

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENT UNDER IND AS

AS AT MARCH 31, 2020 AND FOR THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 21, 2020 TILL
MARCH 31, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and for the period 21st February 2020 to 31st March 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the *financial* statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the

financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 SAs 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Restriction on distribution or use

This report is intended solely for the information of the Company's and its ultimate holding company's board of directors and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than specified parties. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, the Company's and ultimate holding company's board of directors, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Sd/-
M Seethalakshmi
Partner
Membership No. 208545

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: 29th May 2020

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020
(Amount in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31 March 2020</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	4	4,701
Total non-current assets		4,701
Current assets		
Other current assets	5	13,363
Total current assets		13,363
TOTAL ASSETS		18,064
<u>EQUITY</u>		
Share capital	6	120
Other equity		(327,558)
TOTAL EQUITY		(327,438)
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	7	5,723
Total non-current liabilities		5,723
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	8	339,779
Total current liabilities		339,779
TOTAL LIABILITIES		345,502
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		18,064
Summary of significant accounting policies	3	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 29th May 2020

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from February 21, 2020 to March 31, 2020

(Amount in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	For the period 21-Feb-2020 to 31-Mar-2020
INCOME		-
Total Income		-
EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expense	9	26,935
Depreciation and amortisation expense		178
Other expenses	10	6,208
Total expenses		33,321
Profit before tax		(33,321)
Tax expense		-
Profit for the year		(33,321)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(33,321)
Earnings per equity share: (Equity shares of par value)	11	
Basic		(277.68)
Diluted		(277.68)
Number of shares		
Basic		120
Diluted		120

Summary of significant accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Sd/-

Seethalakshmi M

Partner

Membership No: 208545

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 29th May 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

Sd/-

Manoj Nagpaul

Director

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amount in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Equity Share Capital

Balance as at February 21, 2020	Changes during the period	Balance as at March 31, 2020
120	-	120

Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at February 21, 2020	(2,94,237)	(2,94,237)
Profit for the year	(33,321)	(33,321)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(33,321)	(33,321)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(3,27,558)	(3,27,558)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 29th May 2020

RATIONAL CONSULTING AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amount in AUD unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company overview

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (the “Company”), incorporated in Melbourne, Australia, a 100% subsidiary of Rational Interaction Inc. is a leading provider of Customer experience solutions across the full spectrum of customer-focused digital transformation initiatives. The company delivers its wide range of customized services in order to drive connection, growth and business performance of its clients.

Rational Interaction Inc. has been acquired by Wipro IT Services LLC with effect from February 21, 2020 and the financial statement is prepared as at March 31, 2020 and for the period effective from February 21, 2020 after which the entity is part of Wipro Limited till March 31, 2020.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statement

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

This special purpose financial statement is prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. Since, the Company was acquired on February 21, 2020, the financial information is provided only for the period February 21, 2020 to March 31, 2020 for which the Company was subsidiary of Wipro Limited. The comparative financial information have not been presented as the Company was not part of the Wipro Limited Group for the year ended March 31, 2019.

The investment in subsidiaries is considered as a long term investment and carried at cost, less impairment, if any.

The financial performance and position of the Company and the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Wipro Limited, incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013, with effect from February 21, 2020 and having its registered office at Doddakanelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru - 560035.

The financial statement is prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statement correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, “Presentation of Financial statement”. For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statement, where applicable.

Items included in the financial statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the “functional currency”).

The Company has incurred net loss of AUD 33,321 during the period ended 31 March 2020 and has accumulated losses amounting AUD 327,558. However, based on the continued support from the Ultimate Holding Company, the financial statements have been prepared on a 'Going Concern' basis.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statement has been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statement in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, 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 those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statement is included in the following notes:

a) Revenue recognition: The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

b) Income taxes: The major tax jurisdictions for the Company is the Australia. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

c) Deferred taxes: Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

d) Expected credit losses on financial assets: On application of Ind AS 109, the impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

e) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment: The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

f) Impact of Covid'19: Kindly refer Note No. 16 for impact of Covid'19 on company's operations.

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian Dollars (AUD), which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results of operating activities except when deferred in statement of other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. Gains/(losses) relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance costs. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as FVTOCI are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, investments in equity and other eligible current and non-current assets;
- financial liabilities, which include short-term borrowings, trade payables and other eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

A. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash with banks in current account with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash with banks.

B. Other financial assets:

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables and other current assets.

C. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.

(iv) Equity and share capital

a) Equity share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2020 is AUD 120 divided into 120 equity shares of \$ 1 each. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as share premium.

b) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

c) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statement of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is presented within equity in the FCTR.

d) Other reserves

Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI, other than impairment loss, is recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity in other reserves.

