

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Financial Statement (Unaudited)
For the three month period ended 31 March 2021

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the three months period ended 31 March 2021

	1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021
	\$
Revenue from contract with customers	136,687
Cost of sales	(173,167)
Gross loss	(36,480)
Administrative expenses	(23,597)
Operating loss	(60,077)
Finance costs	(70)
Loss before income tax	(60,147)
Income tax expenses	-
Loss after income tax	(60,147)
Other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(60,147)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2021

	31 March 2021
	\$
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	99,194
Trade and other receivables	46,182
Total current assets	145,376
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	2,293
Deferred tax assets	4,008
Total non-current assets	6,301
TOTAL ASSETS	151,677
 LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Short term borrowings from related entity	54,049
Trade and other payables	37,658
Accrued employee costs	56,791
Total current liabilities	164,358
Non-current liabilities	
Accrued employee costs	3,041
Total non-current liabilities	3,041
TOTAL LIABILITIES	167,399
 NET ASSETS	 (15,722)
 EQUITY	
Contributed equity	100
Accumulated losses	(15,822)
Total equity	(15,722)

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Sridharan S

Sundaram Sridharan
 Director
 Date: 3rd August 2021

Prateek Aggarwal

Prateek Aggarwal
 Director
 Date: 3rd August 2021

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Statement of changes in equity
As at 31 March 2021

	Contributed equity	Retained earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At 1st January 2021	100	44,325	44,425
Loss for the three month period	-	(60,147)	(60,147)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(60,147)	(60,147)
At 31 March 2021	100	(15,822)	(15,722)

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the three months period ended 31 March 2021

	31 March 2021
	\$
Cash flow from operating activities	
Loss before tax for the period	(60,147)
Depreciation & amortization	142
Other interest cost	70
Change in operating assets and liabilities	
Increase in trade & other receivables	(2,458)
Increase in accrued employee costs	563
Increase in trade & other payables	2,529
Cash outflow from operating activities	(59,301)
Tax paid	-
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(59,301)
Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase for property, plant and equipment	(2,435)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(2,435)
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from issuing share capital	100
Proceeds from short term borrowings	54,050
Interest paid	(70)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	54,080
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(7,656)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period	106,850
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	99,194

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 Corporate information

DWS (New Zealand) Limited (“the Company”) was incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. Its registered office is Floor 18, 188 Quay Street, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand.

The Company is a part of leading Australian IT, business and management consulting group and the suite of solutions provided by Company covers, but not limited to, Digital Transformation, IT, Business and Management Consulting services, Data and Business Analytics, and Robotic Process Automation services. The financial report is presented in the New Zealand Dollars.

The Company is 100% subsidiary of DWS Limited and ultimately controlled by HCL Technologies Limited, which is incorporated in India.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and the requirements of the Companies Act 1993 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting including the historical cost convention and the going concern assumption.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(c) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank.

(e) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the control of goods or services is transferred to the customers, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to be that which the Company will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

(h) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortized cost and due to their short-term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(i) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized on the balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Recognition is based on the trade date.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

(j) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognized in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for non-accumulated sick leave are recognized when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(k) Contributed equity

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. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a business are not included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgments and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

4 Subsequent events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the Balance Sheet date but before the financial statements are issued. The Company recognizes in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the Balance Sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the financial statements. The Company's financial statements do not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the Balance Sheet but arose after the Balance Sheet date and before financial statements are available to be issued.

Management evaluates events occurring subsequent to March 31, 2021 in determining the accounting for and disclosure of transactions and events that affect the financial statements. Subsequent events have been evaluated through August 3, 2021, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.