,400,510	7,347,190
Net assets		9,149,070	7,299,797

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
Equity			
Share capital	19	16,301,002	16,301,002
Retained earnings		(7,151,932)	(9,001,205)
Total equity		9,149,070	7,299,797

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2023

2022	Share issue costs \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$	Total equity \$
Opening balance	16,301,002	(9,622,838)	6,678,164	6,678,164
Profit for the year	-	621,633	621,633	621,633
Closing balance	16,301,002	(9,001,205)	7,299,797	7,299,797

2023	Share issue costs \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$	Total equity \$
Opening balance	16,301,002	(9,001,205)	7,299,797	7,299,797
Profit for the year	-	1,849,273	1,849,273	1,849,273
Closing balance	16,301,002	(7,151,932)	9,149,070	9,149,070

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	29,103,524	21,475,140
Payments to suppliers and employees	(28,918,938)	(20,204,510)
Interest received	171,427	137,967
Finance costs	(2,772)	(2,850)
Income taxes paid	144,721	(833,667)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	497,962	572,080
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	(7,080)	(2,088)
Payments for Security Deposits	-	(66,164)
Loans to related parties - payments made	(814,210)	(829,184)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(821,290)	(897,436)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(323,328)	(325,356)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,270,764	3,596,120
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	2,947,436	3,270,764

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Significant 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.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The functional and presentation currency of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 30 June 2023.

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

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

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.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

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.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

3. Summary of significant 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.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

a. Revenue Recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Rendering of services

Rendering of services revenue from software, customisation, installation and maintenance fees

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contracts.

Sales discounts

Sales discounts to secure contracts are capitalised and amortised against revenue on a straight line basis over the period of the contract.

The carrying value of the capitalised sales discount is reviewed at the reporting date, with the carrying amount of the asset relating to the extent that there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that with reasonable certainty the company will receive future economic benefits.

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

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

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.

c. 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 no unconditional 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.

d. Cash and cash equivalents

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.

e. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

f. Associates

Associates are entities over which the company has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the associate is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the company's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Dividends received or receivable from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables, the company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The company discontinues the use of the equity method upon the loss of significant influence over the associate and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the associate's carrying amount, fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

g. 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 plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| - Computers and peripherals | 2-5 years |
| - Office Equipment | 5 years |

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

An item of plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

h. 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.

i. 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 high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

j. 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

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

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 inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

k. 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.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

I. 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.

m. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 31 March 2023. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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.

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.

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 expectations 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 a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

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.

Capitalised sales discount

The provision for impairment of the capitalised sales discount requires a degree of estimate and judgement.

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

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

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

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.

5. Revenue and other income

Revenue	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Sales from operations	27,892,017	23,376,556

6. Finance income and expenses

Finance income	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Interest income	171,427	137,967

Finance expenses	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Interest expense	2,772	2,850

7. Production, development and execution

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Professional service expenses for production	11,686,908	10,915,571

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

8. Income tax expense

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

Numerical reconciliation of income tax benefit and tax at the statutory rate	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Profit/(Loss) before income tax benefit	1,381,076	(482,005)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	414,323	(144,602)
Prior year tax losses not recognised now recouped	(882,517)	(959,036)
Income tax benefit	(468,194)	(1,103,638)

9. Cash and cash equivalents

a. Cash and cash equivalent details

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	2,947,436	3,270,764

10. Trade and other receivables

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	6,611,961	6,291,324
Trade receivables - Affiliates	86,755	607,164
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(1,878,473)	(1,853,723)
Total Trade and other receivables	4,820,243	5,044,765

11. Other assets

Description	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Accrued revenue	49,957	242,521
Prepayments	74,458	44,592
Security deposits	66,164	66,164
Advance - Salary	73,779	1,793
Loan to affiliates	3,743,394	2,929,184
Deferred contract cost	135,291	81,312
Interest accrued	53,619	33,824
	4,196,659	3,399,390

12. Property, plant and equipment

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

a. Property, plant and equipment details

Summary	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment - at cost	25,549	18,469
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(17,469)	(16,104)
Total Plant and equipment	8,080	2,365
	8,080	2,365
2022		Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	1,507	1,507
Additions	2,088	2,088
Depreciation	(1,230)	(1,230)
	2,365	2,365
Closing balance	2,365	2,365
As at 31 March 2022	2,365	2,365
2023	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	2,365	2,365
Addition	7,080	7,080
Depreciation	(1,365)	(1,365)
	8,080	8,080
Closing balance	8,080	8,080
As at 31 March 2023	8,080	8,080

