Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd
A.B.N 61 108 755 942

Financial Report
For The Year Ending 31 March 2020

Factor 1 Accountants & Advisers

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Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd

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Contents

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

1 Directors

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Robert Lyon
Rahul Lalit Kanodia

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

2 Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the course of the financial year were information technology.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Company during the year.

3 Operating and financial review

The profit after tax of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020 was $ 25,628 .00 (2019: $ 128,975.00).

4 Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review.

5 Environmental regulation

The Company's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation. The directors are not aware of any significant breaches during the period covered by this report.

6 Dividends

The Board has not recommended the payment of an Ordinary share class dividends.

7 Events subsequent to reporting date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

8 Likely developments

Information about likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

9 Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking

10 Indemnification and insurance of officers

No indemnities have been or insurance premium paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person is or has been an officer or auditor of the company

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020

11 Options

No options over issued shares or interest in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report

No shares were issued during or since the end of the year as a result of the exercise of an option over unissued shares or interests.

12 Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence delcaration as required under s 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Robert Lyon
Director

Rahul Lalit Kanodia
Director

Dated: 08th of May 2020

Tyson Lyster Pty. Ltd.
A.B.N. 66 005 309 142
Chartered Accountants

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apg
abacus professional group

DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
ACN 108 755 942

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 March, 2020 there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor's 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.

Lewis Tyson CA

Tyson Lyster Pty Ltd
Level 1, 2 Brunswick Road, Mitcham VIC 3132

Dated: 8th May, 2020

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	**2020** **$**	**2019** **$**
Revenue		824,257	1,010,849
Revenue - Other		1,961	5,000
Total revenue		826,218	1,015,849
Employee benefits expense		(715,637)	(775,358)
Other operating costs		(72,596)	(49,425)
Results from operating activities		37,985	191,066
Finance income		701	1,397
Finance costs		-	(104)
Net finance income		701	1,293
Other non operating items		(1,799)	(8,109)
Non operating items		(1,799)	(8,109)
Profit before income tax		36,887	184,250
Income tax benefit/(expense)		(11,259)	(55,275)
Profit for the year		25,628	128,975
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax			
		25,628	128,975
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the Company		**25,628**	**128,975**

The notes on pages 9 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd

Statement of financial position

For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*2*	235,938	295,928
Trade and other receivable	*3*	202,542	283,589
Total current assets		438,480	579,517
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets	*4*	9,160	-
Intangible assets	*5*	-	1,511
Total non-current assets		9,160	1,511
Total assets		447,640	581,028
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	*6*	50,125	192,774
Payroll liabilities	*7*	14,242	13,482
Current provisions	*8*	7,280	25,407
Total current liabilities		71,647	231,663
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	*9*	6,700	5,700
Total non-current liabilities		6,700	5,700
Total liabilities		78,347	237,363
Net assets		369,293	343,665
Equity			
Share capital	*10*	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		319,293	293,665
Total equity		369,293	343,665

The notes on pages 9 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Share capital (Ordinary Shares) $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2018	50,000	164,690	214,690
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	128,975	128,975
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	293,665	343,665
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Share Dividends	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	50,000	293,665	343,665
Balance at 1 April 2019	50,000	293,665	343,665
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	25,628	25,628
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	25,628	25,628
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Share Dividends	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	50,000	319,293	369,293

The notes on pages 9 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		292,362	16,436
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		894,832	1,223,475
Cash paid to employees & suppliers		(887,263)	(803,686)
Cash generated from operations		7,569	419,789
Interest paid		-	(104)
Interest received		701	1,398
Income tax paid / refund		(69,260)	(53,578)
Net cash flows from operating activities	*11*	(60,990)	367,505
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		1,000	(91,579)
Net cash flows from financing activities		1,000	(91,579)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(59,990)	275,926
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	*11*	232,372	292,362

The notes on pages 9 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Reporting entity

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is Unit 46, 1 Ricketts Road MOUNT WAVERLEY VIC 3149, Australia. The Company is primarily involved in Computer Intelligence Implementation.

In the opinion of the directors, the Company is not a reporting entity. The financial report of the Company has been drawn up as a special purpose financial report for distribution to the members and for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

2 Basis of preparation

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd is a for-profit entity.

(a) Statement of compliance

The special purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the recognition and measurement and classification aspects of all applicable Australian Accounting Standards (“AASBs”) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (“AASB”).

The financial report does not include the disclosure requirements of all AASBs except for the following minimum requirements:

- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- AASB 107 *Cash Flow Statements*
- AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- AASB 1031 *Materiality*
- AASB 1048 *Interpretation and Application of Standards*
- AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the date the directors report was signed.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs and does not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no judgments made by management in the application of Australian Accounting Standards that have significant effect on the financial report or estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Company.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Business combinations (continued)

The Company measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

• the fair value of the consideration transferred; less

• the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Transaction costs other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(b) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets are recognised initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets: trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade and other receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities are trade and other payables. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Share Capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

When a derivative financial instrument is not designated in a hedge relationship that qualifies for hedge accounting, all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on either a straight-line or diminishing-value basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

• Warehouse equipment	2 - 5 years
• Office equipment	2 - 5 years
• Computer equipment	2 - 5 years
• Fixtures and fittings	3 - 15 years
• Buildings and Improvements	10 - 40 years
• Motor vehicles	8 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(f) Intangible assets and goodwill

(i) Goodwill

For the measurement of goodwill at initial recognition, see note [3(a)].

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(f) Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

(iv) Amortisation

Except for goodwill, intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

- Borrowing costs 5 years
- Goodwill 10 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(g) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. On initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Lease payments under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability. Lease payments received reduce the liability.

