DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Financial Statement (Unaudited)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	31 March 2022	1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021
	$	$
Revenue from contract with customers	1,410,498	136,687
Cost of sales	(1,389,453)	(173,167)
Gross profit/(loss)	**21,045**	**(36,480)**
Administrative expenses	(91,381)	(23,597)
Operating loss	**(70,336)**	**(60,077)**
Finance costs	(2,871)	(70)
Loss before income tax	**(73,207)**	**(60,147)**
Income tax credit	16,811	-
Loss after income tax	**(56,396)**	**(60,147)**
Other comprehensive income for the year/period (net of tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period	**(56,396)**	**(60,147)**

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	195,191	99,194
Trade and other receivables	98,234	46,182
Contract assets	13,696	-
Advance tax	39,964	-
Total current assets	347,085	145,376
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	4,941	2,293
Deferred tax assets	12,222	4,008
Total non-current assets	17,163	6,301
TOTAL ASSETS	**364,248**	**151,677**
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Short term borrowings from related entity	160,649	54,049
Trade and other payables	107,399	37,658
Contract liabilities	82,542	-
Accrued employee costs	79,279	56,791
Income tax payable	-	15,860
Total current liabilities	429,869	164,358
Non-current liabilities		
Accrued employee costs	6,497	3,041
Total non-current liabilities	6,497	3,041
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**436,366**	**167,399**
NET LIABILITIES	**(72,118)**	**(15,722)**
EQUITY		
Contributed equity	100	100
Accumulated losses	(72,218)	(15,822)
TOTAL EQUITY	**(72,118)**	**(15,722)**

Prateek Aggarwal

Sundaram Sridharan
Director
Date:10 June 2022

Prateek Aggarwal
Director
Date: 10 June 2022

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Statement of changes in equity
As at 31 March 2022

	Contributed equity	Retained earnings	Total
	$	$	$
At 1st April 2021	100	(15,822)	(15,722)
Loss for the year	-	(56,396)	(56,396)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(56,396)	(56,396)
At 31 March 2022	**100**	**(72,218)**	**(72,118)**

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

DWS (New Zealand) Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax for the year/period	(73,207)	(60,147)
Depreciation & amortization	1,795	142
Other interest cost	-	70
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade & other receivables	(52,052)	(2,458)
Increase in contract assets	(13,696)	-
Increase in contract liabilities	82,542	-
Increase in accrued employee costs	25,944	563
Increase in trade & other payables	69,741	2,529
Cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**41,067**	**(59,301)**
Tax paid	(47,227)	-
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(6,160)**	**(59,301)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,443)	(2,435)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(4,443)**	**(2,435)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuing of share capital	-	100
Proceeds from short term borrowings	106,600	54,050
Interest paid	-	(70)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	**106,600**	**54,080**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**95,997**	**(7,656)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year/period	99,194	106,850
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**195,191**	**99,194**

1 Corporate information

DWS (New Zealand) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. Its registered office is Buddle Findlay, Level 18, Hsbc Tower, 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 Pty Limited (Wholly owned subsidiary of HCL Australia Services Pty 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) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(d) 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 non-interest bearing and are generally due for settlement in range from 30 to 120 days.

(e) 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.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Company and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Company a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in AASB 15. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised on the transfer of the control, which generally, coincides with the time of delivery of goods.

Contract balances

- Contract assets

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets are recognized where there is excess of revenue over the billings. Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivable in our consolidated balance sheet. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed price contracts using the cost to cost method of revenue recognition. Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due).

- Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

(g) 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. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally paid for settlement in range from 30 to 120 days.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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 recent outbreak of COVID19 (Coronavirus) continues to impact the global economy and markets. At this time, the impact of the outbreak on our business has been limited as delivery of our services is uninterrupted, and we have currently not witnessed significant changes in demand, whereas our service delivery is intact and our liquidity remains healthy. However, going forward the COVID19 outbreak may negatively impact amongst others our, workforce, operations, and market demand and liquidity. We will take all necessary actions to keep our operations running and, most importantly, protect our employees, suppliers, customers and all other stakeholders.

Management evaluates events occurring subsequent to March 31, 2022 in determining the accounting for and disclosure of transactions and events that affect the financial statements. Subsequent events have been evaluated through 10 June 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.