Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)

ABN 63 071 222 074

Annual Report - 31 March 2022

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
Directors' report
31 March 2022

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

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

Glenn Thomas Merchant
Julian Martin (appointed 29 April 2021)

Principal activities
During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:
- Services in the area of Custom Software Development and Maintenance, Legacy Maintenance and Modernization, Enterprise Integration, Geographical Information Systems and Business Process Outsourcing and is focused on Transport, Banking, Finance and Insurance and Retail & Manufacturing verticals.

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

Review of operations
The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $621,633 (31 March 2021: $428,310).

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

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 the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulation
The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

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

Shares issued on the exercise of options
There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 31 March 2022 and up to the date of this report.

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

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

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

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

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
Directors' report
31 March 2022

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

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Glenn Merchant
Director

Julian Martin
Director

27 July 2022
SYDNEY

CountPlus One
Relationships for Success

Registered Company Auditor No. 339306

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NSW 2059

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
Auditor's independence declaration

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as auditor for the audit of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2022, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Countplus One Audit Pty Limited

Countplus One Audit Pty Limited
Registered Company Auditor Number 339306

Siobhan Sada
Director

Level 9 77 Pacific Highway
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Dated:

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
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General information

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

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

Registered office	**Principal place of business**
MITCHELL & PARTNERS, Suite 3, Level 2, 66 Clarence Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000	MITCHELL & PARTNERS, Suite 3, Level 2, 66 Clarence Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 27 July 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue	3	23,376,556	9,080,815
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		137,967	117,379
Expenses			
Production, development and execution	4	(10,915,571)	(3,199,540)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	5	-	11,435
Depreciation expense		(1,231)	(3,186)
Employee benefits expenses		(12,200,716)	(5,053,473)
Purchase of Stock in Trade		(328,512)	(216,704)
Other expenses		(547,648)	(306,773)
Finance costs		(2,850)	(1,643)
Profit/(loss) before income tax benefit		(482,005)	428,310
Income tax benefit	6	1,103,638	-
Profit after income tax benefit for the year attributable to the owners of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited	19	621,633	428,310
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited		621,633	428,310

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

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,270,764	3,596,120
Trade and other receivables	8	5,044,765	2,446,211
Other	9	3,399,390	161,199
Total current assets		11,714,919	6,203,530
Non-current assets			
Loans receivable	10	-	2,100,000
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,365	1,507
Deferred tax	12	2,786,189	638,928
Other	13	143,514	-
Total non-current assets		2,932,068	2,740,435
Total assets		14,646,987	8,943,965
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	5,948,022	1,186,736
Provisions	15	577,008	466,861
Other	16	569,665	569,665
Total current liabilities		7,094,695	2,223,262
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax	17	252,495	42,539
Total non-current liabilities		252,495	42,539
Total liabilities		7,347,190	2,265,801
Net assets		7,299,797	6,678,164
Equity			
Issued capital	18	16,301,002	16,301,002
Accumulated losses	19	(9,001,205)	(9,622,838)
Total equity		7,299,797	6,678,164

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

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 April 2020	16,301,002	-	(10,051,148)	6,249,854
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	428,310	428,310
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	428,310	428,310
Balance at 31 March 2021	16,301,002	-	(9,622,838)	6,678,164

	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 April 2021	16,301,002	-	(9,622,838)	6,678,164
Profit after income tax benefit for the year	-	-	621,633	621,633
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	621,633	621,633
Balance at 31 March 2022	16,301,002	-	(9,001,205)	7,299,797

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

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		21,475,140	7,330,554
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(20,204,510)	(9,268,360)
		1,270,630	(1,937,806)
Interest received		137,967	117,379
Interest and other finance costs paid		(2,850)	(1,643)
Income taxes paid		(833,667)	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	24	572,080	(1,822,070)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	11	(2,088)	-
Payments for security deposits		(66,164)	-
Loans from/(to) related and other parties		(829,184)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(897,436)	-
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(325,356)	(1,822,070)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,596,120	5,418,190
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7	3,270,764	3,596,120

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Basis of preparation

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

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Rendering of services

Rendering of services revenue from software, customisation, installation and maintenance fees is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contracts.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax
The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:
- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
Notes to the financial statements
31 March 2022

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

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

Associates

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	
- Computers and peripherals	2-5 years
- Office Equipment	5 years

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

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

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 31 March 2022. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic
The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally is causing a slowdown of economic activity. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit their operations for long or indefinite period of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown and uncertainties pertaining to future operations.
The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID 19 on the carrying amount of receivables, unbilled revenue, goodwill and intangible assets. In developing the assumption relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global conditions because of the pandemic, the Company, as on date of approval of these financial statements has used various information, as available. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered.

Allowance for expected credit losses
The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Income tax
The company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the company considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 3. Revenue

	2022 $	2021 $
Sales from operations	23,376,556	9,080,815

Note 4. Production, development and execution

	2022 $	2021 $
Professional service expenses for production	10,915,571	3,199,540

Note 5. Provision for Doubtful Debts

	2022 $	2021 $
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	(11,435)

In regard to the current economy slow down due to COVID-19, as on 21 April 2020, Virgin Australian Holding Limited (hereafter referred as "Virgin Australia") entered into voluntary administration. The group's Board of Directors have appointed Deloitte as voluntary administrator of the company and a number of its subsidiaries.

In light of the uncertainty for the recovery of trade receivable and accrued revenue as at 31 March 2022, a Provision for Doubtful Debts has been recognised amounting to $1.85mil with respect to the Virgin Australia and Tiger Airways debts.

There has been a notice to creditors and deed of company arrangement stating that there is an expected 9 cent to 13 cents in the dollar return expected. There is a current Court appeal/challenge to this notice. Should this challenge be successful, then there is no certainty of any recovery.

