HCL Australia Services Pty Limited

ABN 72 081 196 983

Tier 2 General Purpose Annual Financial Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

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Tier 2 General Purpose Annual Financial Report 31 March 2022

Contents

Directors' report

The directors submit their report together with the consolidated financial statements of the Group comprising HCL Australia Services Pty Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors

The following persons are directors of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Mr. Prateek Aggarwal
Mr. Sundaram Sridharan
Mr. Subramanian Gopalakrishnan (resignation date - 31 January 2022)
Mr. Glenn Merchant

Principal activities
The principal activity of the Group during the course of the financial year was to provide IT and IT enabled services to clients.
There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Group during the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Dividends
No dividend was paid during the financial year 31 March 2022 (2021: Nil)

Review of operations
The consolidated profit after tax for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 is $23,268,708 (2021 : $12,686,880). The Group generated total revenue from services of $606,599,737 (2021 : $456,688,823) in the current financial year. Trading conditions remained consistent with those experienced in the prior year.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

a) On 25 January 2022, the liquidation of its 100% subsidiary, Axon Solutions Pty Limited was completed and distributable amount was transferred to it shareholders.
b) Otherwise as stated in point (a) above, in the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the year under review, not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:
a) The Group's operations in future financial year, or
b) The results of those operations in future financial year, or
c) The Group's state of affairs in future financial year.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Group will continue to pursue its policy of increasing profitability and market share during the next financial year.
Further information on likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of operations have not been included in this annual report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

The Group has not, since the end of the previous financial year, in respect of any person who is or has been an officer of the Group:

i) Indemnified or made a relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability incurred as an officer, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings; or

ii) Paid or agreed to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred as an officer for the costs or expenses to defend legal proceedings.

iii) The Group has not indemnified its auditors.

Environmental regulation

The Group's operations are not subject to significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation.

Proceedings on behalf of the Group

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Group, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Group is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Group for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Group with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

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 on page 3.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Sundaram Sridharan
Director
Date: August 4, 2022
Location: Singapore

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

Aseem Sharma

Partner

Sydney

4 August 2022

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
		$	$
Revenue from contract with customers	5	606,599,737	456,688,823
Cost of sales		(486,047,215)	(380,970,657)
Gross profit		**120,552,522**	**75,718,166**
Other operating (expenses)/income	6	(43,627)	1,238,077
Selling and distribution expenses		(39,390,521)	(33,672,860)
Administrative expenses		(46,715,030)	(23,793,789)
Operating profit		**34,403,344**	**19,489,594**
Finance income		129,743	82,747
Finance costs	7	(1,146,292)	(350,243)
Profit before income tax		**33,386,795**	**19,222,098**
Income tax expenses	8	(10,118,087)	(6,535,218)
Profit after income tax		**23,268,708**	**12,686,880**
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**23,268,708**	**12,686,880**

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

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	29,582,803	38,142,870
Trade and other receivables	10	103,340,316	112,692,510
Contract assets		12,329,864	11,380,094
Inventories	14	355,848	386,059
Deferred cost		8,149,565	6,144,225
Total current assets		153,758,396	168,745,758
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	26	5,412,305	6,862,519
Property, plant and equipment	11	6,616,327	8,395,308
Goodwill	12	166,917,148	166,953,433
Other intangible assets	12	33,889,852	43,597,372
Deferred cost		596,334	1,047,578
Net deferred tax assets	13	6,697,889	4,186,654
Other receivables	15	2,936,106	4,076,582
Total non-current assets		223,065,961	235,119,446
TOTAL ASSETS		**376,824,357**	**403,865,204**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft	18	-	2,998,391
Borrowings	16	-	11,000,000
Borrowings from related party	17	61,835,302	81,378,000
Trade and other payables	19	91,448,693	105,050,613
Contract liabilities	21	10,143,013	8,811,891
Accrued employee costs	20	24,484,180	22,604,049
Lease liabilities		3,074,644	1,216,739
Income tax payable		2,782,565	3,982,367
Total current liabilities		193,768,397	237,042,050
Non-current liabilities			
Accrued employee costs	20	17,890,257	22,510,171
Lease liabilities		4,050,262	6,413,402
Contract liabilities	21	393,059	445,907
Total non-current liabilities		22,333,578	29,369,480
TOTAL LIABILITIES		216,101,975	266,411,530
NET ASSETS		**160,722,382**	**137,453,674**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	22	81,900,630	81,900,630
Reserves	23	1,389,581	1,389,581
Retained profits	23	77,432,171	54,163,463
TOTAL EQUITY		**160,722,382**	**137,453,674**

