Trade Window Holdings Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended
31 March 2022

Trade Window Holdings Limited Table of contents For the year ended 31 March 2022

Contents	Page
Directors' declaration	1
Directory	2
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	3
Consolidated statement of financial position	4-5
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	6-7
Consolidated statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	9-46
General disclosures	47-49
Auditors' report	50-53

Trade Window Holdings Limited Directors' declaration For the year ended 31 March 2022

In the opinion of the Directors of Trade Window Holdings Limited, the financial statements and notes, on pages 3 to 46:

- comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice and present fairly the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2022 and the result of operations for the year ended on that date;
- have been prepared using the appropriate accounting policies, which have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates.

The Directors believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Group and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The Directors consider that they have taken adequate steps to safeguard the assets of the Group, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. Internal control procedures are also considered to be sufficient to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements.

The board of Directors are pleased to present the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

	The same of the sa			
Alasdair MacLeod	AJ Smith			
Dated: 30 May 2022	Dated: 30 May 2022			

Trade Window Holdings Limited Directory

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Incorporation Number 8233653

Principal Activities: Develop and commercialise technology solutions that provide

international trade participants with a secure platform and tools to establish trust and trade globally in an efficient manner across

interconnected networks

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these

activities during the year ended 31 March 2022.

Registered Office TradeWindow Company Secretary

Level 4, Partners Life House 33-45 Hurstmere Road, Takapuna

Auckland 0622 New Zealand

Directors: Albertus Johannes Smith

Kerry Michael Friend

Philip John Norman (appointed 15 October 2021) Diana Marie Puketapu (appointed 15 October 2021)

Alasdair (Alexander) John Macleod (appointed 15 October 2021)

The Directors were in office for the whole period unless otherwise

stated.

Auditor: KPMG

KPMG Centre

18 Viaduct Harbour Avenue

Auckland 1010 New Zealand

Trade Window Holdings Limited Consolidated statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	3.1	3,877,617	1,641,840
Other income	4	999,330	701,936
		4,876,947	2,343,776
Employee benefits expense	5.1	(10,830,303)	(6,342,880)
Depreciation and amortisation		(1,666,826)	(1,069,502)
Other expenses	5.2	(3,593,903)	(1,864,513)
		(11,214,085)	(6,933,119)
Net finance expense	6	(169,673)	(141,037)
Loss before income tax		(11,383,758)	(7,074,156)
Income tax	7	560,000	475,902
Net loss after tax		(10,823,758)	(6,598,254)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to	profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		136	847
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(10,823,622)	(6,597,407)
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic earnings (loss) per share \$ Diluted earnings (loss) per share \$	26 26	(0.13) (0.13)	(1.14) (0.52)



Trade Window Holdings Limited Consolidated statement of financial position As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets		φ	Ψ
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8.1	5,932,558	1,413,224
Trade and other receivables	9	1,835,624	557,957
Income tax receivable	7	6,244	-
Contract assets	3.2	77,809	51,929
		7,852,235	2,023,110
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	128,304	18,057
Property, plant and equipment	10	277,892	165,551
Right of use assets	11	1,395,315	38,329
Intangible assets	12	6,762,523	3,892,659
Restricted cash	8.2	98,604	-
		8,662,638	4,114,596
Total assets		16,514,873	6,137,706
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	1,512,709	781,509
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	14	486,248	489,864
Related party payables	16	7,071	40,470
Income tax payable	7	-	1,661
Lease liabilities	11	506,999	39,704
Dividend payable		-	30,380
Contract liabilities	3.2	453,605	39,831
		2,966,632	1,423,419



Trade Window Holdings Limited Consolidated statement of financial position As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Non-current liabilities		Ψ	Ψ
Trade and other payables	13	64,143	-
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	14	1,764,473	1,220,147
Lease liabilities	11	875,045	-
		2,703,661	1,220,147
Total liabilities		5,670,293	2,643,566
Net assets		10,844,580	3,494,140
Equity			
Share capital	19	31,333,484	6,147,047
Retained earnings		(20,585,200)	(9,761,442)
Convertible notes	20	-	6,818,964
Foreign currency translation reserve		7,574	4,946
Share based payments reserve		88,722	284,625
Total equity		10,844,580	3,494,140



