DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
ABN 61 108 755 942

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

Directors
The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the 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.

Review of Operations

The profit of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $128,975 (2018 $87,665).

A review of the operations of the company during the financial year and the results of those operations found that an increase in sales of 23% to $1,012,246 had resulted from additional work performed for a long standing existing customer and diversification into the provision of drafting and design services for a new customer.

New Accounting Standards Implemented

AASB 9: Financial Instruments has been applied using the retrospective method, with comparative amounts restated where appropriate.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs
No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Principal Activities
The principal activities of the company during the financial year were Information Technology Implimentation.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period
No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations
Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental Regulation
The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Options
No options over issued shares or interests 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.

Indemnification of Officers
No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the 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 responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor's Independence Declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 4.

The directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director: Robert Lyon

Dated this 30th day of April 2019

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

PO Box 279 Mitcham Vic 3132
Level 1, 2 Brunswick Rd Mitcham Vic 3132
Ph: (03) 8872 8777 Fax: (03) 8872 8799
Email: tyson@abacuspg.com.au

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, 2019 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: 30 April, 2019

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

DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue	**2**	1,012,246	825,109
Other income	**2**	5,000	-
Employee benefits expense		(775,358)	(639,478)
Finance costs	**3**	(104)	(466)
Other expenses		(57,534)	(59,929)
Profit before income tax	**3**	184,250	125,236
Tax expense		(55,275)	(37,571)
Profit for the year		128,975	87,665
Profit attributable to member of the company		128,975	87,665

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
ABN 61 108 755 942

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Profit for the year		128,975	87,665
Other comprehensive income:		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**128,975**	**87,665**
Total comprehensive income attributable to member of the company		128,975	87,665

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	**5**	292,362	16,436
Trade and other receivables	**6**	283,589	485,516
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		575,951	501,952
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	**7**	1,511	2,566
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,511	2,566
TOTAL ASSETS		577,462	504,518
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	**8**	208,390	272,240
Current tax liabilities	**9**	25,407	17,588
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		233,797	289,828
TOTAL LIABILITIES		233,797	289,828
NET ASSETS		**343,665**	**214,690**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	**10**	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		293,665	164,690
TOTAL EQUITY		**343,665**	**214,690**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share Capital		
	Ordinary shares	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 April 2017	50,000	77,025	127,025
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	87,665	87,665
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the member of the company	-	87,665	87,665
Balance at 31 March 2018	50,000	164,690	214,690
Balance at 1 April 2018	50,000	164,690	214,690
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	128,975	128,975
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the member of the company	-	128,975	128,975
Balance at 31 March 2019	50,000	293,665	343,665

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from Customers		1,223,475	579,563
Interest Received		1,398	587
Payment to Suppliers		(319,142)	(134,775)
Payment to Employees		(484,544)	(510,693)
Interest Paid		(104)	(466)
Income Taxes Paid		(53,578)	(35,874)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**14**	367,505	(101,658)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of Borrowings		(91,579)	-
Proceeds of Borrwings		-	97,279
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(91,579)	97,279
Net increase in cash held		275,926	(4,379)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		16,436	20,815
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**14**	292,362	16,436

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements cover as an individual entity. is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 30 April 2019 by the director of the company.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(a) Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which: (i) is not a business combination; and (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant’s ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity’s own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(c) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement
Financial liabilities
Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

— amortised cost; or
— fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

— business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
— held for trading; or
— initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The *effective interest method* is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

— it is incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
— part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
— a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in a effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability. If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair values (and if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss and do not arise from a transfer of a financial asset) and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with AASB 9.3.25.3; and
- the amount initially recognised less the accumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:

— the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and

— the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following conditions:

— the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;

— the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The company initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

— it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;

— it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the companyings was documented appropriately, so that the performance of the financial liability that was part of a company of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;

— it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

— the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
— all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
— the company no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

— financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
— lease receivables;
— contract assets (eg amounts due from customers under construction contracts);
— loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
— financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

— financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
— equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial

The company uses the following approache to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:

— the simplified approach

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to:

— trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and contain a significant financing component; and

— lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables was used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of customer base, appropriate companyings of historical loss experience, etc).

(d) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(f) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which, for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(g) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(h) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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 ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(j) Comparative Figures

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

(k) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company

Initial application of AASB 9: Financial Instruments

The company has adopted AASB 9: Financial Instruments with a date of initial application of 1 April 2018. As a result, the company has changed its financial instruments accounting policies as detailed in the significant accounting policies note.