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

	Contributed equity	**Other equity contribution**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
At 1st April 2021	81,900,630	1,389,581	54,163,463	137,453,674
Profit for the year	-	-	23,268,708	23,268,708
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	23,268,708	23,268,708
At 31 March 2022	81,900,630	1,389,581	77,432,171	160,722,382

	Contributed equity	**Other equity contribution**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
At 1st April 2020	500,000	1,389,581	41,476,583	43,366,164
Issue of capital	81,400,630	-	-	81,400,630
Profit for the year	-	-	12,686,880	12,686,880
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	12,686,880	12,686,880
At 31 March 2021	81,900,630	1,389,581	54,163,463	137,453,674

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

	Notes	31 March 2022 $	31 March 2021 $
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		33,386,795	19,222,098
Depreciation & amortization	11,12	12,992,905	6,350,079
Depreciation on right-of-use	7	2,728,551	1,099,995
Assets written off	11	175,278	-
Profit on sale of assets	11	(521)	-
Interest on lease liability	7	186,521	91,534
Interest on borrowings from bank	7	145,622	184,396
Other interest cost	7	814,149	74,313
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease in trade & other receivables		10,492,671	7,254,263
Increase in contract assets		(949,770)	(8,490,086)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		30,211	(17,997)
Increase in deferred cost		(1,554,096)	(3,013,116)
Increase in contract liabilities		1,278,274	2,502,087
(Decrease)/increase in accrued employee costs		(2,739,783)	14,479,986
(Decrease)/increase in trade & other payables		(12,616,506)	31,284,298
Cash flow from operating activities		**44,370,301**	**71,021,850**
Tax paid		(13,792,840)	(6,275,942)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**30,577,461**	**64,745,908**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase for property, plant and equipment	11	(1,682,311)	(2,775,787)
Purchase consideration for DWS acquisition (net of cash acquired)	3, 12	-	(149,140,188)
Capital work in progress	11	1,150	27,868
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,681,161)**	**(151,888,107)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuing share capital	22	-	81,400,630
Repayment of borrowings	16	(11,000,000)	(28,000,000)
(Repayment)/proceeds from short term borrowings	17	(19,542,698)	81,378,000
Interest paid		(959,771)	(258,709)
Payment of lease liabilities including interest	26	(2,955,507)	(1,531,651)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		**(34,457,976)**	**132,988,270**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(5,561,676)	45,846,071
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		35,144,479	(10,701,592)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2(g), 9 ,18	**29,582,803**	**35,144,479**

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

Contents of the notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 Corporate information

This financial report covers HCL Australia Services Pty Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred as Group). The financial report is presented in the Australian Dollars.

HCL Australia Services Pty Limited is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its principal place of business is Level 8, 1 Pacific Highway, North Sydney NSW 2060 and registered office is Level 7, 10 Barrack Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

The financial report of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was authorized for issued by the directors on August 4, 2022.

The Group is ultimately controlled by HCL Technologies Limited, which is incorporated in India.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a Tier 2 general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Group is a for-profit, private sector entity which is not publicly accountable. These consolidated financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting including the historical cost convention and the going concern assumption. Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year.

(b) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business for a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements are approved. Whilst the Group has continued to record profits from operations of $23,268,708 (2021: $12,686,880), as at 31 March 2022 it had a working capital deficiency of $40,010,001 (31 March 2021: working capital deficiency of $68,296,292) as a result of loan payable amounting to $61,835,302 with a related party, HCL Technologies UK Limited as disclosed in Note 17.

HCL Technologies Limited, the ultimate parent entity, has confirmed its agreement in writing to support the Group financially and operationally for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements to enable the Group to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

After considering the above and the expectation that the Group will continue to trade profitability and generate adequate cash from operations, the directors consider that the Group will continue to fulfil all obligations as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future, being at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements, and accordingly consider that the Group's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis.

(c) Basis for Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Basis for Consolidation (continued)

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

(d) 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group 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.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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.

Multiple performance obligations

When a sales arrangement contains multiple obligations, such as services, hardware and Licensed IPs (software) or combinations of each of them, revenue for each element is based on a five-step approach. To the extent a contract includes multiple promised deliverables, judgment is applied to determine whether promised deliverables are capable of being distinct and are distinct in the context of the contract. If these criteria are not met, the promised deliverables are accounted for as a combined performance obligation. For arrangements with multiple distinct performance obligations or series of distinct performance obligations, consideration is allocated among the performance obligations based on their relative standalone selling price. Standalone selling price is the price at which the Group would sell a promised good or service separately to the customer. When not directly observable, we estimate standalone selling price by using the expected cost plus a margin approach. We establish a standalone selling price range for our deliverables, which is reassessed on a periodic basis or when facts and circumstances change. If the arrangement contains obligations related to License of Intellectual property (Software) or Lease deliverable, the arrangement consideration allocated to the Software deliverables, lease deliverable as a group is then allocated to each software obligation and lease deliverable.

