HCL TECHNOLOGIES (PTY) LIMITED

(Registration number 2009/003046/07)

Financial Statements

for the year ended

31 March 2023

Audited financial statements

in compliance with Companies Act of South Africa

HCL Technologies (PTY) Limited

(Registration number 2009/003046/07)

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Sale, purchase, distribution, license, lease, services, manpower deployment, maintenance and consultancy of all kind, related to information technology.
Directors	Mr. Prateek Aggarwal (Indian citizen) Ms. Balungile Phili (South African citizen) Mr. Sundaram Sridharan (Singapore citizen) (resigned w.e.f. June 30,2023) Mr. Nima Pravin Gagjee (South African citizen)
Registered office	GMI House, Harlequins Office Park, 164 Totius Street, Groenkloof, Pretoria, 0027
Business address	2nd Floor, ABB Park The Crescent 3 Eglin Road, Sunninghill 2157, South Africa
Postal address	PO Box 619 Pretoria 0001
Holding company	Anzospan Investment Proprietary Limited (Incorporated in South Africa)
Ultimate holding company	HCL Technologies Limited (Incorporated in India)
Auditors	KPMG Chartered Accountants
Company registration number	2009/003046/07
Preparer of Annual Financial Statements	Vibhor Kapoor (Associate Chartered Accountant of India)

General Information (continued)

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Prateek Aggarwal
Prateek Aggarwal (Jul 24, 2023 20:50 GMT+5.5)

Prateek Aggarwal
Authorised Director

Balungile Ntuli
Balungile Ntuli (Jul 24, 2023 19:06 GMT+2)

Balungile Phili
Authorised Director

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial period and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Companies Act.

The responsibility of the external auditors is to express an independent opinion on the fair presentation of the Annual Financial Statements based on their audit of the company. The board is satisfied that the external auditors were independent of the company during period under review.

The board is satisfied that the Annual Financial Statements fairly present the financial position, the results of operations and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act of South Africa and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements consistently applied.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the Board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risks of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risks across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by the management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Approval of Annual Financial Statements

The audited annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 34 were approved by the board of directors on 24 July 2023.

Directors' Report

1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated on 16th February, 2009 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

2. Business and operations

The company is engaged in sale, purchase, distribution, license, lease, services, manpower deployment, maintenance and consultancy of all kind related to information technology.

The operating results and state of affairs of the company are fully set out in the attached annual financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

The board is of the opinion that the company is financially sound and operates a going concern. The annual financial statements have accordingly been prepared on this basis.

3. Review of operations

The results of operations for the year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income. A net profit of ZAR 123,057,111 (2022: Profit ZAR 96,497,995) was recorded for the year under review.

4. Going Concern

The company earned profit for the year ended 31 March 2023 of R 123,057,111 as compared to profit in last year ended 31 March 2022 – R 96,497,995 and as at that date its total assets exceeded its total liabilities by R 589,269,526 (31 March 2022 – R 549,212,415). In addition, current assets exceed current liabilities by R 336,185,053 (31 March 2022 – R 259,594,331). Based on our current knowledge and available information, we do not expect COVID19 to have an impact on our ability to continue as a going concern in the future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors' Report - continued

5. Share capital

Nil shares were issued during the year. Unissued shares are under control of the Board of directors.

6. Directors

Particulars of the directors as on 31st March, 2023 are given below.

S.No	Name of Directors	Citizenship	Director Type	Date of Appointment
1	Prateek Aggarwal	India	Non-Executive	24-10-2018
2	Sundaram Sridharan	Singapore	Non-Executive	31-03-2016 (resigned w.e.f. June 30,2023)
3	Nima Pravin Gagjee	South Africa	Non-Executive	04-09-2017
4	Balungile Phili	South Africa	Executive	01-08-2019

7. Holding company

HCL Technologies South Africa Pty. Limited and Anzospan Investments Proprietary Limited, incorporated in South Africa, holds 65% and 35% respectively.

8. Ultimate holding company

The company's ultimate holding company is HCL Technologies Limited incorporated in India.

9. Dividends

Dividend of ZAR 83,000,000 paid during the year to the shareholders (2021: ZAR 65,000,000).

10. Subsequent events

There is no fraud or material circumstances has occurred between the accounting date and date of this report which significantly affect the financial position of the company or the results of its operations.

11. Auditor

KPMG retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditor of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

Prateek Aggarwal
Prateek Aggarwal (Jul 24, 2023 20:50 GMT+5.5)

Prateek Aggarwal
Authorised Director

Balungile Ntuli
Balungile Ntuli (Jul 24, 2023 19:06 GMT+2)

Balungile Phili
Authorised Director

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Web http://www.kpmg.co.za

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of HCL Technologies (Pty) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCL Technologies (Pty) Limited (the Company) set out on pages 7 to 34, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of HCL Technologies (Pty) Limited as at 31 March 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards) and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "HCL Technologies (Pty) Limited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

KPMG Incorporated, a South African company and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

KPMG Incorporated is a Registered Auditor, in public practice, in terms of the Auditing Profession Act 26 of 2005.Registration number 1999/021543/21

Chairman: Prof W Nkuhlu
Chief Executive: I Sehoole
Directors: Full list on website

The company's principal place of business is at KPMG Crescent, 85 Empire Road, Parktown.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards) and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 separate 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 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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.

M.A

KPMG

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- 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 the directors 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.

KPMG Inc.

M.A. Sithole

Per MA Sithole
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director
25 July 2023

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Revenue from contract with customers	2	2,095,318,989	1,614,650,631
Cost of sales		(1,807,774,056)	(1,365,067,153)
Gross Profit		**287,544,933**	**249,583,478**
Other income	4	5,068,534	7,978,177
Selling and distribution expenses		(63,565,779)	(66,712,706)
(Provision)/reversal of bad debts	3	(3,264,293)	2,936,631
Administrative expenses		(55,404,057)	(59,735,972)
Operating profit		**170,379,338**	**134,049,608**
Finance cost	5	(218,901)	(627,267)
Profit before taxation	**3**	**170,160,437**	**133,422,341**
Taxation	6	(47,103,326)	(36,924,346)
Profit after taxation		**123,057,111**	**96,497,995**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**123,057,111**	**96,497,995**

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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2023

	Note	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property , Plant and Equipment	7	21,774,642	35,630,357
Right of use assets	25	-	553,556
Intangible Assets	8	3,307,152	23,680,057
Goodwill	9	124,730,903	124,730,903
Non-Current Receivables	10	94,457,777	77,526,999
Deferred Contract Cost	11	20,377,207	23,902,304
Deferred tax assets (Net)	12	4,224,036	8,389,432
		268,871,717	**294,413,608**
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	156,005,667	213,643,847
Receivable from Ultimate Holding Company and Fellow Subsidiaries	14	26,025,181	17,639,014
Inventories	15	3,543,729	5,021,900
Contract Assets		35,892,458	19,835,713
Unbilled Receivables	16	34,107,258	15,357,417
Trade Receivables	17	500,932,590	333,799,069
Other Receivables	17	27,894,919	91,609,626
Finance Lease Receivables	18	68,542,937	36,300,408
Deferred Contract Cost	11	39,319,459	25,721,974
		892,264,198	**758,928,968**
Total Assets		**1,161,135,915**	**1,053,342,576**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share Capital	19	87,000,000	87,000,000
Share Based Payment Reserve	20	103,175,741	103,175,741
Retained Earnings		399,093,785	359,036,674
		589,269,526	**549,212,415**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liability	27	511,083	412,451
Contract Liability	21	14,086,102	4,383,073
Provisions	23	620,329	-
		15,217,514	**4,795,524**
Current Liabilities			
Owed to Ultimate Holding Company and Fellow Subsidiaries	24	327,058,195	199,615,155
Trade and Other Payables	25	131,882,338	177,662,463
Contract Liability	21	76,561,937	100,853,653
Lease Liability	26	672,030	953,583
Income Tax Payable	27	7,954,741	9,737,361
Provisions	23	12,519,634	10,512,422
		556,648,874	**499,334,637**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,161,135,915**	**1,053,342,576**

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Share Capital ZAR	Share Based Payment Reserve ZAR	Retained Earnings ZAR	Total Equity ZAR
At April 1, 2021	**87,000,000**	**103,175,741**	**327,538,679**	**517,714,420**
Dividend Paid	-	-	(65,000,000)	(65,000,000)
Total comprehensive Income	-	-	96,497,995	96,497,995
Balance at March 31, 2022	**87,000,000**	**103,175,741**	**359,036,674**	**549,212,415**
At April 1, 2022	87,000,000	103,175,741	359,036,674	549,212,415
Dividend Paid (Note-1)	-	-	(83,000,000)	(83,000,000)
Total comprehensive Income	-	-	123,057,111	123,057,111
Balance at March 31, 2023	**87,000,000**	**103,175,741**	**399,093,785**	**589,269,526**

Note-1: During the year the company has paid an interim dividend of ZAR 83,000,000. Amount of dividend paid to Anzospan Investments Pty Ltd. on 12-12-2022 at the rate of ZAR 0.95 per equity share of face value ZAR 1 each amounts to ZAR 29,050,000 and dividend paid to HCL Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited on 12-12-2022 at the rate of ZAR 0.95 per equity share of face value ZAR 1 each amounts to ZAR 53,950,000 each.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ending 31 March 2023

	Note	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		170,160,437	133,422,341
Adjusted for :			
Depreciation and amortization		37,669,241	39,265,270
Depreciation for right of use asset		594,278	522,066
Interest income		(10,358,442)	(9,489,258)
Loss on sale of fixed assets		6,791	-
Unrealized foreign currency losses and gains		1,876,875	(429,377)
(Provision)/reversal of bad debts		3,264,293	(2,936,631)
Interest expenses		41,227	58,106
Cash inflows before working capital changes		203,254,700	160,412,517
Movement in working capital changes			
Increase in Trade and other receivables		(167,459,052)	(131,394,918)
(Increase) / Decrease in Receivable from fellow subsidiaries		(8,395,337)	2,047,397
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories		1,478,171	(2,685,081)
Increase in Unbilled receivables		(18,753,903)	(73,683)
(Increase) / Decrease in Non-current receivables		(13,405,681)	28,728,613
Increase / (Decrease) in Owed to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries		125,207,160	(76,173,400)
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade and other payables		(45,636,049)	36,412,659
Decrease in Income tax payable		(1,389,673)	(648,571)
(Decrease) / Increase in Contract liability		(14,588,687)	63,343,422
(Decrease) / Increase in Provisions		2,619,552	1,003,938
Cash flow from operations		62,931,202	80,972,893
Income Tax paid		(43,330,883)	(43,038,875)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**19,600,320**	**37,934,018**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(2,444,564)	(10,099,100)
Sale of fixed assets		-	3,224,462
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,002,846)	-
Sale of intangible assets		-	638,334
Interest income		10,358,442	9,489,258
Net cash inflow from investing activites		**6,911,032**	**3,252,954**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(1,149,532)	(917,305)
Repayment of loan from fellow subsidiaries		-	(10,195,100)
Interest paid		-	(165,328)
Dividend Paid		(83,000,000)	(65,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activites		**(84,149,532)**	**(76,277,733)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(57,638,179)	(35,090,761)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		213,643,847	248,734,608
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year *	**13**	**156,005,667**	**213,643,847**

*Cash and cash equivalent represent balance with bank.

Accounting policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The Financial Statements set out on pages 7 to 34 are prepared on the historical cost basis. The company's significant accounting policies conform with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The company's financial statements are presented in South African Rand (ZAR), which is also its functional currency.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 July 2023.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to working condition for their intended use. Cost also includes borrowing costs and any fair value gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of plant and equipment that are transferred from the hedging reserves.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognized is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repair and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Depreciation is recorded by a charge to statement of comprehensive income computed on a straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of the assets over their expected useful lives for the current and prior year.

Plant and machinery	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	4 to 5 years
Furniture and fittings	7 years

Property, plant and equipment under construction and cost of assets not ready for use at the year-end are disclosed as "Under Construction".

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation methods of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognized in the profit or loss when the changes arise.

An item of equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Any gains or losses on derecognition of the asset is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which the item is disposed. Where the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is written down to its recoverable amount through the statement of comprehensive income

1.2 Tax

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred income tax. The principle temporary differences arise from depreciation on plant and equipment, provisions and tax losses carried forward. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which to utilise the deferred tax asset.

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes
levied by the same tax authority.

1.3 Leases

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

1.3 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee

Company is lessee in case of office space. These leases are evaluated to determine whether it contains lease based on principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors as defined in IFRS 16.

Effective 1 April 2019, all leases with a term of more than 12 months are recognized as right-of-use assets along with associated lease liabilities, in the balance sheet.

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

The lease liability is measured at the lease commencement date and determined using the present value of the minimum lease payments not yet paid and the Company's incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the rate at which the Company would borrow, in the country where the lease was executed. The Company has used a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics. The lease payment comprises fixed payment less any lease incentives, variable lease payment that depends on an index or a rate, exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease. Lease liability is subsequently measured by increase the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or modification, if any.

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

Company as a lessor

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

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

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

1.4 Intangible assets

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

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets. The following are the finite lives of the intangible assets in the company for the current and prior year.

Category	Finite lives
Customer Relationship	10 years
Intellectual Property	5 years
Software Application	3 years
Order Backlog	3 years

1.5 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

1.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks and short-term deposits and investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are considered net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

A financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest

Financial asset included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss for debt instruments. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

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

Equity investments

All equity instruments are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently re-measured with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In limited circumstances, investments, for which sufficient, more recent information to measure fair value is not available cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The entity recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Lifetime ECL allowance is recognized for trade receivables with no significant financing component. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case they are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition. Changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost includes trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method except for deferred consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised where the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The company recognises the estimated liability on all products still under warranty at the balance sheet date. This provision is calculated based on service histories. Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when leave accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

1.8 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income. Such balances are translated at year end exchange rates unless hedged by forward foreign exchange contracts, in which case the rates specified in such forward contracts are used.

1.9 Revenue recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

Revenue is recognized when, or as, control of a promised service or good transfers to a customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring those products or services. To recognize revenues, the following five step approach is applied: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. Contract is accounted when it is legally enforceable through executory contracts, approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are defined, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

<u>Time-and-material / Volume based / Transaction based contracts</u>

Revenue with respect to time-and-material, volume based and transaction based contracts is recognized as the related services are performed through efforts expended, volume serviced transactions are processed etc. that correspond with value transferred to customer till date which is related to our right to invoice for services performed.

<u>Fixed Price contracts</u>

Revenue related to fixed price contracts where performance obligations and control are satisfied over a period of time like technology integration, complex network building contracts, ERP implementations and Application development are recognized based on progress towards completion of the performance obligation using a cost-to-cost measure of progress (i.e., percentage-of-completion (POC) method of accounting). Revenue is recognized based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated costs to fulfill the contract. Any revision in cost to complete would result in increase or decrease in revenue and such changes are recorded in the period in which they are identified.