Considering the initial application of AASB 9 during the financial period, financial statement line items have been affected for the current and prior periods. The following tables summarise the adjustments made to the affected financial statement line items.

AASB 9 requires retrospective application with some exceptions (eg hedge accounting in terms of the Standard).

There were no financial assets/liabilities which the company had previously designated as fair value through profit or loss under AASB 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement that were subject to reclassification/elected reclassification upon the application of AASB 9. There were no financial assets/liabilities which the company has elected to designate as at fair value through profit or loss at the date of initial application of AASB 9.

The company applied AASB 9: Financial Instruments (as revised in July 2014) and the related consequential amendments to other Standards. New requirements were introduced for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, as well as for impairment and general hedge accounting.

The date of initial application was 1 April 2018. The company has applied AASB 9 to instruments that have not been derecognised as at 1 April 2018 and has not applied AASB 9 to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 April 2018. Comparative amounts in relation to instruments that have not been derecognised as at 1 April 2018 have been restated where appropriate.

Financial assets in terms of AASB 9 need to be measured subsequently at either amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the company's business model and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets:

— debt investments that are held within a business model whose goal is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortised cost;

— debt investments that are held within a business model whose goal is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell it, and that have contractual cash flows that are purely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and

— all other debt investments and equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Despite the issues mentioned, the company may make the following irrevocable elections at initial recognition of a financial asset:

— The company may choose to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment that is not held for trading and is not a contingent consideration in a business combination.

— The company may choose to present a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria as measured at fair value through profit or loss if this choice significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

When an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income has a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income, it is not reclassified to profit or loss. However, when a debt investment at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognised, the gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

The directors of the company determined the existing financial assets as at 1 April 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that were present, and determined that the initial application of AASB 9 had the following effect:

— Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss under AASB 139 are still measured as such

There was no effect in classification of the financial assets upon initial application.

Impairment
As per AASB 9, an expected credit loss model is applied, not an incurred credit loss model as per AASB 139. To reflect changes in credit risk, this expected credit loss model requires the company to account for expected credit loss since initial recognition.

If the credit risk on a financial instrument did not show significant change since initial recognition, an expected credit loss amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss is used. However, a loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the instrument is an acquired credit-impaired financial asset.

A simple approach is followed in relation to trade receivables, as the loss allowance is measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

The company reviewed and assessed the existing financial assets on 1 April 2018. The assessment was made to test the impairment of these financial assets using reasonable and supportable information that is available to determine the credit risk of the respective items at the date they were initially recognised, and to compare that to the credit risk as at 1 April 2017 and 1 April 2018. The assessment was performed without undue cost or effort, in accordance with AASB 9.

Financial assets to which the impairment provisions apply

1 April 2018

Trade and other receivables

No additional credit loss allowance was required as at 1 April 2018.

The reconciliation between the provision for impairment in accordance with AASB 139 and AASB 137 for the above-mentioned financial assets are not disclosed in their respective notes as the change was nil.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

AASB 9 determines that the measurement of financial liabilities and also the classification relate to changes in the fair value designated as at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk.

AASB 9 further states that the movement in the fair value of financial liabilities that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability needs to be shown in other comprehensive income. Unless the effect of the recognition constitutes accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value in relation to the financial liability's credit risk are transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognised and not reclassified through profit or loss. AASB 139 requires the fair value amount of the change of the financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss to be presented in profit or loss.

Financial assets	**category**
Current and non-current	**AASB 9 Change**
Trade and other receivables	Nil
Cash and cash equivalents	Nil
Financial liabilities	
Current and non-current	
Trade and other payables	Nil

No impact on the financial asset's carrying amounts on initial application has occurred.

(I) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key estimates

Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating the conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key judgements

(i) *Provision for impairment of receivables*

No trade receivables at the end of the reporting period have been impaired.

(m) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the company. The directors have decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. Their assessment of the pronouncements that are relevant to the company but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, as deferred by AASB 2015-8: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards − Effective Date of AASB 15*).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Apart from a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.
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 the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

— identify the contract(s) with a customer;
— identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
— determine the transaction price;
— allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
— recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented per AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

AASB 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The group has established a AASB 15 project team and is in the process of completing its impact assessment of AASB 15. Based on a preliminary assessment performed over each line of business and product type, the effects of AASB 15 are not expected to have a material effect on the group.

AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be
The main changes introduced by the new Standard are as follows:

— recognition of a right-of-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
— depreciation of right-of-use assets in line with AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment* in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
— inclusion of variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
— application of a practical expedient to permit a lessee to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
— inclusion of additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108 or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

			2019 $	2018 $
2.	**REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME**			
	Revenue			
	Sales revenue:			
	Sale of goods		1,010,312	823,013
	Other revenue:			
	Interest received	**2(a)**	1,397	587
	Reimbursements		-	1,316
	Rebates		537	193
	Total revenue		1,012,246	825,109
	Other Income			
	Sundry income		5,000	-
	Total other income		5,000	-
	(a) Interest received from:			
	Other corporations		1,397	587
3.	**PROFIT FOR THE YEAR**			
	Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:			
	Expenses:			
	Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss:			
	External		104	466
	Total finance costs		104	466
	Employee benefits expense:			
	Superannuation contributions - Staff		40,170	44,101
	Superannuation contributions - Subcontractor		13,626	-
4.	**AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION**			
	Remuneration of the auditor:			
	Auditors' remuneration		1,058	1,045
5.	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**			
	ANZ Online Saver		295,900	35,344
	ANZ Trading Account		28	26
			295,928	35,370

	2019	2018
	$	$

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Sundry debtors	5,700	77,100
Trade receivables	277,889	408,416
	283,589	485,516

Credit risk

The company has a significant concentration of credit risk with respect to a single counterparty but has no impaired recivables.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2019 $	2018 $
Amortisation provision	7,495	5,448
Less accumulated amortised provision	(5,984)	(2,882)
	1,511	2,566

Impairment Disclosures

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined based on value-in-use calculations. Value-in-use is calculated based on the present value of cash flow projections over a 10-year period with the period extending beyond five years extrapolated using an estimated growth rate. The cash flows are discounted using the yield of a 10-year government bond at the beginning of the budget period.

8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Good and services tax	25,608	14,249
Sundry creditors	166,574	130,669
Trade creditors	592	548
Withholding taxes payable	12,875	30,429
Emplyee advances	-	18,000
Superannuation payable	607	-
	206,256	193,895

9. TAX

Liabilities

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Income tax	25,407	17,588

10. BORROWINGS

	2019 $	2018 $
NON-CURRENT		
Loans from other related entities:		
Loans from other related entities~Datamatics InfoTech (UK)	-	34,279
Loans from other related entities~Datamatics Global	5,700	63,000
Total non-current borrowings	5,700	97,279

The weighted average effective interest rate on the loans is nil.

11. ISSUED CAPITAL

	2019 $	2018 $
50,000 fully paid ordinary shares	50,000	50,000
	50,000	50,000

Ordinary shareholders participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the company in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and to ensure that the company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The company's debt and capital include ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the company's capital by assessing the company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels.

DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
ABN 61 108 755 942

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the company since the prior year. The gearing ratios for the year ended 2019 and 2018 are as follows:"

	2019	2018
	$	$
Total borrowings	5,700	97,279
Trade and other payables	206,256	193,895
Total debt	211,956	291,174
Less cash and cash equivalents	295,928	35,370
Net debt	(83,972)	255,804
Total equity	343,665	214,690
Total capital	259,693	470,494
Gearing ratio	-32%	54%

12. Events After the Reporting Period

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

13. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

14. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Reconciliation of cash

Cash	-	-
Cash at Bank	292,362	16,436
Bank Overdraft	-	-
	292,362	16,436

(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax

Operation profit (loss) after income tax	128,975	87,665

(c) Changes in assets and Liabilities

Decrease (Increase) in Current Receivables	207,628	(244,959)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Current Assets	(4,645)	551
Increase (Decrease) in Income Taxes Payable	2,230	21,287
Increase (Decrease) in Other Creditors	51,274	109,589
Increase (Decrease) in Trade Creditors	(17,956)	(75,791)
Net cash provided by operating activities	256,505	(101,658)

DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES PTY LTD
ABN 61 108 755 942

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the director of , the director of the company declares that:

1. The financial statements and notes as set out on pages 2 to 25 presents fairly the company's financial position as at 31 March 2019 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards; and

2. In the director's opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

3. (a) The company has kept such accounting records that correctly record and explain the transactions and financial position of the company.

   (b) The company has kept its accounting records inm such a manner that would enable true and fair accounts of the company to be prepared from time to time.

   (c) The company has kept its accounting records in such a manner that would enable the accounts of the company to be conveniently and properly audited in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001.

Director ____________________________

30 April 2019

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

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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 2019, 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 2019 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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Level 1, 2 Brunswick Rd Mitcham Vic 3132
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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: 30 April, 2019