Revenue recognition for delivered elements is limited to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges.

Revenue from certain activities in transition services in outsourcing arrangements are not capable of being distinct or represent separate performance obligation. Revenues relating to such transition activities are classified as Contract liabilities and subsequently recognized over the period of the arrangement. Direct and incremental costs in relation to such transition activities which are expected to be recoverable under the contract and generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying the performance obligation in the future are considered as contract fulfillment costs classified as Deferred contract costs and recognized over the period of arrangement. Certain upfront non-recurring incremental contract acquisition costs and other upfront fees paid to customers are deferred and classified as Deferred contract costs and amortized to revenue or cost, usually on a straight-line basis, over the term of the contract unless revenues are earned and obligations are fulfilled in a different pattern. The undiscounted future cash flows from the arrangement are periodically estimated and compared with the unamortized costs. If the unamortized costs exceed the undiscounted cash flows, a loss is recognized.

In instances when revenue is derived from sales of third-party vendor services, material or licenses, revenue is recorded on a gross basis when the Group is a principal to the transaction and net of costs when the Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor. Several factors are considered to determine whether the Group is a principal or an agent, most notably being, whether the Group controls the goods or service before it is transferred to customer, latitude in deciding the price being charged to customer. Revenue is recognized net of discounts and allowances, value-added and service taxes, and includes

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Revenue recognition (continued)

Multiple performance obligations (continued)

reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, with the corresponding out-of-pocket expenses included in cost of revenues.

Volume discounts, or any other form of variable consideration is estimated using either the sum of probability weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts (expected value), or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (most likely amount), depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration realizable. Transaction price includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Our estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price may involve judgment and are based largely on an assessment of our anticipated performance and all information that is reasonably available to us.

(e) Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is also the group's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

(i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

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).

(ii) Group Companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

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.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Income tax

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- When the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of 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 profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- When the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

HCL Australia Services Pty Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entity - Axon Solutions Pty Ltd. implemented the tax consolidation legislation as of 1 November 2011. The head entity, HCL Australia Services Pty Limited and the controlled entity in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The Group has applied the Group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes and deferred taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

Until FY18-19, HCL Australia Services Pty Limited used to recognize current tax liabilities or assets not only on its own tax accounts but also on its controlled entity - Axon Solutions Pty Ltd.'s unused tax losses and unused tax credits. During the current year, Axon Australia was liquidated on 25th January 2022 and thus it is no longer part of tax consolidated group. Further, DWS group being wholly owned subsidiary of the Company forms part of tax consolidated group with effect from 5th January 2021.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entity in the Group.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognized as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity 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.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the Group has included bank overdrafts within cash and cash equivalents as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

(h) 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.

Finance lease receivables are recognized at an amount equal to net investment in the lease, which comprises the present value of the minimum lease payments receivable, plus the present value of an unguaranteed residual value expected to accrue at the end of the lease. Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the amount due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(i) 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.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Category of asset	Useful life (Years)
Computer equipment	2 to 5
Furniture fitting and equipment	5 to 40

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

(j) 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 Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid and arise when the Group 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.

(k) Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with infinite lives are tested annually for impairment or assessed whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

The following are the finite lives of the intangible assets in the group:

	Life (Years)	Basis of amortization
Assembled workforce	5	On straight line basis
Customer relationships	7.5 – 10	In proportion of estimated revenue
Intellectual property rights (Brand)	5	On straight line basis

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(l) Employee benefits

i) Wages and salaries

Short -term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided.

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.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognized in the provision for employee benefits and measured as 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 the 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 national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Retirement benefit obligations

Contributions to the defined contribution fund are recognized as an expense as they become payable.

The amount charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in respect of superannuation represents the contributions made by the Group to the superannuation fund.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Employee benefits (continued)

(iv) Share-based payments

Share-based payment expenses related to stock awards granted by the ultimate parent company, HCL Technologies Limited, to the employees of the Company (stock options), is measured based on the fair value of the awards granted and recognised over the requisite service period.

The fair value of each option is estimated is based on the fair value of the underlying stock as of the grant date. The Company is required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and only recognise an expense for those shares expected to vest. To the extent the actual forfeiture rate is different from the estimate, the share-based payment is adjusted prospectively. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the profit or loss, with corresponding entry in accruals.

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognized as part of the cost of 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 taxation authority is included with other receivables or 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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested annually, for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU, pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU.

An impairment loss on goodwill recognized in the statement of profit and loss is not reversed in the subsequent period.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

(o) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Contributed equity (continued)

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.

(p) Leases

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

Group as a lessee

The Group is a lessee in the case of office space, accommodation for its employees & IT equipment. These leases are evaluated to determine whether it contains a lease based on principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors as defined in AASB 16.

Effective 1 April 2019, all leases with a term of more than 12 months and are not low value leases are recognized as right-of-use assets along with associated lease liabilities, in the consolidated balance sheet.

Right-of-use asset represents the Group'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. Right-of-use assets are measured initially based on the lease liability adjusted for any initial direct costs, prepaid rent, and lease incentives. Right-of-use assets are depreciated based on the straight line method over the lease term or useful life of the right-of-use asset, whichever is less. Subsequently, right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability.

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 Group's incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the rate at which the Group would borrow, in the country where the lease was executed. The Group has used a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics. The minimum lease payments comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or modification, if any.

The Group has elected to not recognize leases with a lease term of 12 months or less in the consolidated balance sheet, including those acquired in a business combination, and lease costs for those short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. For all asset classes, the Group has elected the lessee practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components and account for the combined unit as a single lease component in case there is no separate payment defined under the contract.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are earned or contingency is resolved.

Leases in which the Group transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance leases are recognized as a receivable at an amount equal to the present value of the lease receivable. After initial recognition, the Group apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance leases. Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Leases (continued)

Group as a lessor (continued)

When arrangements include multiple performance obligations, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract between the lease components and the non-lease components on a relative standalone selling price basis.

(q) Standards not yet effective

A number of new Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have been recently issued or amended but are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 31 March 2022. The Group has made preliminary assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Standards on issue but not yet effective that are most relevant to the Group are:

- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- AASB 2020-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date
- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments
- AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities
- AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates
- AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards
- AASB 2021-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

(r) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The Group does not currently hold qualifying assets but, if it did, the borrowing costs directly associated with this asset would be capitalized (Including any other associated costs directly attributable to the borrowing cost and temporary investment income earned on the borrowings).

(s) Current versus non-current classification

The group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sole or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, Or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Current versus non-current classification (continued)

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, Or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(t) Financial Instruments

Recognition

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

Measurement
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.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category includes cash and bank balances, loans, unbilled revenue, trade and other receivables.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

A financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial instruments included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. On derecognition of the asset, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are after initial recognition measured at amortized cost. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in bank and cash on short notice and money in transit.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are after initial recognition measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the trade and other receivables are derecognized or impaired.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are classified as financial liabilities originated by the group and are carried after initial recognition at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the trade and other payables are derecognized or impaired.

Derecognition

i) Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either;

(a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

i) Assets carried at amortized cost

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all trade receivables and unbilled receivables (including contract assets) not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

i) Assets carried at amortized cost (continued)

The group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

ii) Assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

(u) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 Group 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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(v) Cash Dividend

The Group recognizes a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws of Australia, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the directors. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

(w) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(w) Fair Value Measurement (continued)

measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(x) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

i) Raw materials: purchase cost on a first-in/first-out basis.

ii) Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect the financial results or the financial position reported in future periods. Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences as management considers that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilize those temporary differences. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits over the next two years together with future tax planning strategies.

Goodwill

In accordance with the accounting policy in relation to intangible assets, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite life are subject to an annual impairment review. In making this impairment assessment, the Group evaluates the value-in-use using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. These calculations require the use of assumptions and estimations are required.

Revenue Recognition

The Group determines the amount of revenue to be recognized on certain projects progress based on the estimated amount of work completed in relation to the projects. This estimation is based on management's assessment of costs incurred as well as an estimation of the percentage of the project completed.

5 Revenue from contract with customers

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Revenue from contract with customers	606,599,737	456,688,823
	606,599,737	**456,688,823**

a) Disaggregate revenue information

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Contract type		
Fixed price	282,638,471	98,056,482
Time and material	314,470,387	352,174,360
Sale of goods	9,490,879	6,457,981
Total revenue from contract with customers	606,599,737	456,688,823

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	9,490,879	6,457,981
Services transferred over time	597,108,858	450,230,842
Total revenue from contract with customers	606,599,737	456,688,823

The disaggregated revenue from customers by geographic area based on location of customer is as follows:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Australia	579,220,930	430,910,558
USA	1,690,951	4,492,380
Rest of world	25,687,856	21,285,885
	606,599,737	456,688,823

b) Contract balances

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Trade and unbilled receivables including receivables from related parties (Note 10)	98,342,214	104,057,044
Contract assets	12,329,864	11,380,094
Contract liabilities (Note 21)	(10,536,072)	(9,257,798)
	100,136,006	106,179,340

6 Other (expenses)/income

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(280,499)	1,226,477
Gain on disposal of asset	521	701
Commision income on guarantee given	24,169	10,899
Miscellaneous Income	212,182	-
	(43,627)	**1,238,077**

7 Expenses

	31 March 2022 $	31 March 2021 $
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Furniture, fittings and equipment	394,947	130,409
Computers	2,890,438	2,521,968
Intangible assets	9,707,520	3,697,702
Right to use	2,728,551	1,099,995
Total depreciation	15,721,456	7,450,074
Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings from bank	145,622	184,396
Interest on lease liability	186,521	91,534
Other interest cost	814,149	74,313
Total finance cost	1,146,292	350,243
Rental expense relating to operating leases		
Minimum lease payments	190,666	397,262
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(280,499)	1,226,477
Defined contribution superannuation expense	19,574,780	9,950,192
Employee benefits expense	286,852,070	199,670,521
Gain on disposal of asset	521	701

8 Income tax expense

	31 March 2022 $	31 March 2021 $
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax	14,228,897	10,306,860
Deferred tax	(4,104,239)	(3,261,384)
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	(386,830)	269,648
Adjustments for deferred tax of prior periods	1,592,932	(789,494)
Others	(1,212,673)	9,588
Income tax expense	**10,118,087**	**6,535,218**
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	33,386,795	19,222,098
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2021 - 30%)	10,016,039	5,766,629
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Sundry items	(1,218,681)	17,482
Effect of timing differences	-	981,551
Permanent Difference	114,727	45,615
Non Deductible Items	-	243,786
	8,912,085	7,055,064
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	1,206,102	(519,846)
Income tax expense	10,118,087	6,535,218

9 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2022 $	31 March 2021 $
Cash at bank and on hand	29,582,803	38,142,870
	29,582,803	**38,142,870**

Cash at bank and on hand are bearing floating interest rates at an average of nil%.

10 Current assets - Trade and other receivables

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Trade receivables		
Unsecured	52,677,613	64,937,026
Provision for expected credit losses	(738,159)	(1,712,336)
	51,939,454	63,224,690
Receivables from related parties	8,049,975	15,303,415
Prepayments and other assets	3,427,722	3,329,901
Employee advances	73,327	10,390
Unbilled receivables	38,352,785	25,528,939
Other Receivables	1,497,053	5,295,175
	103,340,316	**112,692,510**

Effective interest rates and credit risk

The group is not exposed to interest rate risk on these receivable balances as they are non-interest bearing. There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to current receivables as the group has a large number of customers.

The Company's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for new customers, where payment in advance is normally required. The credit period is generally one month, extending up to three months. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Company seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has a credit control department to minimise the credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Company's trade receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing. They are stated net of loss allowance.

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances.
Movements in the loss allowance for trade receivables are as follows:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
At the beginning of the year	1,712,336	851,105
Impairment losses, net	(974,177)	861,231
At the end of the year	738,159	1,712,336

Impairment of trade receivables under AASB 9 Financial Instruments

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by AASB 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The loss allowance as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 are determined as follows:

As at 31 March 2022	**Current**	**Upto 6 months past due**	**More than 6 months past due**	**Total**
Expected loss rate (%)	0.17	1.60	22.64	1.40
Gross carrying amount ($)	39,040,011	11,477,639	2,159,963	52,677,613
Expected credit losses ($)	65,048	184,197	488,914	738,159

As at 31 March 2021	**Current**	**Upto 6 months past due**	**More than 6 months past due**	**Total**
Expected loss rate (%)	0.10	4.39	35.27	2.64
Gross carrying amount ($)	48,329,570	13,585,837	3,021,619	64,937,026
Expected credit losses ($)	49,869	596,686	1,065,781	1,712,336