Revenue related to other fixed price contracts providing maintenance and support services, are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed based on the cost to cost method described above.

In arrangements involving sharing of customer revenues, revenue is recognized when the right to receive is established.

Revenue from product sales are shown net of sales tax and applicable discounts and allowances. Revenue related to product with installation services that are critical to the product is recognized when installation of product at customer site is completed and accepted by the customer. If the revenue for a delivered item is not recognized for non-receipt of acceptance from the customer, the cost of the delivered item continues to be in inventory.

Accounting policies (continued)

1.09 Revenue recognition (continued)

Multiple performance obligations

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivable in our statements of financial position, contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on those contracts utilizing the cost to cost method of revenue recognition. Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due).

Other income

Interest income for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Accounting policies (continued)

1.09 Revenue recognition (continued)

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

1.10 Retirement benefits

The company's contribution to the defined contribution plan is charged to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year to which it relates.

1.11 Fair value measurement

Fair value of an asset or a liability, except for lease transactions, is determined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

For non-financial asset, the fair value measurement takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company use observable market data as far as possible. Fair value is categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the input used in the valuation technique as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers

1.12 Impairment

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to equity. In this case the impairment is also recognised in equity up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the company makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. Impairment losses recognised in relation to goodwill are not reversed for subsequent increases in its recoverable amount.

The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of assets:

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than their carrying amount an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Impairment (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

1.13 Inventories

Stock in trade, stores and spares are valued at the lower of the cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of stock in trade procured for specific projects is assigned by identification of individual costs of each item. Cost of stock in trade, that are interchangeable and not specific to any project and cost of stores and spare parts are determined using the weighted average cost formula.

1.14 Value Added Tax

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Value Added Tax, except:

i) When the Value Added Tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the Value Added Tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of Value Added Tax included.

The net amount of Value Added Tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

1.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts, where applicable. For cash subjected to restriction, where applicable, assessments are made on the economic substance of the restriction and whether they meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents.

1.16 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

1.17 Equity settled Share based payment

Share based payment arrangements
The grant date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is not true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

1.18 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Judgements
In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made no judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimation uncertainty
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Depreciation rates
Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the various classes of assets, after taking into account residual values. During the year management revised the estimated useful life of assets as stated in note 1.1.

Trade accounts receivable
The impairment provisions for trade receivables and other receivables are based on assumptions about expected credit losses. The Company uses judgements in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the number of

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Accounting policies (continued)

1.18 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

days that an individual receivable is outstanding as well as the Company's historical experience and forward-looking information at the end of each reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the results of the assessment and it may be necessary to make an additional impairment charge to profit or loss.

Impairment of goodwill
Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value of the cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use is determined via a discounted cash flow which requires the directors to forecast cash flows, growth into perpetuity and a weighted average cost of capital.

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

1.19 New Standards and Interpretations

A number of new standards, amendments to standards, interpretations and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 31 March 2023 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company do not plan to early adopt these standards. These will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory unless otherwise indicated.

The company is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Standard/Interpretation		**Date issued by IASB**	**Effective date Periods beginning on or after**
IAS 8 amendment	*Definition of Accounting Estimates*	Feb-21	1-Jan-23
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 amendment	*Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies*	Feb-21	1-Jan-23
IAS 12 amendment	*Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction*	May-21	1-Jan-23
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 amendment	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	Sep-14	Deferred indefinitely by amendments made in December 2015
IFRS 16 amendment	COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021	Mar-21	1-Apr-21
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	May-17	1-Jan-23
IFRS 17 amendments	Insurance Contracts	Jun-20	1-Jan-23
IAS 1 amendment	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	Jan-20	1 January 2023 (tentatively deferred to 1 January 2024 or later)
IFRS 16 amendment	Lease liability in a sale and leaseback	Sep-22	1 January 2024

Notes to the financial statements

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
2 Revenue from contract with customers		
Total revenue comprises:		
Service Income	1,871,479,937	1,569,841,966
Sale of goods*	67,541,397	39,104,251
Sale under financial lease	156,297,655	5,704,414
	2,095,318,989	**1,614,650,631**
*Sale of goods comprises of sale of IT hardware items to customers		
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	223,839,052	44,808,665
Services transferred over time	1,871,479,937	1,569,841,966
Total revenue from contract with customers	**2,095,318,989**	**1,614,650,631**
3 The companys' profit before tax is arrived at after charging:		
Depreciation on plant and equipment	16,293,490	16,448,491
Depreciation on ROU	594,278	522,066
Amortization of intangibles assets	21,375,751	22,816,779
Operating lease expense	127,516	161,093
Auditor's remuneration	420,000	219,440
Provision/(reversal) of bad debts	3,264,293	(2,936,631)
Consulting Charges	1,124,722,765	844,128,787
Cost of goods sold	151,490,366	36,860,701
Loss on sale of capital assets	6,791	-
Employee Benefits		
Salaries	218,423,656	183,190,229
Bonus	14,960,769	9,117,649
4 Other Income		
Interest income	10,358,442	9,489,258
Exchange loss Net	(5,289,908)	(1,511,081)
	5,068,534	**7,978,177**
5 Finance costs		
Interest Expense		
On loan from fellow subsidiaries	-	9,105
Interest expense on lease liability	41,227	49,001
Bank charges	150,935	88,550
Late payment	26,739	480,611
	218,901	**627,267**
6 Taxation		
The major components of income tax expenses		
Current Income Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	53,215,299	48,208,801
Others	986,687	-
Prior year under/(excess) provision	(11,264,055)	(6,070,777)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7,278,060)	(11,021,368)
Deferred tax Prior year under provision	11,443,455	5,807,690
	47,103,326	**36,924,346**
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit		
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	170,160,437	133,422,341
Statutory income tax rate of 27% (2022: 28%)	45,943,318	37,358,250
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(11,264,055)	(6,070,777)
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of previous years	11,443,455	5,807,690
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:	102,993	(170,823)
Rate impact	877,615	-
At the effective income tax rate of 27% (2022: 28%)	**47,103,326**	**36,924,346**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**47,103,326**	**36,924,346**

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
6 Taxation (continued)		
Movements in current income tax liabilities		
Balance, at beginning of financial year	9,737,361	11,286,786
Income tax paid	(43,330,883)	(43,636,771)
	(33,593,522)	(32,349,985)
Prior year's over provision	(11,264,055)	(6,070,777)
Current financial year's tax	53,215,299	48,208,801
Foreign withholding tax	69,080	(648,574)
Written off	(472,061)	-
Refund	-	597,896
Balance, at end of financial year	7,954,741	9,737,361

7 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Computer Equipment (ZAR)	Plant Machinery (ZAR)	Office Equipment (ZAR)	Furniture and Fittings (ZAR)	Under Construction (ZAR)	Total (ZAR)
At March 31, 2021	98,681,949	221,400	550,646	2,090,363	63,870	101,608,228
Additions	8,735,734	102,614	222,096	-	1,038,656	10,099,100
Disposal	(9,351,704)	-	-	-	-	(9,351,704)
At March 31, 2022	98,065,979	324,014	772,742	2,090,363	1,102,526	102,355,624
Additions	846,176	-	63,070	-	1,535,318	2,444,564
Disposal	(13,849)	-	-	-	-	(13,849)
At March 31, 2023	98,898,306	324,014	835,812	2,090,363	2,637,844	104,786,339