13. Tax assets and liabilities

a. Tax assets and liabilities details

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Description	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Tax losses	598,266	1,322,268
Allowance for expected credit losses	563,542	556,117
Employee benefits	226,355	173,103
Others	2,188,999	734,701
Deferred Tax Asset	3,577,162	2,786,189

Movement	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Opening balance	2,786,186	638,928
Others	790,976	2,147,261
Closing Balance	3,577,162	2,786,189

14. Others

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Deferred contract cost		143,514

15. Trade and other payables

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade payables	1,744,660	2,366,671
Other trade and other payables		
Accrued expenses	1,892,161	2,813,309
Advances - Foreign Travel	(1,751)	3,984
BAS payables	395,518	443,421
FBT Payable	54,206	-
PAYG Withholding payable	173,769	251,067
Wage payable	96,965	63,568
Other payable	805	6,002
Total Other trade and other payables	2,611,673	3,581,351
	4,356,333	5,948,022

16. Employee benefits

a. Employee benefit details

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Employee benefits	754,517	577,008

17. Other liabilities

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Deferred revenue	569,665	569,665

18. Deferred liability

Deferred tax liability comprises of temporary differences attributable to

Amounts recognised in profit & loss	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Prepayments	22,337	13,378
Others	697,658	239,117
Deferred tax liability	719,995	252,495

Movements	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Opening balance	252,495	42,539
Others	467,500	209,956
Closing balance	719,995	252,495

19. Equity - issued capital

a. Share capital summary

	2023		2022	
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ordinary Shares - Fully Paid	16,301,002	16,301,002	16,301,002	16,301,002

b. Capital management

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company is subject to certain financing arrangements covenants and meeting these is given priority in all capital risk management decisions. There have been no events of default on the financing arrangements during the financial year.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged.

20. Equity - accumulated losses

Description	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(9,001,205)	(9,622,838)
Profit after income tax benefit for the year	1,849,273	621,633
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(7,151,932)	(9,001,205)

21. Equity - dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

22. Financial Instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company does not use derivative financial instruments and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by senior finance executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

risk exposure of the company and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance reports to the Board on an adhoc basis.

Price risk

The company is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk

The company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings. Borrowings obtained at variable rates expose the company to interest rate risk. The policy is to repay all borrowings to reduce any interest charges.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information and confirming references. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The company does not hold any collateral.

The company has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the company based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward- looking information that is available.

The company has a credit risk exposure with a major customer (Virgin Australia), which appointed an administrator in April 2020 and subsequently entered into a Deed of Company arrangement with creditors to not pay their liabilities in full. A provision for doubtful debts of \$1.85m has been made based on notification of this deed.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

Liquidity risk

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

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For the year ended 31 March 2023

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the company to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

23. Related parties

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

The immediate parent entity is Coforge Pte Limited (Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pte Limited) incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate parent entity is Coforge Limited (Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Limited) which is incorporated in India.

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.

Description	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Other income from related party	171,427	117,379
Production cost from related party	12,428,188	10,711,647
Other expenses paid to related party	121,155	

Description	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade receivable from associates	85,758	33,824
Trade payables to associates	1,111,281	910,422

Description	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Loan to associates	3,970,170	2,941,638

24. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 2023 (2022: NIL).

25. Events occurring after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

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.

26. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from/(used in) operating activities

Description	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Profit after income tax benefit for the year	1,849,270	621,633
Depreciation	1,365	1,230
Increase in trade and other receivables	224,525	(1,769,370)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(790,973)	(2,147,261)
Increase in accrued revenue	192,564	(242,521)
Decrease/ (increase) in prepayments	(29,866)	(27,692)
Decrease/ (increase) in other operating assets	(2,243)	(945,328)
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other payables	(1,591,689)	4,761,286
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	467,500	209,956
Increase in employee benefits	177,509	110,147
Net Cash from/(used in) operating activities	497,962	572,080

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Directors' declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

The financial statements and notes for the year ended 31 March 2023 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 2023 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 Thomas Merchant
Director

Julian Martin
Director

Dated:

Independent audit report to the members of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, 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 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting 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 Entity 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 [Enter compliance requirements]. 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 Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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.

Audit firm

Siobhan Sada

Partner

Dated: 23 Jun 2023