11 Non-current assets-Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fittings and equipment $	Computer equipment $	Total $
At 31st March 2022			
Opening net book amount	3,587,000	4,808,308	8,395,308
Additions	292,275	1,390,036	1,682,311
Fixed asset written off	(198,031)	(2,048,267)	(2,246,298)
Movement in capital work in progress	-	(1,150)	(1,150)
Depreciation on Assets Written off	191,408	1,880,133	2,071,541
Depreciation	(394,947)	(2,890,438)	(3,285,385)
Net book amount	**3,477,705**	**3,138,622**	**6,616,327**
At 31st March 2022			
Cost	4,995,937	14,065,555	19,061,492
Accumulated depreciation	(1,518,232)	(10,926,933)	(12,445,165)
Net book amount	**3,477,705**	**3,138,622**	**6,616,327**
At 31st March 2021			
Opening net book amount	1,049,911	5,020,720	6,070,631
Additions	464,368	2,311,419	2,775,787
Additions through business combination (Note 3)	2,225,258	3,877	2,229,135
Fixed asset written off	-	(50,430)	(50,430)
Movement in capital work in progress	(22,128)	(5,740)	(27,868)
Depreciation on Assets Written off	-	50,430	50,430
Depreciation	(130,409)	(2,521,968)	(2,652,377)
Net book amount	**3,587,000**	**4,808,308**	**8,395,308**
At 31st March 2021			
Cost	4,901,693	14,724,936	19,626,629
Accumulated depreciation	(1,314,693)	(9,916,628)	(11,231,321)
Net book amount	**3,587,000**	**4,808,308**	**8,395,308**

12 Intangible assets

	Goodwill $	Intellectual property rights $	Customer contracts	Customer Relationships $	Assembled workforce $	Total $
At 31st March 2022						
Opening net book amount	166,953,433	13,300,000	2,347,826	27,917,829	31,717	210,550,805
Reduction through business combination	(36,285)	-	-	-	-	(36,285)
Depreciation	-	(2,799,996)	(2,347,826)	(4,527,981)	(31,717)	(9,707,520)
Net book amount	**166,917,148**	**10,500,004**	**-**	**23,389,848**	**-**	**200,807,000**
At 31st March 2022						
Cost	166,917,148	14,000,000	4,500,000	28,826,051	380,741	214,623,940
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,499,996)	(4,500,000)	(5,436,203)	(380,741)	(13,816,940)
Net book amount	**166,917,148**	**10,500,004**	**-**	**23,389,848**	**-**	**200,807,000**
At 31st March 2021						
Opening net book amount	3,621,361	-	-	1,687,205	107,869	5,416,435
Additions through business combination	163,332,072	14,000,000	4,500,000	27,000,000	-	208,832,072
Depreciation	-	(700,000)	(2,152,174)	(769,376)	(76,152)	(3,697,702)
Net book amount	**166,953,433**	**13,300,000**	**2,347,826**	**27,917,829**	**31,717**	**210,550,805**
At 31st March 2021						
Cost	166,953,433	14,000,000	4,500,000	28,826,051	380,741	214,660,225
Accumulated depreciation	-	(700,000)	(2,152,174)	(908,222)	(349,024)	(4,109,420)
Net book amount	**166,953,433**	**13,300,000**	**2,347,826**	**27,917,829**	**31,717**	**210,550,805**

13 Deferred tax assets

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2022

	Opening balance $	Recognized in profit and loss $	Acquisitions /De-consolidation $	Closing balance $
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for expected credit losses	513,700	(292,253)	-	221,447
Accrued employee costs	15,641,016	29,692	-	15,670,708
Unrealized gain/loss	-	-	-	-
Provision for Expenses	2,146,910	(208,795)	-	1,938,115
Unutilised tax losses	478,442	(478,442)	-	-
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**18,780,068**	**(949,798)**	**-**	**17,830,270**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation and amortization	1,041,563	(269,605)	-	771,958
Deferred Revenue	266,163	(121,725)	-	144,438
Prepayments	180,843	(145,081)	-	35,762
Unrealized gain/loss	35,149	(22,054)	-	13,095
Intangibles	13,069,696	(2,902,568)	-	10,167,128
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**14,593,414**	**(3,461,033)**	**-**	**11,132,381**
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**4,186,654**	**2,511,235**	**-**	**6,697,889**

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2021

	Opening balance $	Recognized in profit and loss $	Acquisitions /De-consolidation $	Closing balance $
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for expected credit losses	255,332	76,031	182,337	513,700
Accrued employee costs	8,018,849	3,454,070	4,168,097	15,641,016
Unrealized gain/loss	143,647	(143,647)	-	-
Provision for Expenses	97,929	(116,258)	2,165,239	2,146,910
Unutilised tax losses	-	(152,197)	630,639	478,442
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**8,515,757**	**3,117,999**	**7,146,312**	**18,780,068**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation and amortization	1,031,861	(152,898)	162,600	1,041,563
Deferred Revenue	175,671	90,492	-	266,163
Prepayments	-	180,843	-	180,843
Unrealized gain/loss	-	35,149	-	35,149
Intangibles	506,161	(1,086,465)	13,650,000	13,069,696
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**1,713,693**	**(932,879)**	**13,812,600**	**14,593,414**
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**6,802,064**	**4,050,878**	**(6,666,288)**	**4,186,654**

14 Inventories

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Trading material (at cost)	355,848	386,059

