Symplicit Pty Limited
Financial Statement (Unaudited)
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Symplicit Pty 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	8,414,447	1,567,083
Cost of sales	(6,672,895)	(1,024,711)
Gross profit	**1,741,552**	**542,372**
Other operating income	514	701
Selling and distribution expenses	(724,367)	(93,784)
Administrative expenses	(1,366,350)	(326,432)
Operating (loss)/profit	**(348,651)**	**122,857**
Finance costs	(36,337)	(1,306)
(Loss)/profit before income tax	**(384,988)**	**121,551**
Income tax credit/(expenses)	9,140	(45,643)
(Loss)/profit after income tax	**(375,848)**	**75,908**
Other comprehensive income for the year/period (net of tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year/period	**(375,848)**	**75,908**

Symplicit Pty Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	452,128	198,228
Trade and other receivables	1,291,627	879,462
Contract assets	328,513	104,396
Short term loans to related entity	3,545,527	3,275,527
Total current assets	5,617,795	4,457,613
Non-current assets		
Right-of-use assets	740,530	1,333,353
Property, plant and equipment	22,575	30,615
Net deferred tax assets	534,808	571,313
Total non-current assets	1,297,913	1,935,281
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,915,708**	**6,392,894**
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Short term borrowings from related entity	1,261,440	240,994
Trade and other payables	616,147	408,001
Contract liabilities	269,989	90,449
Accrued employee costs	263,796	221,186
Lease liabilities	705,493	200,238
Income tax payable	26,163	68,740
Total current liabilities	3,143,028	1,229,608
Non-current liabilities		
Accrued employee costs	130,929	94,487
Lease liabilities	348,893	1,400,093
Total non-current liabilities	479,822	1,494,580
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**3,622,850**	**2,724,188**
NET ASSETS	**3,292,858**	**3,668,706**
EQUITY		
Contributed equity	2	2
Retained earnings	3,292,856	3,668,704
TOTAL EQUITY	**3,292,858**	**3,668,706**

Prateek Aggarwal

Sundaram Sridharan
Director
Date: 10 June 2022

Prateek Aggarwal
Director
Date: 10 June 2022

Symplicit Pty Limited
Statement of changes in equity
As at 31 March 2022

	Contributed equity	Retained earnings	Total
	$	$	$
At 1st April 2021	2	3,668,704	3,668,706
Loss for the year	-	(375,848)	(375,848)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(375,848)	(375,848)
At 31 March 2022	**2**	**3,292,856**	**3,292,858**

	Contributed equity	Retained earnings	Total
	$	$	$
At 1st January 2021	2	3,592,796	3,592,798
Profit for the period	-	75,908	75,908
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	75,908	75,908
At 31 March 2021	**2**	**3,668,704**	**3,668,706**

Symplicit Pty Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit before tax for the year/period	(384,988)	121,551
Depreciation & amortization	8,011	1,233
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	632,789	15,435
Assets written off	543	-
Profit on sale of assets	(514)	-
Interest on lease liabilities	35,197	-
Other interest cost	-	1,306
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in trade & other receivables	(412,165)	(106,738)
Increase in contract assets	(224,117)	(73,211)
Increase in contract liabilities	179,540	18,749
Increase in accrued employee costs	79,052	8,286
Increase in trade & other payables	208,146	121,599
Cash flow from operating activities	**121,494**	**108,211**
Tax refund	3,068	75,320
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**124,562**	**183,531**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Loan to related entity	(270,000)	(10,000)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(270,000)**	**(10,000)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short term borrowings from related entity	1,020,446	10,491
Payment of lease liabilities including interest	(621,108)	(31,913)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	**399,338**	**(21,422)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**253,900**	**152,109**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year/period	198,228	46,119
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**452,128**	**198,228**

1 Corporate information

Symplicit Pty Limited ("the Company") was incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office is Level 4, 500 Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia.

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 Australian 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 the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

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.

The Company is a part of Tax consolidated group headed by HCL Australia Services Pty Limited and hence income tax expenses is accounted in head company.

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

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.

<u>Contract balances</u>

- 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.

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

(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.

(m) Leases

A lease is a contract that contains right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company is lessee in case of office space, accommodation for its employees & IT equipment. Right-of-use asset represents the Company’s right to control the underlying assets under lease and the lease liability is the obligation to make the lease payments related to the underlying asset under lease. The lease liability is measured at the lease commencement date and determined using the present value of the minimum lease payments not yet paid and the Company’s incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the rate at which the Company would borrow, in the country where the lease was executed.

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.