Note 6. Income tax benefit

	2022 $	2021 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax benefit and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit/(loss) before income tax benefit	(482,005)	428,310
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	(144,602)	128,493
Prior year tax losses not recognised now recouped	(959,036)	(128,493)
Income tax benefit	(1,103,638)	-

Note 7. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash at bank	3,270,764	3,596,120

Note 8. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade receivables	6,291,324	4,183,995
Trade receivables - Affliates	607,164	115,939
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(1,853,723)	(1,853,723)
	5,044,765	2,446,211

Note 9. Current assets - other

	2022 $	2021 $
Accrued revenue	242,521	-
Prepayments	44,592	16,900
Security Deposits	66,164	-
Advances - Salary	1,793	-
Loans to Affiliates	2,929,184	-
Deferred Contract Cost	81,312	-
Interest Accrued	33,824	144,299
	3,399,390	161,199

The loan provided to Coforge DPA Australia Pty Limited has now been extended to be repaid on 31 December 2022.

Note 10. Non-current assets - loans receivable

	2022 $	2021 $
Loan to Affiliates	-	2,100,000

The loan provided to Coforge DPA Australia Pty Limited has now been extended to be repaid on 31 December 2022.

Note 11. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2022 $	2021 $
Plant and equipment - at cost	18,469	16,380
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(16,104)	(14,873)
	2,365	1,507

Note 11. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Plant & Equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2020	4,693	4,693
Depreciation expense	(3,186)	(3,186)
Balance at 31 March 2021	1,507	1,507
Additions	2,088	2,088
Depreciation expense	(1,230)	(1,230)
Balance at 31 March 2022	2,365	2,365

Note 12. Non-current assets - deferred tax

	2022 $	**2021 $**
Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Tax losses	1,322,268	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	556,117	509,774
Employee benefits	173,103	128,386
Others	734,701	768
Deferred tax asset	2,786,189	638,928
Amount expected to be recovered after more than 12 months	2,786,189	638,928
Movements:		
Opening balance	638,928	638,928
Other	2,147,261	-
Closing balance	2,786,189	638,928

Note 13. Non-current assets - other

	2022 $	**2021 $**
Deferred Contract Cost	143,514	-

Note 14. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade payables	833,666	-
Trade Payables	622,583	345,774
Trade Payables - Related Parties	910,422	-
Advances - Travel Foreign	3,984	-
Wages Payable	63,568	-
PAYG Withholding Payable	251,067	-
Accrued expenses	2,813,309	586,016
BAS payable	443,421	241,896
Other payables	6,002	13,050
	5,948,022	1,186,736

Refer to note 21 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 15. Current liabilities - provisions

	2022 $	2021 $
Employee benefits	577,008	466,861

Note 16. Current liabilities - other

	2022 $	2021 $
Deferred revenue	569,665	569,665

Note 17. Non-current liabilities - deferred tax

	2022 $	2021 $
Deferred tax liability comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Prepayments	13,378	4,648
Other	239,117	37,891
Deferred tax liability	252,495	42,539
Amount expected to be settled after more than 12 months	252,495	42,539
Movements:		
Opening balance	42,539	42,539
Other	209,956	-
Closing balance	252,495	42,539

Note 18. Equity - issued capital

	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 $	2021 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	16,301,002	16,301,002	16,301,002	16,301,002

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

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

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

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

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

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

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged.

Note 19. Equity - accumulated losses

	2022 $	2021 $
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(9,622,838)	(10,051,148)
Profit after income tax benefit for the year	621,633	428,310
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(9,001,205)	(9,622,838)

Note 20. Equity - dividends

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

Note 21. Financial instruments

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

Risk management is carried out by senior finance executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the company and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance reports to the Board on an adhoc basis.

Note 21. Financial instruments (continued)

Price risk
The company is not exposed to any significant price risk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 22. Related party transactions

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

Note 22. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with related parties
The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2022 $	2021 $
Other income:		
Other income from other related party	117,379	137,985
Payment for goods and services:		
Production costs from other related party	10,711,647	3,228,052
Payment for other expenses:		
Other expenses paid to other related party	-	13,418

Receivable from and payable to related parties
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

	2022 $	2021 $
Current receivables:		
Trade receivables from associate	33,824	144,299
Current payables:		
Trade payables to associate	910,422	115,939

Loans to/from related parties
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	2022 $	2021 $
Non-current receivables:		
Loan to associate	2,941,638	2,100,000

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 23. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 24. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from/(used in) operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit after income tax benefit for the year	621,633	428,310
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,230	3,186
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,769,370)	(2,281,864)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(2,147,261)	-
Increase in accrued revenue	(242,521)	-
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	(27,692)	2,259
Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets	(945,328)	46,385
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	4,761,286	(653,216)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	209,956	-
Increase in employee benefits	110,147	63,205
Increase in other operating liabilities	-	569,665
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	572,080	(1,822,070)

Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
(Formerly known as NIIT Technologies Pty Ltd)
Directors' declaration
31 March 2022

In the director's opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Glenn Merchant
Director

Julian Martin
Director

27 July 2022
SYDNEY

CountPlus One
Relationships for Success

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Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited
Independent auditor's report to the members of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a general purpose financial report of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited which comprises the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the company at the year's end.

Opinion
In our opinion the financial report of Coforge Technologies Australia Pty Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

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

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards, to the extent described in Note 1, and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of 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' (the 'code') that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 31 March 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, 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.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report
The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and International Financial Reporting Standards, to the extent described in Note 1 and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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/Home.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Countplus One Audit Pty Limited

Countplus One Audit Pty Limited
Registered Company Auditor Number 339306

Siobhan Sada
Director

Level 9 77 Pacific Highway
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Dated: 3 August 2022