15 Non Current assets- Other receivables

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Prepayments and other assets	1,352,037	818,154
Unbilled receivables	712,490	970,730
Other receivables	871,579	2,287,698
	2,936,106	**4,076,582**

16 Borrowings

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Opening Balance	11,000,000	-
Secured bank loan acquired through business combination (Note 3)	-	39,000,000
Repayment	(11,000,000)	(28,000,000)
Current portion of secured bank loan	**-**	**11,000,000**

The main terms of facility are as follows:
1. $20 million total facility with $9 million undrawn as at 31 March 2021 (excluding bank guarantees);
2. Loan facility used for prior acquisitions and working capital;
3. Interest only repayments;
4. Facility term for the loan is till September 2021; and
5. Debt covenants under the facility include interest coverage ratio, leverage ratio and minimum net worth. DWS Group has complied with the covenants throughout the reporting period.

Borrowings are secured over the assets of the DWS group.

17 Borrowings with related party

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
HCL Technologies UK Limited		
Principal Portion	61,678,000	81,378,000
Interest Component	157,302	-
	61,835,302	**81,378,000**

The Company received funding from HCL Technologies UK Limited for an amount of $81,378,000 in December 2020 to assist in the acquisition of the DWS Group. In June 2021 a loan agreement was entered into by the Company and HCL Technologies UK Limited, which requires the Company to repay the principal amount no later than 5 years from the date of the loan agreement. As at balance sheet date the Company did not have the unconditional right to defer payment of the principal amount for a period beyond 12 months from balance date. As a result the loan is recorded as a current liability in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022. Interest is applicable at the rate of 3 month bank bill SWAP rate +57 basis points.

18 Bank overdraft

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Bank overdraft	-	2,998,391

Bank overdraft is bearing floating interest rate at RBA+0.30%

19 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Trade payables	5,144,531	3,547,815
Amounts owing to related entities	39,010,947	58,385,515
Other employee payables	16,879,518	14,222,921
Provisions and accruals	13,388,086	9,230,850
Other payables	17,025,611	19,663,512
	91,448,693	**105,050,613**

20 Accrued employee costs

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Leave encashment		
Opening balance	37,013,113	21,104,830
Add: Liability acquired through business combination (Note 3)	-	9,529,404
Add: Provision	11,138,772	10,907,159
Less: Reversal/payouts	(14,648,043)	(4,528,280)
Closing balance	**33,503,842**	**37,013,113**
Earnout liability		
Opening balance	8,101,107	-
Add: Liability acquired through business combination (Note 3)	-	8,061,861
Add: Provision	5,079,593	39,246
Less: Reversal/payouts	(4,597,329)	-
Closing balance	**8,583,371**	**8,101,107**
	42,087,213	**45,114,220**
Employee stock option plan	287,224	-
Current portion	24,484,180	22,604,049
Non current portion	17,890,257	22,510,171
	42,374,437	**45,114,220**

21 Contract liabilities

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Current	10,143,013	8,811,891
Non-current	393,059	445,907
	10,536,072	**9,257,798**

22 Contributed equity

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Ordinary shares (81,900,630 shares of $1.00 each)	81,900,630	81,900,630

(a) The above shares are wholly owned by HCL Bermuda Limited.

(b) On 11 December 2020, the Company issued 81,400,630 ordinary shares to HCL Bermuda Limited of $1.00 each.

(c) 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. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

23 Reserves and retained profits

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
(a) Other equity contribution		
Other equity contribution at the beginning of the year	1,389,581	1,389,581
Other equity contribution at end of the year	**1,389,581**	**1,389,581**
(b) Retained profits		
Opening retained earnings	54,163,463	41,476,583
Net profit for the year	23,268,708	12,686,880
Balance 31 March	**77,432,171**	**54,163,463**

24 Remuneration of auditors

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Fees paid to statutory auditors	90,000	90,000

25 Contingencies

The Group has given a financial guarantee for $378,260 (2021: $5,088,308) wherein guarantee of $4,710,048 which was issued to HCL New Zealand Limited on 16 October 2020 for the performance of all obligations arising under the agreement with Dell financial services has been terminated at the end of the year.

Other than that, there is no contingent assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2022 (2021: $Nil).