Accumulated Depreciation

	Computer Equipment (ZAR)	Plant Machinery (ZAR)	Office Equipment (ZAR)	Furniture and Fittings (ZAR)	Under Construction (ZAR)	Total (ZAR)
At March 31, 2021	(54,422,401)	(130,838)	(186,493)	(1,664,284)	-	(56,404,016)
Depreciation Charged during the year	(16,217,583)	(29,899)	(117,855)	(83,154)	-	(16,448,491)
Retirement	6,127,242	-	-	-	-	6,127,242
At March 31, 2022	(64,512,742)	(160,737)	(304,348)	(1,747,438)	-	(66,725,267)
Depreciation Charged during the year	(16,033,685)	(32,401)	(144,250)	(83,154)	-	(16,293,490)
Retirement	7,058	-	-	-	-	7,058
At March 31, 2023	(80,539,369)	(193,138)	(448,598)	(1,830,592)	-	(83,011,697)
Net Book Value						
At March 31, 2023	18,358,937	130,876	387,214	259,771	2,637,844	21,774,642
At March 31, 2022	33,553,237	163,277	468,394	342,925	1,102,526	35,630,357

8 Intangible Assets

	Customer Relationship (ZAR)	Software Application (ZAR)	Total (ZAR)
At March 31, 2021	20,812,620	68,576,641	89,389,261
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	-	(638,334)	(638,334)
At March 31, 2022	20,812,620	67,938,307	88,750,927
Additions	-	1,002,846	1,002,846
Disposal	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	20,812,620	68,941,153	89,753,773

Accumulated Amortisation

	Customer Relationship (ZAR)	Software Application (ZAR)	Total (ZAR)
At March 31, 2021	(18,232,226)	(24,021,865)	(42,254,091)
Amortisation. charge for the year	(526,648)	(22,290,131)	(22,816,779)
Amortisation reversal on assets	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	(18,758,874)	(46,311,996)	(65,070,870)
Amortisation. charge for the year	(380,207)	(20,995,544)	(21,375,751)
Amortisation reversal on assets	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	(19,139,081)	(67,307,540)	(86,446,621)
Net Book Value			
At March 31, 2023	1,673,539	1,633,614	3,307,152
At March 31, 2022	2,053,746	21,626,311	23,680,057

The gross carrying amount of fully depreciated property plant & equipment & intangible's, that is still in use as at 31st March 2023 is ZAR 87,190,072.

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
9 Goodwill	124,730,903	124,730,903
	124,730,903	124,730,903

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognized on acquisition of select IBM software products for security, marketing, commerce, and digital solutions:

Asset description	Amount (ZAR)	Life (Years)	Basis of amortization
Customer relationships	3,437,235	10	In proportion of estimated revenue
Goodwill - IBM software products	6,016,784	-	
Goodwill - Axon	118,714,119	-	

Impairment testing for cash generating units ("CGU") containing goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating divisions which represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

[signature]

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
9 Goodwill (continued)		
The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated	124,730,903	124,730,903
	124,730,903	**124,730,903**

The recoverable amount of the unit was based on its value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows that generated from the business acquired. Value in use was computed based on the following key assumptions:

i.) Cash flows were projected based on the financial year ended 31 March 2023 actual operating results and the Company's 5-years business plan, with average net margin applied of 8% (2022: 8%) per annum for the years 2024 to 2028.

ii.) The terminal value was estimated using the perpetuity growth model, with a weighted average growth rate to perpetuity of 2% (2022: 2%).

iii.) A pre-tax discount rate of 20% (2022: 17%) was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the unit. The discount rate was estimated based on an industry average weighted average cost of capital.

With regard to the assessment of value in use of this CGU, management believes that no reasonably possible changes in any of the key assumptions would cause the carrying values of this CGU to differ materially from its recoverable amount except for the changes in the prevailing operating environment, the impact of which is not expected to be significant.

10 Non-Current Receivables

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Finance lease receivables	74,503,823	59,196,095
Deposits	-	7,512
Prepaid expenses	18,208,389	10,454,159
Unbilled receivables	1,745,565	7,869,233
	94,457,777	**77,526,999**

11 Deferred Contract Cost

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Non Current		
Deferred contract cost - Non group	20,377,207	23,902,304
	20,377,207	23,902,304
Current		
Deferred contract cost - group (refer note 31 (d))	25,905,530	15,250,453
Deferred contract cost - Non group	13,413,929	10,471,521
	39,319,459	25,721,974
	59,696,666	**49,624,278**

12 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Statement of Financial Position		Statement of Comprehensive Income	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Obsolete inventory	81,000	61,443	(19,557)	(5,443)
Contract liability / Deferred contract cost (Net)	2,805,242	15,572,201	12,766,959	(3,982,758)
Bonus provision	2,449,017	1,972,497	(476,520)	(315,228)
Other payroll liability	15,572	629,570	613,998	(629,570)
Other current assets	-	919,035	919,035	706,268
Leave pay provision	1,098,773	970,981	(127,792)	34,126
Provision for doubtful debts	742,191	221,278	(520,913)	493,354
Other provisions	543,868	84,479	(459,389)	(84,479)
Tangible assets	(47,726)	(362,653)	(314,927)	221,758
Net Prepayment	(2,299,296)	(3,179,117)	(879,822)	898,661
IPR amortization cost	(451,855)	(575,049)	(123,193)	(147,461)
Finance lease	(738,121)	(7,936,125)	(7,198,004)	(2,392,013)
Leases	25,371	10,892	(14,479)	(10,892)
Deferred tax benefit / (expense)	-	-	**4,165,396**	**(5,213,677)**
Net deferred tax assets	**4,224,036**	**8,389,432**	-	-

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	7,761,034	20,442,376
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,536,998)	(12,052,944)
Net deferred tax (liability)/assets	**4,224,036**	**8,389,432**
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets, net		
As of 1 April 2022	8,389,432	3,175,755
Tax income (expense) during the year recognized in profit and loss	(4,165,396)	5,213,677
As at 31 March 2023	**4,224,036**	**8,389,432**
Tax income (expense) during the year recognized in profit and loss	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**4,224,036**	**8,389,432**

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Cash at Bank	156,005,667	153,643,847
Term Deposit	-	60,000,000
	156,005,667	**213,643,847**

14 Receivable from ultimate Holding company and fellow subsidiary

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Trade Receivable-group (refer note 31 (d))	24,165,651	17,190,098
Advance receivable-group (refer note 31 (d))	359,653	-
Unbilled receivables (refer note 31 (d))	1,499,877	448,916
	26,025,181	**17,639,014**

Amount due from ultimate holding and fellow subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and repayable under normal trading terms.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
15 Inventories		
Inventory in hand	3,969,040	6,547,289
Less: Provision for inventory	(425,311)	(1,525,389)
	3,543,729	5,021,900

Inventories are components that are used to support the company's installation service with customers. These are mainly servers, storage devices, backup devices & networking equipment which are purchased from vendor and will be billed to the customer as and when the project requirement got received.