(v) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. The estimated useful life of assets are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Building	Useful life or lease term whichever is lower
Furniture & Fixtures	5 years
Plant & Machinery	2 years

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. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before each reporting date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

(vi) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and machinery including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –

- a) control the use of an identified asset,
- b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- c) direct the use of the identified asset

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee, the lease contracts are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

(vii) Impairment

- a) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the

12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant, equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell (FVLCTS) and its value-in-use (VIU). If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.

(viii) Employee benefits

a) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, 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.

b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

c) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

(ix) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for

onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(x) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, management consultancy, sale of IT and other products.

a) Services

The Company recognizes revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including systems development and integration contracts are recognized using the “percentage-of-completion” method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract cost incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

‘Unbilled revenues’ represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period. ‘Unearned revenues’ represent billing in excess of revenue recognized. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as ‘Advance from customers’.

C. Maintenance contracts

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized ratably over the period of the contract using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognized with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilized by the customer is recognized as revenue on completion of the term.

b) Products

Revenue from products are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, continuing managerial involvement usually associated with ownership and effective control have ceased, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(xi) Finance Costs

Finance costs comprise interest cost on borrowings, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, gains/ (losses) on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/ (losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xii) Other income

Other income comprises interest income on loan given, gains/(losses) on disposal of financial assets that are measured at FVTPL, and debt instruments at FVTOCI. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

(xiii) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statement.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

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

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

(xiv) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent

shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options and warrants, except where the results would be anti-dilutive

(xv) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits after tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:

Ind AS 116 – Lease

On April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, which, applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2019, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to Ind AS 116 -

- (a) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2019.
- (b) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment. Consequently, the Company has recorded its lease liability using the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the right-of- use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application
- (c) The Company excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset;
- (d) The Company does not recognize RoU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

4. Property, plant and equipment

	As at '31st March 2020	
	Computers	Total
Gross Block (Cost)		
Opening as at 21st Feb 2020	-	-
Additions	4,884	4,884
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2020	4,884	4,884
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:		
Opening as on 21st Feb 2020	-	-
Additions	183	183
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31 2020	183	183
Net Block		
Balance as at March 31 2020	4,701	4,701

5. Other current assets

	As at '31st March 2020
Prepaid Expenses	13,363
Total	13,363

6. Share Capital

	As at '31st March 2020
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital	
Ordinary Shares 120 equity shares of \$ 1 each	120
Total	120

Reconciliation of the number of shares

	As at '31st March 2020
Opening number of equity shares	120.00
Equity shares issued	-
Closing number of equity shares	120.00

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the total equity shares of the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at '31st March 2020	
	No. of Shares	% held
Rational Interaction Inc	120	100.00

Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of \$ 1 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distributing of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

7.Provisions

	<u>As at '31st March 2020</u>
Provision for employee retirement benefits	5,723
Total	5,723

8.Trade Payables

	<u>As at '31st March 2020</u>
Payable to Others	5,834
Payable to Related Parties	326,909
Provision for expenses	7,035
Total	339,779

9.Employee Benefit Expenses

	<u>For the period</u> <u>Feb 21, 2020 to March 31, 2020</u>
Salaries and Wages	24,598
Staff Welfare Expenses	2,337
Total	26,935

10.Other Expenses

	<u>For the period</u> <u>Feb 21, 2020 to March 31, 2020</u>
Travel	25
Facility expenses	349
Legal and professional charges	5,834
Total	6,208

11. Earnings per equity share

	<u>For the period</u> <u>Feb 21, 2020 to March 31, 2020</u>
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	(33,321)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding - for basic and diluted EPS	120
Basic earnings per share - Basic and diluted	(277.68)

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

12. Related Party Disclosure

a) Parties where control exists

Name	Relationship with the company
Rational Interaction Inc	Holding company

b) Balances with related parties as at year end:

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March 2020
Payables		
Rational Interaction Inc	Holding company	3,26,909

13. Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and bank balances in current accounts, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, and eligible current and non-current assets, long and short-term loans and borrowings, trade payable and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of such assets and liabilities.

There are no financial assets or financial liabilities measured on fair value basis as at March 31, 2020. Accordingly, no fair value hierarchy disclosure has been included.

14. Financial Instruments:

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expense are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in notes 2 and 3 to the financial statement.

a. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2020 is as follows

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL
Liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	3,39,779	-	-
Total	3,39,779	-	-

b. Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. Management monitors company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash-flows.

	31 March 2020	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade payables		3,39,779	-	3,39,779
Total		3,39,779	-	3,39,779

d. Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity. The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk, which are a result from both its operating and investing activities as the Company's transactions are carried out in AUD.

Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

15. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, additional paid in capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity.

- Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components, which attributable to the equity holders
- Net Debt includes borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to achieve the objective of maximising shareholders value, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to manage its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the current year.

16. Impact of Covid-19

The Company basis its assessment believes that the probability of the occurrence of forecasted transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. However the impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain and may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Sd/-

Seethalakshmi M

Partner

Membership No: 208545

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd**

Sd/-

Manoj Nagpaul

Director

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 29th May 2020