26 Leases and commitments

a. Leases as lessee AASB 16

The Group leases various offices under non cancellable operating leases expiring within one to five years. The leases have varying terms, escalator clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Information about leases for which the group is a lessee is presented below:

(i) Right-of-use assets

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Balance as at 1 April	6,862,519	2,601,819
Right-of-use acquired through business combination (note 3)	-	4,599,274
Additions to right-of-use assets	1,278,337	761,421
Depreciation charged for the year	(2,728,551)	(1,099,995)
Balance as at 31 March	5,412,305	6,862,519
(ii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Interest on lease liabilities	186,521	91,534
(iii) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows		
Payment of lease liabilities	2,955,507	1,531,651
(iv) Reconciliation of lease liability		
Balance as on 1 April	7,630,141	2,648,335
Additions of lease liabilities	2,263,751	1,147,467
Lease liabilities acquired through business combination (note 3)	-	5,274,456
Payments made	(2,955,507)	(1,531,651)
Interest expense	186,521	91,534
Balance as at 31 March	7,124,906	7,630,141

b. There is capital commitment as at balance sheet date 31 March 2022 of $470,364 (2021: $1,021,887).

27 Related party transactions

HCL Australia Services Pty Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of HCL Bermuda Limited, incorporated in Bermuda, which in turn is a subsidiary of HCL Technologies Limited (ultimate holding Company), incorporated in India.

The Group had the following material transactions with related parties during the financial year:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	$	$
Transactions during 1 April to 31 March		
Software Development charges received/receivable from HCL Technologies Limited	4,703,473	6,157,968
Software Development charges received/receivable from related parties	17,109,431	12,368,906
Consulting charges paid /payable to HCL Technologies Limited	176,370,611	163,241,286
Consulting charges paid /payable paid/payable to other related parties	8,551,255	9,234,572
Outstanding Balances as at 31 March		
Account owing by HCL Technologies Limited (note 10)	2,777,084	8,622,513
Account owing by other related entities (note 10)	5,272,891	6,680,902
Deferred cost-HCL Technologies Limited	7,523,655	5,253,270
Payable to HCL Technologies Limited (note 19)	36,697,284	55,798,950
Payable to related entities (note 19)	2,313,663	2,586,565
Borrowings with related party (note 17)	61,835,302	81,378,000

28 Compensation to key management personnel

Compensation to key management personnel is $6,545,808 (2021: $5,553,611)

Some of the directors of the Company are also directors and key management personnel in other related entities within the ultimate parent group and all of these companies together are viewed as one business unit and their remuneration is paid by the ultimate parent Company. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion the remuneration paid between their services as directors and key management personnel of the Company and their services as directors and key management personnel of the other group companies within the HCL group.

29 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

There have been no significant subsequent events since the year ended 31 March 2022 that would have material impact on the statement of financial position of the Company as shown in these financial statements.

30 Group Information

Information about subsidiary

The consolidated financial statements of the group includes:

Name with country of incorporation	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
Axon Solutions Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
DWS Pty Limited	100%	100%
DWS (NSW) Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
DWS Product Solutions Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
Graeme V. Jones & Associates Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
Phoenix It & T Consulting Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
Projects Assured Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
SDM Sales Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
Strategic Data Management Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
Symplicit Pty Limited, Australia	100%	100%
Wallis Nominees (Computing) Pty. Limited, Australia	100%	100%
DWS (New Zealand) Limited, New Zealand	100%	100%

Principal activities

The company was primarily engaged in providing IT and IT enabled services.

a) On 25 January 2022, the liquidation of its 100% subsidiary, Axon Solutions Pty Limited was done and distributable amount was transferred to it shareholders.

b) Otherwise as stated in point (a) above, in the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the year under review, not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

31 Information relating to HCL Australia Services Pty Limited (the Parent)

	31 March 2022	**31 March 2021**
	$	**$**
Current assets	135,259,278	134,180,537
Non current assets	184,710,311	239,273,405
Total assets	**319,969,589**	**373,453,942**
Current liabilities	161,389,291	197,511,233
Non current liabilities	15,561,690	19,361,985
Total liabilities	**176,950,981**	**216,873,218**
Contributed equity	81,900,630	81,900,630
Reserves	1,389,581	1,389,581
Retained profits	59,728,397	73,290,513
Total equity	**143,018,608**	**156,580,724**
Profit of the Parent entity	6,012,818	13,431,091
Total comprehensive income of the Parent entity	6,012,818	13,431,091

HCL Australia Services Pty Limited
Directors' declaration
31 March 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* , including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board

Sundaram Sridharan
Director
Date: August 4, 2022
Location: Singapore

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report*** of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited (the Group).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

- Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022
- Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Consolidated statement of changes in equity, and Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended 31 March 2022
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies
- Directors' Declaration.

The Group consists of HCL Australia Services Pty Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled at the year end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Group in accordance with 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 fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in HCL Australia Services Pty Limited's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we 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.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements* and the *Corporations Act 2001*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they 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 objective is:

- 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 *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

KPMG

Aseem Sharma
Partner
Sydney
4 August 2022