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
16 Unbilled Receivables		
Unbilled Receivables	34,107,258	40,241,757
Accrued Revenue	-	(24,884,340)
	34,107,258	**15,357,417**
17 Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	505,514,015	335,116,201
Less: Provision for doubtful debt	(4,581,425)	(1,317,132)
	500,932,590	**333,799,069**
Other receivables	27,894,919	94,891,895
Less: Provision for other current assets	-	(3,282,269)
	27,894,919	**91,609,626**

Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing and are generally realised on an average of 30-60 days

As at March 31, 2023 the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

Total	Neither past due nor impaired (Up to 30	Past due but not impaired		
		31-60 Days	61-180 Days	180> Days
505,514,015	410,304,511	66,298,146	22,122,999	6,788,359

As at 31 March 2023

	Current	Upto 6 months past due	Over 6 months past due	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0.03	1.49	46.43	**0.91**
Gross carrying amount (ZAR)	410,304,511	88,421,145	6,788,359	**505,514,015**
Expected credit loss (ZAR)	110,121	1,319,312	3,151,992	**4,581,425**

As at March 31, 2022 the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

Total	Neither past due nor impaired (Up to 30 days)	Past due but not impaired		
		31-60 Days	61-180 Days	180> Days
333,799,069	254,781,179	50,157,427	24,216,425	4,644,038

As at 31 March 2022

	Current	Upto 6 months past due	Over 6 months past due	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0.03	0.93	45.54	**0.39**
Gross carrying amount (ZAR)	297,933,902	35,229,641	1,952,658	**335,116,201**
Expected credit loss (ZAR)	100,355	327,512	889,265	**1,317,132**

18 Finance Lease Receivables

The future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non cancellable lease of equipments and applicable software licences are as follows:-

31 March, 2023

Year	Minimum Lease Rent Receivable	Present Value of Lease Rent Receivable	Interest Included in Lease Rent Receivable
2023-24	71,575,444	68,542,937	3,032,508
2024-25	53,393,947	51,206,434	2,187,513
2025-26	19,007,057	18,016,550	990,507
2026-27	5,519,831	5,280,839	238,992
Total	**149,496,279**	**143,046,760**	**6,449,520**

31 March, 2022

Year	Minimum Lease Rent Receivable	Present Value of Lease Rent Receivable	Interest Included in Lease Rent Receivable
2022-23	39,286,794	36,300,408	2,986,385
2023-24	31,469,334	30,273,836	1,195,498
2024-25	20,057,213	19,621,655	435,558
2025-26	9,374,685	9,300,604	74,081
Total	**100,188,026**	**95,496,503**	**4,691,522**

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
19 Share capital		
Authorized		
200,000,000 (2020 : 20,000,000) ordinary shares of ZAR 1 each	200,000,000	200,000,000
Issued		
87,000,000 (2020: 87,000,000) ordinary shares of ZAR 1 each	**87,000,000**	**87,000,000**
20 Share Based Payment Reserve		
Share Based Payment Reserve	**103,175,741**	**103,175,741**

For attaining the shareholding requirement of more than 51% of black ownership in HCL Technologies Pty Limited (operating entity), necessary restructuring took place in previous years, wherein Axon Group Limited (part of HCL group) donated its 30% holding in Anzospan Investment Pty Limited to HCL Foundation Trust and Anzospan Investment Pty Limited transferred its 24% shares held in HCL Technologies South Africa Pty Limited each to HCL BEE Trust and HCL Ownership Trust respectively, created for the benefit of black people.

The aforesaid transaction is considered as equity-settled share-based payment transaction and gives rise to a share based payment expense based on BEE credentials received by the company as a result of the same. Since there are no vesting condition in the transaction, the underlying instruments is measured at fair value and share based expense are recognized immediately at the grant date.

The fair value of the share based payment plan has been measured using a Monte Carlo simulation. The inputs used in the measurement of fair value at the grant date of the equity settled share based payment plan were as follows:

Valuation date	31 January 2020
Settlement date	31 March 2040
Call option exercise date	31 March 2040
Annual dividend yield	13.04%
Interest Rate	12.25%
Equity value of operating company	ZAR 636.55 M

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
21 Contract liability		
Current	76,561,937	100,853,653
Non-Current	14,086,102	4,383,073
	90,648,039	**105,236,726**

Contract liabilities : A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

22 Remaining performance obligations and Contract balances

Remaining performance obligations

Remaining performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, change in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (change in currency rates, tax laws etc.). As at 31 March 2023, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of IFRS 15 was ZAR 3,561 millions (31st March 2022, ZAR 1,896 millions). This is after exclusions of below:

a) Contracts for which we recognize revenues based on the right to invoice for services performed,

b) Variable consideration allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation or to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct good or service that forms part of a single performance obligation, or

c) Variable consideration in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

22 Remaining performance obligations and Contract balances (continued)

Contract balances

Contract assets : A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets are recognized where there is excess of revenue over the billings. Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivable in balance sheet. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed price contracts using the cost to cost method of revenue recognition. Unbilled receivables represents contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due).

Contract liabilities : A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

The below table discloses the movement in balances of contract liabilities :

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Balance as at beginning of the year	105,236,726	41,893,304
Additional amounts billed but not recognized as revenue	71,487,256	85,871,426
Deduction on account of revenues recognized during the year	(86,075,943)	(22,528,004)
Balance as at end of the year	**90,648,039**	**105,236,726**

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
23 Provisions		
Current		
Leave encashment	4,069,531	3,467,790
Bonus	8,450,103	7,044,632
	12,519,634	**10,512,422**
Non Current		
Bonus	620,329	-
	620,329	-

Movement of provisions	**Leave encashment**	**Bonus**	**Total**
Opening	3,467,790	7,044,632	10,512,422
Charge during the year	2,908,120	14,896,493	17,804,613
Payout/reversal of provsions during the year	(2,306,379)	(12,870,693)	(15,177,072)
Closing Balance	**4,069,531**	**9,070,432**	**13,139,963**

The provision for leave pay represents the potential liability for leave days accrued, and not utilised by staff members. The provision is expected to be utilised through employee leave days or, under exceptional circumstances, to be paid to relevant employees.

The bonus provision represents the potential liability to certain staff members for bonuses calculated based on the company's financial year performance. The amounts of the bonuses are uncertain, as the bonuses are awarded at the holding company's discretion.

24 Owed to ultimate Holding company and fellow subsidiary		
Trade payables - group (refer note 31 (d))	324,290,902	196,863,028
Advance received - group (refer note 31 (d))	24,884	378,686
Interest payable on Loan - group (refer note 31 (d))	2,742,409	2,373,441
	[illegible]	[illegible]

Amount owed to ultimate holding and fellow subsidiaries arose from normal trade transactions.They are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on normal trading terms.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
25 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	56,268,491	83,714,681
Accruals	24,736,751	37,100,110
Advance received from customer	1,466,382	440,988
VAT Payable	19,796,376	31,738,470
Other payables	29,614,338	24,668,215
	131,882,338	**177,662,463**

a) Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.

b) VAT liability is paid within a period of one month from date of recognition.

26 Leases

The Company's leasing arrangements are in respect of leases for office spaces only. The Company doesn't foresee any major changes in lease terms or the leases in the foreseeable future as per current business projections after considering the impact of COVID - 19.

The details of the right-of-use asset held by the entity is as follows:

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Building		
At 01 April 2022	553,556	-
Additions	40,722	1,075,622
Charges for the year	(594,278)	(522,066)
At March 31, 2023	-	**553,556**

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Lease liability		
Capital lease obligation - non currrent	511,083	412,451
Capital lease obligation - currrent	672,030	953,583
	1,183,113	**1,366,034**

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
At 01 April 2022	1,366,034	-
Additions	925,385	2,234,338
Amounts recognized in statement of comprehensive income as interest expense	41,227	49,001
Payment of lease liability	(1,149,532)	(917,305)
At March 31, 2023	**1,183,114**	**1,366,034**

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as on 31 March 2023:

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Particulars		
Not later than one year	686,973	982,080
Between one and three years	515,793	418,428
Total Lease Payments	**1,202,766**	**1,400,508**
Imputed Interest	(19,652)	(34,474)
Total Lease Liabilities	**1,183,114**	**1,366,034**

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
27 Income Tax Payable		
Advance Tax	(85,835,346)	(41,791,074)
Income Tax Provisions	93,790,086	51,528,435
	7,954,741	**9,737,361**

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28 Commitments

a) Capital commitments

Capital commitment are for estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) as at the balance sheet date March 31, 2023 amounting Nil (2022: ZAR 847,057).

29 Financial instrument risk management

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and borrowings. The main purpose of the financial liabilities is to raise finance for the company's operations. The financial assets arise from normal business transactions.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk.

The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because in changes in the market interest rates. Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's debt with floating interest rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables and loan notes) and from its financing activities, including deposit with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to company's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limit are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Credit quality of the customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard. The requirement for impairment is analysed on an individual basis for major customers. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables is grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively.

Exposure to credit risk

At the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet as disclosed under Note 17 to the financial statements.

No collateral is held for these receivables as these receivables are considered to be reputable and credit worthy.

Credit risk concentration profile
The Company determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the country profile of its trade receivables and contract assets on an on-going basis. The credit risk concentration profile of the Company's trade and contract assets at the reporting date is as follows:-

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
South Africa	540,794,930	364,446,766
United States of America	20,181,383	6,361,138
Argentina	14,387	16,976
	560,990,700	**370,824,880**

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with a good payment record with the Company. Cash and cash equivalents, are placed with reputable financial institutions.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 17 (trade receivables).

Other amounts due from related corporations

The Company held other receivables from its related corporations (see note 14). These balances are lent to related corporations to satisfy short term funding requirements. Based on an assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default (including but not limited to audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections, if available, and applying experienced credit judgement), these exposures are considered to have low credit risk. Therefore impairment on these balances has been measured on the 12 month expected credit loss basis. The amount of the allowance on other receivables from its related corporations are negligible.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to operating activities (when revenue or expenses are denominated in a different currency to the company's functional currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the company's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

29 Financial instrument risk management (Continued)

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Change in Rate	Effect on profit before tax ZAR	Change in Rate	Effect on profit before tax ZAR
EUR	20%	(528,657)	-7%	111,828
GBP	16%	(2,718,813)	-7%	217,071
INR	13%	(1,568)	-5%	(92)
AED	0%	-	-2%	2,146
COP	-1%	72	-3%	69
USD	23%	945,332	-2%	715,994
BRL	15%	(1,012,013)	19%	(830,660)
CLP	0%	-	-10%	14,865
CNY	0%	-	1%	(15,513)
MYR	17%	(22,490)	-3%	15,737
ARS	-31%	86,819	-19%	47,133
BGN	0%	-	-7%	17,965
CRC	50%	(56,074)	-9%	41,889
CZK	0%	-	-1%	2,356
IDR	0%	-	-1%	512
LKR	0%	-	-33%	121,603
MXN	0%	-	1%	(3,520)
THB	0%	-	-8%	18,244
TWD	0%	-	-2%	824
VND	0%	-	-1%	186
AUD	9%	(17,374)	0%	-
CHF	24%	(137,620)	0%	-
RUB	30%	(225,547)	0%	-
SEK	10%	(1,084)	-8%	886

EUR	-20%	528,657	7%	(111,828)
GBP	-16%	2,718,813	7%	(217,071)
INR	-13%	1,568	5%	92
AED	0%	-	2%	(2,146)
COP	1%	(72)	3%	(69)
USD	-23%	(945,332)	2%	(715,994)
BRL	-15%	1,012,013	-19%	830,660
CLP	0%	-	10%	(14,865)
CNY	0%	-	-1%	15,513
MYR	-17%	22,490	3%	(15,737)
ARS	31%	(86,819)	19%	(47,133)
BGN	0%	-	7%	(17,965)
CRC	-50%	56,074	9%	(41,889)
CZK	0%	-	1%	(2,356)
IDR	0%	-	1%	(512)
LKR	0%	-	33%	(121,603)
MXN	0%	-	-1%	3,520
THB	0%	-	8%	(18,244)
TWD	0%	-	2%	(824)
VND	0%	-	1%	(186)
AUD	-9%	17,374	0%	-
CHF	-24%	137,620	0%	-
RUB	-30%	225,547	0%	-
SEK	-10%	1,084	8%	(886)

The movement on the pre-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity.

Liquidity risk

The company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through use of loans from group companies.

Liabilities		1 Year	2-5 Year	Over 5 Year	Total
March 31, 2023					
Owed to ultimate holding company fellow subsidiaries	Interest free	327,058,195	-	-	327,058,195
Trade and other payables	Interest free	131,882,338	-	-	131,882,338
March 31, 2022					
Owed to ultimate holding company fellow subsidiaries	Interest free	199,615,155	-	-	199,236,469
Trade and other payables	Interest free	177,662,463	-	-	178,041,149

Fair value

At March 31, 2023 the carrying amounts of cash, trade receivables, trade payables, approximate their fair values due to the short term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

30 Classification of Financial Instrument

31 March 2023	Loans and receivables / (financial liabilities at amortized cost) ZAR	Non-financial assets / liabilities ZAR	Total ZAR
Assets			
Trade and other receivables	500,932,590	27,894,919	528,827,509
Cash and cash equivalents	156,005,667	-	156,005,667
Contract asset	35,892,458	-	35,892,458
Unbilled receivable	35,852,823	-	35,852,823
Finance Lease Receivable	143,046,759	-	143,046,759
Deferred contract cost	-	59,696,666	59,696,666
	871,730,297	**87,591,585**	**959,321,882**
Liabilities			
Loan from fellow subsidiaries	-	-	-
Owed to parent and fellow subsidiaries	327,058,195	-	327,058,195
Trade and other payables	112,085,962	19,796,376	131,882,338
Contract liability	-	90,648,039	90,648,039
Total	**439,144,157**	**110,444,415**	**549,588,572**

31 March 2022	Loans and receivables / (financial liabilities at amortized cost) ZAR	Non-financial assets / liabilities ZAR	Total ZAR
Assets			
Trade and other receivables	333,799,069	91,609,626	425,408,695
Cash and cash equivalents	213,643,847	-	213,643,847
Contract asset	19,835,713	-	19,835,713
Unbilled receivable	15,357,417	-	15,357,417
Finance Lease Receivable	95,496,504	-	95,496,504
Deferred contract cost	-	49,624,278	49,624,278
	678,132,550	**141,233,904**	**819,366,454**
Liabilities			
Owed to parent and fellow subsidiaries	199,615,155	-	199,615,155
Trade and other payables	145,923,993	31,738,470	177,662,463
Contract liability	-	105,236,726	105,236,726
Total	**345,539,148**	**136,975,196**	**482,514,344**

31 Related Party Transactions

a) Related parties where control exists

Holding company (Parent company)
Anzospan Investment Proprietary Limited

Ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Limited

b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year
Ultimate holding company
HCL Technologies Limited

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31 Related Party Transactions (continued)

Fellow Subsidiaries
Axon Group Limited UK
Axon Solutions Australia Pty Limited
Axon Solutions Limited
Axon Solutions Singapore Pte Limited
C3i Europe Eood
Celeritifintech Limited
Filial Espanola De HCL Technoloiges, S.L.(HCL Spain)
Geometric Europe, GmbH
HCL (Brazil) Technologia Da Informacao EIRELI
HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited
HCL (New Zealand) Limited
HCL America Inc.
HCL Argentina s.a.
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Limited
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co., Limited
HCL Belgium NV
HCL Canada Inc. (Fy HCL Axon Technologies Inc.)
HCL Comnet Systems and Services Limited
HCL EAS Limited
HCL GmbH
HCL Great Britain Limited
HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited
HCL Hungary Kft
HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited sirketi
HCL Japan Limited
HCL Latin America Holding LLC
HCL Netherlands B.V.
HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o.
HCL Saudi Arabia LLC
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited.
HCL South Africa Share Ownership Trust
HCL Sweden AB
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Limited.
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited.
HCL Technologies (Vietnam) Company Limited
HCL Technologies Angola (SU), LDA.
HCL Technologies Austria GmbH
HCL Technologies Beijing Co., Limited
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA
HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD
HCL Technologies BV
HCL Technologies Chile SpA
HCL Technologies Colombia SAS
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited
HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.
HCL Technologies Denmark ApS
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited
HCL Technologies Finland Oy
HCL Technologies France
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH
HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C.
HCL Technologies Italy S.p.A.
HCL Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited
HCL Technologies Lithuania UAB
HCL Technologies Malaysia SDN BHD (Fy HCLAxonMalaysiaSDNBHD)
HCL Technologies Mexico S DE RL DE CV
HCL Technologies Middle East FZ- LLC
HCL Technologies Norway AS
HCL Technologies Philippines Inc
HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.
HCL Technologies S.A.C.
HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited
HCL Technologies Sweden (IOMC)
HCL Technologies UK Limited
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited
JSP Consulting Sdn Bhd
PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia
Telerx Marketing, Inc.

HCL Technologies (PTY) Limited
(Registration number 2009/003046/07)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

C) Transactions with related parties during the year in ordinary course of business

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiaries		Ultimate holding company	
	Year Ended March 31 2023 ZAR	Year Ended March 31 2022 ZAR	Year Ended March 31, 2023 ZAR	Year Ended March 31, 2022 ZAR
Interest expenses				
Axon Solutions Limited	-	9,105	-	-
Total	**-**	**9,105**	**-**	**-**
Insurance expenses				
HCL Technologies Limited	-	-	995,023	471,002
Total	**-**	**-**	**995,023**	**471,002**
Marketing Cost				
HCL Technologies Limited	-	-	582,984	-
HCL Great Britain Limited	-	21,682,070	-	-
HCL Technologies UK Limited	24,105,380	15,246,596	-	-
Total	**24,105,380**	**36,928,666**	**582,984**	**-**
Consulting charges				
HCL Technologies Limited	-	-	943,391,824	755,859,785
HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C.	312,548	-	-	-
Filial Espanola De HCL Technoloiges, S.L.(HCL Spain)	75,971	-	-	-
HCL (Brazil) Technologia Da Informacao EIRELI	2,015,001	270,483	-	-
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	1,281,697	-	-	-
HCL America Inc.	35,180,451	14,999,279	-	-
HCL Argentina s.a.	311,862	123,655	-	-
HCL Canada Inc. (Fy HCL Axon Technologies Inc.)	199,765	375,522	-	-
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co., Limited	192,497	-	-	-
HCL Great Britain Limited	-	1,283,260	-	-
HCL Technologies Mexico S DE RL DE CV	435,403	-	-	-
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	4,521,917	1,029,855	-	-
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	504,706	-	-	-
HCL Technologies BV	2,186,708	170,586	-	-
HCL Technologies Chile SpA	280,633	1,053,374	-	-
HCL Technologies Denmark ApS	288,558	12,132	-	-
HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	270,041	18,438	-	-
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	854,618	90,908	-	-
HCL Technologies Malayia SDN BHD.	382,512	611,935	-	-
HCL Technologies Italy S.p.A.	485,549	50,215	-	-
HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o.	1,390,181	1,051,913	-	-
HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited sirketi	87,627	339,239	-	-
HCL Technologies Beijing Co., Limited	109,832	1,251,938	-	-
HCL Technologies UK Limited	29,261,029	7,964,053	-	-
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	15,539,969	3,590,514	-	-
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	113,181	289,162	-	-
HCL Technologies Middle East FZ- LLC	25,836	-	-	-
HCL Technologies Sweden AB.	301,104	102,141	-	-
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	10,429	227,523	-	-
HCL Technologies France	588,955	732,451	-	-
HCL (New Zealand) Limited	73,602	14,040	-	-
HCL Saudi Arabia LLC	267,656	9,368	-	-
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	9,396	-	-	-
HCL Latin America Holding LLC	815,058	84,283	-	-
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	197,335	-	-	-
HCL Hungary Kft	426,440	-	-	-
HCL Technologies (Vietnam) Company Limited	139,383	-	-	-
HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	144,263	-	-	-
HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD	113,972	-	-	-
C3i Europe Eood	444,519	191,380	-	-
PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia	-	61,561	-	-
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Limited	917,120	-	-	-
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited.	37,167	152,910	-	-
HCL Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited	4,015,376	2,900,429	-	-
HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima	80,491	-	-	-
Telerx Marketing, Inc.	-	17,239	-	-
HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	188,209	22,805	-	-
Geometric Europe, GmbH	-	23,439	-	-
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	21,774	90,613	-	-
HCL Technologies Philippines Inc	-	27,133	-	-
HCL Technologies Lithuania UAB	185,941	-	-	-
HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	16,746	-	-	-
HCL Technologies S.A.C.	15,358	-	-	-
Total	**105,300,406**	**39,233,776**	**943,391,824**	**755,859,785**
Software services				
HCL Technologies Limited	-	-	7,980,167	3,138,874
HCL (New Zealand) Limited	-	52,020	-	-
HCL America Inc.	1,080,505	221,222	-	-
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	812,961	515,707	-	-
HCL Axon Technologies Inc.-SD (FY Axon Solutions (Canada) I	-	89,200	-	-
HCL Great Britain Limited	-	49,712	-	-
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	-	101,501	-	-
HCL Technologies Germany Gmbh	3,110,818	1,725,625	-	-
HCL Japan Limited	21,128	352,095	-	-
HCL Technologies B.V.	5,032,119	23,245	-	-
HCL Technologies Italy S.P.A.	17,531	201,555	-	-
HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao EIRELI (FY as HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao Ltda.)	485,323	558,568	-	-
HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	-	117,644	-	-
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	224,157	[illegible]	-	-
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	698,761	353,035	-	-
HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC	-	434,569	-	-
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited.	1,484,068	1,257,274	-	-
Filial Espanola De HCL Technoloiges, S.L.(HCL Spain)	79,465	53,662	-	-
HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o.	59,628	26,994	-	-
HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	63,484	146,826	-	-
HCL Technologies Sollutions GmBh (fly Axon Soltns Schz GmbH)	-	136,643	-	-
HCL Technologies Chile SpA	-	52,083	-	-
HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited sirketi	-	141,607	-	-
HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C.	-	21,096	-	-
HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	-	12,997	-	-

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

c) Transactions with related parties during the year in ordinary course of business (Continued)

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiaries		Ultimate holding company	
	Year Ended March 31 2023 ZAR	Year Ended March 31 2022 ZAR	Year Ended March 31, 2023 ZAR	Year Ended March 31, 2022 ZAR
HCL Technologies Denmark ApS	60,373	215,910	-	-
HCL Technologies Mexico S DE RL DE CV	-	275,149	-	-
HCL Technologies Colombia SAS	187,541	745,345	-	-
HCL Technologies UK Limited	8,505,191	6,443,247	-	-
PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia	150,999	91,681	-	-
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	-	269,085	-	-
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	103,394	279,964	-	-
HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	140,831	92,078	-	-
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	3,279,647	3,522,531	-	-
HCL Argentina s.a.	26,845	-	-	-
HCL Latin America Holding LLC	110,696	-	-	-
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	177,597	134,100.15	-	-
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Limited	-	7,503.44	-	-
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited.	246,036	18,718.48	-	-
HCL Latin America Holding LLC	-	364,175.91	-	-
HCL Technologies Norway AS	60,010	54,803.37	-	-
HCL Technologies France	-	10,318.81	-	-
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Limited.	-	185,464	-	-
HCL Technologies Sweden (IOMC)	506,409	-	-	-
HCL Technologies Angola (SU), LDA.	1,102,195	-	-	-
Total	**27,827,712**	**19,951,417**	**7,980,167**	**3,138,874**

d) Outstanding balances with related parties

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 ZAR	As at 31 March 2022 ZAR
Owed to ultimate holding company and fellow Subsidiaries		
Axon Solutions Limited	144	144
HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao EIRELI (FY HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao Ltda.)	459,292	3,948,454
HCL America Inc.	29,544,676	2,215,729
HCL Technologies Malayia SDN BHD.	131,825	580,145
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Limited	545,800	-
HCL Canada Inc. (FY HCL Axon Technologies Inc.)	158,067	78,424
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	195,439	384,726
HCL Technologies B.V.	13,776	170,079
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	-	227,927
HCL Technologies Limited	263,114,483	171,669,539
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited.	55,057	-
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Limited	-	34,554
HCL Technologies Beijing Co. Limited.	109,832	1,208,311
HCL Technologies UK Limited	21,526,648	7,975,235
HCL Argentina s.a.	515,974	212,347
HCL Technologies Mexico S DE RL DE CV	29,224	316,892
HCL Technologies Germany Gmbh	3,035,094	871,012
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	-	30,702
HCL Technologies Czecj Republic s.r.o.	-	272,402
HCL Technologies Denmark Aps	288,558	-
C3i Europe Eood	-	224,065
HCL Technologies France SAS	-	185,552
PT HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited	-	75,620
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited	39,790	219,262
HCL Latin America Holding	-	547,756
HCL Technologies Lanka Private Limited	183,051	2,806,700
HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima	80,491	-
HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	1,823,190	433,436
HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o.	707,502	616,691
HCL Technologies Chile SpA	268,703	1,044,727
HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited sirketi	-	339,239
HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	-	22,805
Geometric Europe, GmbH	-	23,439
HCL Saudi Arabia LLC	-	9,368
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	21,774	90,613
HCL Technologies Philippines Inc	-	27,133
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	181,528	-
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	19,979	-
HCL Hungary Kft	110,540	-
HCL Technologies (Vietnam) Company Limited	139,383	-
HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD	14,515	-
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	429,476	-
HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C.	312,548	-
HCL Technologies Sweden (IOMC)	234,543	-
Total(X)	**324,290,902**	**196,863,028**

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Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

d) **Outstanding balances with related parties (Continued)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 ZAR	As at 31 March 2022 ZAR
Interest payable		
Axon Group Limited UK	503,621	435,863
Axon Solutions Limited	2,238,789	1,937,578
Total (Y)	**2,742,410**	**2,373,441**
Advance received		
HCL Technologies Italy S.p.A.	-	378,686
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	20,116	-
HCL Technologies Chile SpA	2,501	-
JSP Consulting Sdn Bhd	2,267	-
Total (Z)	**24,884**	**378,686**
Total (X)+(Y)+(Z)	**327,058,197**	**199,615,155**
Advance receivable		
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	359,653	-
Total (A)	**359,653**	**-**
Trade receivable		
HCL Technologies Limited	6,261,635	1,314,140
HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	63,484	7,641
HCL Technologies Angola (SU), LDA.	1,102,196	-
HCL Japan Limited	21,128	352,095
HCL Technologies Germany Gmbh	3,273	896,937
Axon Solutions Limited	5,913	5,913
HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao EIRELI (FY HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao Ltda.)	1,635,116	613,990
HCL America Inc.	733,703	1,218,034
HCL Argentina s.a.	190,785	169,271
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	175,986	-
HCL Technologies Denmark ApS	30,353	-
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	856,646	856,646
HCL Technologies Chile Spa	-	25,713
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S.	1,437,150	1,263,773
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	177,597	-
HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	469,716	2,177,251
HCL Technologies UK Limited	1,400,551	1,350,811
HCL Technologies B.V.	1,128,788	2,825
PT HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited	239,830	97,374
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	-	254,177
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited.	5,749,000	4,584,733
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	409,460	61,766
HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	140,831	-
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Limited	183,678	194,244
HCL Canada Inc. (Fy HCL Axon Technologies Inc.)	-	24,498
Filial Espanola De HCL Technoloiges, S.L.(HCL Spain)	21,477	53,662
HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o.	-	26,994
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	-	17,743
HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited sirketi	141,607	141,607
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	1,082,832	1,085,047
HCL Technologies France	-	10,319
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited.	168,652	18,718
HCL Latin America Holding LLC	334,264	364,176
Total(B)	**24,165,651**	**17,190,098**
Unbilled receivable		
HCL Technologies Limited	440,795	448,916
HCL America Inc.	1,059,082	-
Total(C)	**1,499,877**	**448,916**
Receivable from fellow Subsidiaries (A+B+C)	**26,025,181**	**17,639,014**
Deferred contract cost- Current		
HCL Technologies Limited	23,926,835	15,250,453
HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	1,978,695	-
Total	**25,905,530**	**15,250,453**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, interest free (except loan from parent company) and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

32 Retirement benefits

All eligible employees are members of the HCL Axon S.A. 319 Proprietary Ltd Pension Fund defined contribution plan administered by Liberty. The plan is governed by the Pension Funds Act of 1956. Pension contributions are made by employees with HCL Axon S.A. 319 Proprietary Ltd contributing an equal amount plus administration costs of the fund. Pension costs relating to contributions recognised in the current financial year are reflected under employee benefits in Note 3.

33 Capital management

	31 March 2023 ZAR	31 March 2022 ZAR
Share capital	87,000,000	87,000,000
Accumulated profit	399,093,785	359,036,674
	486,093,785	**446,036,674**

Capital includes equity shares and equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in light of change in economic conditions.To maintain the capital structure, the company may issue new shares.

34 Remuneration to directors and key management personnel

Some of the directors and key management personnel of the Company are also directors and key management personnel in other group companies within the HCL group and all of these companies together are viewed as one business unit and their remuneration is paid by the ultimate parent Company. No separate or additional remuneration is paid to these directors for their role as directors of this Company or any other companies in the South African group and therefore no disclosure is required for these directors.

Non-executive directors' (Luyolo Poswa) fees reflect their services as directors and services on various sub-committees on which they serve. Total remuneration paid for their services in current Period is ZAR Nil (PY ZAR Nil), non-executive directors do not earn attendance fees.

Executive directors' (Balungile Phili) fees, appointed on 1 August 2019, reflect their services as directors and services on various sub-committees on which they serve. Total remuneration paid for their services in current Period is ZAR 1,731,658 (PY ZAR 2,084,032).

Non-executive directors do not participate in any incentive schemes or plans of any kind.

35 Subsequent Event

Other than the matters mentioned below, there have been no significant subsequent events since the year ended 31 March'22 that would have material impact on the statement of financial position of the Company as shown in these financial statements.

36 Going Concern

The company earned a for the period ended 31 March 2023 of R 123,057,111 as compared to profit in last year ended 31 March 2022 – R 96,497,996 and as at that date its total assets exceeded its total liabilities by R 589,269,526 (31 March 2022 – R 549,212,415). In addition, current assets exceed current liabilities by R 336,185,053 (31 March 2022 – R 259,594,331). Based on our current knowledge and available information, we do not expect impact on our ability to continue as a going concern in the future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.