(h) Impairment

(i) Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Impairment (continued)

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

(i) Employee benefits and entitlements

(i) Superannuation

Contributions are made by the Company to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(ii) Defined Benefit Fund

The Company does not record, as an asset or a liability, the difference between the employer established defined benefit superannuation plan's accrued benefits and the net market.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.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.

(iv) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Employee benefits and entitlements (continued)

(v) Employee share scheme

Key management personnel at the discretion of the board have the option to participate in an employee share scheme. The selected employees have the option to acquire a pre determined quantity of redeemable preference shares at the market value determined by the Company. The selected employees are also able to access an interest baring loan from the Company to acquire the redeemable preference shares. Interest on these loans are calculated at the Australian Taxation Office benchmark rate and is accrued every six months.

(vi) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised when a detailed plan of termination has been communicated to affected employees. They are measured as short-term employee benefits when expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date or as long-term benefits when not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date.

(j) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

(k) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

(l) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on cash and cash equivalents and foreign exchange gains. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and foreign exchange losses. Finance costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

(m) Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Tax (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income tax expenses that arise from the distribution of cash dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised. The Company does not distribute non-cash assets as dividends to its shareholders.

Additional income tax expenses that arise from the distribution of cash dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised. The Group does not distribute non-cash assets as dividends to its shareholders.

(n) Goods and services tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(o) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest

(q) New standards and interpretations that have become mandatory

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended and have become mandatory for the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2019. The company's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the company, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'.

AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI').

For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted.

The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The company will adopt this standard from 1 January 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the company.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) New standards and interpretations that have become mandatory (continued)

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue.

For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied.

Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgements made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer.

The company will adopt this standard from 1 January 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the company.

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases.

Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs.

Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) New standards and interpretations that have become mandatory (continued)

AASB 16 Leases (continued)

However EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will be improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16.

For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

The company will adopt this standard from 1 January 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the company.

		2020 $	2019 $
2	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	ANZ Online Saver	235,905	295,900
	ANZ Trading Account	33	28
		235,938	295,928
3	**Trade and Other Receivables**		
	Current		
	Trade Debtors	202,542	277,889
	Sundry Debtors	-	5,700
		202,542	283,589

The company does not hold any financial assets where terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

The company has a significant concentration of credit risk with respect to a single counterparty

		2020 $	2019 $
4	**Tax**		
	Non - Current Asset		
	Deferred Tax Assets	9,160	-
5	**Intangible Assets**		
	Non - Current Asset		
	Amortisation provision	-	7,495
	Less accumulated amortised provision	-	(5,984)
		-	1,511
6	**Trade and Other Payables**		
	Trade Creditors	592	592
	Sundry Creditors	35,733	166,574
	Goods and services tax	13,800	25,608
		50,125	192,774
7	**Payroll Liabilities**		
	PAYG Withholding Payable	12,992	12,875
	Employee Superannuation	1,250	607
		14,242	13,482
8	**Provisions**		
	Current		
	Provision for Income Tax	(23,252)	25,407
	Employee Entitlements - Annual Leave	30,532	-
		7,280	25,407

Employee entitlements year end amounts for prior years were not brought to account; the corresponding amounts in prior years were not determined as they were not considered material.

		2020 $	2019 $
9	**Borrowings**		
	Non Current		
	Loans from other related entities - Datamatics Global Pty Ltd	6,700	5,700
		6,700	5,700
10	**Issued Capital**		
	50,000 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	50,000	50,000
		50,000	50,000

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the company since the prior year.

Ordinary Shares

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.

		2020 $	2019 $
11	**Cash Flow Information**		
	Cash at Bank	232,372	292,362
	Profit (loss) after income tax	25,628	128,975
	Changes in assets and liabilities		
	(Increase) decrease in trade & other receivables	81,047	207,628
	(Increase) decrease in other asset	1,511	(4,645)
	Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	(48,659)	2,230
	(Increase) decrease in deferred tax assets	(9,160)	-
	Increase (decrease) in trade & other creditors	(141,889)	33,317
	Increase (decrease) in provisions	30,532	-
	Net cash provided by operating activities	(60,990)	367,505

12 Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements at 31 March 2020.

13 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

Suite 46, 1 Ricketts Road

Mount Waverley Victoria 3149

The principal place of business of the company is:

Suite 46, 1 Ricketts Road

Mount Waverley Victoria 3149

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd

Directors' Declaration

For the year ended 31 March 2020

In the opinion of the directors of Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd (the "Company"):

(b) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 5 to 21, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2020 and its performance as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows for the financial year ended on that date; in accordance with the statement of compliance and basis of preparation described in Note 2; and

- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) to the extent described in Note 2, and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(c) 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 directors.

Robert Lyon

Rahul Lalit Kanodia

Dated: 08th of May 2020

Tyson Lyster Pty. Ltd.
A.B.N. 66 005 309 142
Chartered Accountants

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abacus professional group

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd ACN 108 755 942

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd. (the Company), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Datamatics Global Services Pty Ltd., 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 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

No matters to report.

Tyson Lyster Pty. Ltd.
A.B.N. 66 005 309 142
Chartered Accountants

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Responsibilities of the Directors 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 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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.

Lewis Tyson CA

Dated: 8th May, 2020

In Association:
• Chartered Accountants – Morella Tyson & Co Pty Ltd
• Certified Practising Accountants – A J Holman & Assoc. Pty Ltd M Varney & Assoc. Pty Ltd
K Jenkins & Assoc. Pty Ltd G Philp & Assoc. Pty Ltd
Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation