Addverb Technologies Pty Limited

Financial Statements
2021-22

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS OF
ADDVERB TECHNOLOGIES PTY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Addverb Technologies Pty Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of 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, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, (or gives a true and fair view of) the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial report section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS OF
ADDVERB TECHNOLOGIES PTY LIMITED

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

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, 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 report 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS OF

ADDVERB TECHNOLOGIES PTY LIMITED

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents 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.

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Watkins Accountancy and Assurance
Chartered Accountants

____
Richard Watkins FCA
Registered Auditor (required by Registered Organisations Commission) number AA2022/4

12 April, 2022

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	442,992	-
Trade and other receivables	6	2,647,200	-
Inventories	7	223,760	-
Other	8	3,856,325	175,000
Total current assets		7,170,277	175,000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	9,973	-
Total non-current assets		9,973	-
Total assets		7,180,250	175,000
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	3,190,087	23,634
Borrowings	11	3,040,000	-
Income tax	12	239,639	-
Total current liabilities		6,469,726	23,634
Total liabilities		6,469,726	23,634
Net assets		710,524	151,366
Equity			
Issued capital	13	175,000	175,000
Retained profits/(accumulated losses)	14	535,524	(23,634)
Total equity		710,524	151,366

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

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue	3	17,000,348	-
Expenses			
Cost of sales		(15,130,663)	-
Depreciation		(2,711)	-
Employee benefits expense		(618,736)	-
Consultancy		(100,196)	(23,634)
Other expenses		(289,956)	-
Finance costs		(59,289)	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		798,797	(23,634)
Income tax expense	4	(239,639)	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd	14	559,158	(23,634)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd		559,158	(23,634)

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

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Issued capital $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 24 February 2021	175,000	-	175,000
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	(23,634)	(23,634)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(23,634)	(23,634)
Balance at 31 March 2021	175,000	(23,634)	151,366

	Issued capital $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 April 2021	175,000	(23,634)	151,366
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	559,158	559,158
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	559,158	559,158
Balance at 31 March 2022	175,000	535,524	710,524

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

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		10,528,217	-
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(13,081,048)	-
		(2,552,831)	-
Other revenue		8	-
Interest and other finance costs paid		(13,034)	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,565,857)	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	(11,151)	-
Payments for security deposits		(20,000)	-
Loans from/(to) related and other parties		3,040,000	-
Net cash from investing activities		3,008,849	-
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		442,992	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	442,992	-

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

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

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

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

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

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

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

Revenue recognition
The company recognises revenue as follows:

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

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

Sale of goods
Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods to the customer. The goods are transferred when the customer obtains control of the goods.

Software and other services
The Company provides services in design and build robotics and warehouse automation, other software and programming systems for customers through fixed-price contracts. Contract revenue is recognised when the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is being created or enhanced.

Revenue from these contracts are recognised over time using the input method or output method respectively based on each performance obligation, to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the contract obligations, and the Company has a right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the performance completed to date.

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Composite contract comprising goods, installation and commissioning and software
Revenue from these contracts are recognised over time using the input method or output method respectively based on each performance obligation, to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the contract obligations, and the Company has a right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the performance completed to date.

Input method recognise revenue over time by reference to the Company's progress, which is measured by comparing the actual costs incurred on the project with the total estimated costs expected to complete the project.

Output method recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Output method include methods such as appraisals of results achieved, milestones reached, time elapsed and units produced or units delivered.

The Company apply a single method of measuring progress for each performance obligation satisfied over time depending upon the essence of the contract and the Company apply that method consistently to similar performance obligations and in similar circumstances. At the end of each reporting period, the Company remeasure its progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation satisfied over time.
Contract modifications that do not add distinct goods or services are accounted for as continuation of the original contract and the change is recognised as a cumulative adjustment to revenue at the date of modification.

Estimates of revenue, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenue or costs are reflected in the profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

The period between the completion of work and payment by the customer may exceed one year. For such contracts, there is no significant financing component present as the payment terms is an industry practice to protect customers from the performing entity's failure to adequately complete some or all of its obligations under the contract. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.
If the value of the goods transferred by the Company exceeds the payments, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the value of the goods transferred, a contract liability is recognised.

Government Grants
Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the conditions attached to the grant will be complied with. Grants related to income are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as received.

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

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

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

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

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Inventories
Stock in transit is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 march 2022

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30-90 days of recognition.

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Finance costs
Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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

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

Issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

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

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

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

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

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that are likely to affect the current or future financial years.

Note 3. Revenue

	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales	16,999,533	-
Other revenue		
Other revenue	815	-
Revenue	17,000,348	-

Note 4. Income tax expense

	2022 $	2021 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	798,797	(23,634)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	239,639	(7,090)
Prior year tax losses not recognised	-	7,090
Income tax expense	239,639	-

Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash at bank	442,992	-

Note 6. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade receivables	2,563,461	-
Other receivables	14,222	-
BAS receivable	69,517	-
	2,647,200	-

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 7. Current assets - inventories

	2022 $	2021 $
Stock in transit - at cost	223,760	-

Note 8. Current assets - other

	2022 $	2021 $
Accrued revenue	3,824,923	-
Prepayments	11,402	-
Security deposits	20,000	-
Other current assets	-	175,000
	3,856,325	175,000

Note 9. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2022 $	2021 $
Fixtures and fittings - at cost	271	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(22)	-
	249	-
Computer equipment - at cost	12,233	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,662)	-
	9,571	-
Office equipment - at cost	180	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(27)	-
	153	-
	9,973	-

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

	Fixtures and fittings $	Computer equipment $	Office equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-
Additions	271	12,233	180	12,684
Depreciation expense	(22)	(2,662)	(27)	(2,711)
Balance at 31 March 2022	249	9,571	153	9,973

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 10. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade payables	2,823,367	22,909
Other payables	366,720	725
	3,190,087	23,634

Note 11. Current liabilities - borrowings

	2022 $	2021 $
Loan from parent company	3,040,000	-

Note 12. Current liabilities - income tax

	2022 $	2021 $
Provision for income tax	239,639	-

Note 13. Equity - issued capital

	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 $	2021 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	17,500	17,500	175,000	175,000

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

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

Note 14. Equity - retained profits/(accumulated losses)

	2022 $	2021 $
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(23,634)	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	559,158	(23,634)
Retained profits/(accumulated losses) at the end of the financial year	535,524	(23,634)

Note 15. Equity - dividends

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

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 16. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2022 $	2021 $
Aggregate compensation (Gross)	192,000	-

Note 17. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Note 18. Commitments

There were no commitments as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Note 19. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 16.

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

	2022 $	2021 $
Payment for goods and services:		
Purchase of Goods and services from Addverb Technologies Pvt Ltd	8,614,613	-
Purchase of services from Addverb Technologies Pte Ltd	13,971	-
Payment for other expenses:		
Interest to Addverb Technologies Pvt Ltd	57,109	-
Other expenses to Addverb Technologies Pvt Ltd	725	22,909

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

	2022 $	2021 $
Current payables:		
Trade payables to Addverb Technologies Pvt Ltd	2,357,400	-
Trade payables to Addverb Technologies Pte Ltd	206	-
Interest payable to Addverb Technologies Pvt Ltd	37,492	-

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

	2022 $	2021 $
Current borrowings:		
Loan from Addverb Technologies Pvt Ltd	3,040,000	-

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

Addverb Technologies Pty Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 20. Events after the reporting period

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