Trade Window Holdings Limited Consolidated statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings	Equity components of convertible notes \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Share based payment reserve \$	Total \$	Non- controlling interest \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 April 2020		5,153,545	(3,127,133)	1,000,000	(2,446)	58,299	3,082,265	410,825	3,493,090
Comprehensive expense for the year Loss for the year		<u>-</u>	(6,598,254)	-	_	_	(6,598,254)	<u>-</u>	(6,598,254)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		-	-	-	847	-	847	-	847
Transactions with owners of the company		-	(6,598,254)	-	847	-	(6,597,407)	-	(6,597,407)
Issue of capital/dividend to shareholders	19	(64,463)	(30,380)	-	-	-	(94,843)	-	(94,843)
Adjustment to foreign currency		-	-	_	6,545	_	6,545	-	6,545
Issue of convertible notes	20	-	-	5,818,964	_	-	5,818,964	-	5,818,964
Share issue on restructure	19	416,500	(5,675)	-	-	-	410,825	(410,825)	-
Share options exercised	19	641,465	-	-	-	-	641,465	-	641,465
Equity-settled share based payments		-	-	-	-	226,326	226,326	-	226,326
	•	993,502	(36,055)	5,818,964	6,545	226,326	7,009,282	(410,825)	6,598,457
Balance at 31 March 2021		6,147,047	(9,761,442)	6,818,964	4,946	284,625	3,494,140		3,494,140



Trade Window Holdings Limited Consolidated statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Equity components of convertible notes \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Share based payment reserve \$	Total \$	Non- controlling interest \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 April 2021		6,147,047	(9,761,442)	6,818,964	4,946	284,625	3,494,140	-	3,494,140
Comprehensive expense for the year Loss for the year Other comprehensive		-	(10,823,758)	-	-	-	(10,823,758)	-	(10,823,758)
income/(expense)					136		136		136
Transactions with owners of the company Issue of capital/dividend to	19	15,092,532	(10,823,758)	-	136	-	(10,823,622) 15,092,532	_	(10,823,622) 15,092,532
shareholders		10,002,002			2,492		2,492		2,492
Adjustment to foreign currency Maturity of convertible notes	19,20	6,818,964	-	(6,818,964)	2,492	-	2,492	-	2,492
Share issue on business acquisitions	18,19	2,353,037	-	-	-	-	2,353,037	-	2,353,037
Share options exercised		921,904	-	-	-	-	921,904	-	921,904
Equity-settled share based payments		-	-	-	-	(195,903)	(195,903)	-	(195,903)
		25,186,437	-	(6,818,964)	2,492	(195,903)	18,174,062	-	18,174,062
Balance at 31 March 2022		31,333,484	(20,585,200)		7,574	88,722	10,844,580		10,844,580



Trade Window Holdings Limited Consolidated statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Operating activities		Ψ	Ψ
Cash received from customers		4,039,791	1,672,594
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(13,203,825)	(7,283,439)
Income tax received		(7,905)	475,368
Grant income		676,126	559,446
Net cash to operating activities	27	(8,495,813)	(4,576,031)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(240,455)	(118,387)
Proceeds from sale plant and equipment		4,707	5,138
Purchase of intangible assets	12	(100,001)	-
Business acquisition	18	(1,538,445)	-
Payments to term deposit	8.2	(98,604)	-
Interest received	6	12,106	1,186
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,960,692)	(112,063)
Financing activities			
Interest paid on lease liability	6,11	(53,180)	(7,944)
Proceeds from/(repayment) of share capital	19	15,000,000	(64,463)
Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	20	-	5,818,964
Repayment of borrowings		(616,288)	(616,614)
Payments for lease liability - principal portion	11	(380,563)	(289,494)
Proceeds/(repayments) from exercise of share options		910	603
Proceeds from borrowings		1,145,000	400,000
Payments to related parties		(30,380)	-
Interest paid		(89,660)	(126,685)
Net cash flows from financing activities		14,975,839_	5,114,367
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		4,519,334	426,273
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financi	al year	1,413,224_	986,951
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial	year	5,932,558	1,413,224



1 General information and statement of compliance

Trade Window Holdings Limited is a profit orientated entity.

Trade Window Holdings Limited is incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand and is a company registered under the Companies Act 1993.

Consolidated financial statements for the Group are presented. The consolidated financial statements of Trade Window Holdings Limited (company) as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 comprise of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group and individually as subsidiaries).

Trade Window Holdings Limited was incorporated on 10 September 2021 for the purpose of being the holding company for Trade Window Limited. Prior to Trade Window Holdings Limited's incorporation, the Group comprised of Trade Window Limited and its subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries are set out in note 17.

The principal activities of the Group during the year were developing and commercialising technology solutions that provide international trade participants with a secure platform and tools to establish trust and trade globally in an efficient manner across interconnected networks.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand ('NZ GAAP'). They comply with the New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for Tier 1 for-profit entities. The consolidated financial statements of the Group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on the date included on page 1. The Group is a reporting entity for the purposes of the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and its financial statements comply with that Act.

Accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements. Where applicable, certain comparatives have been reclassified to comply with the accounting presentation adopted in the current year to ensure consistency with the current year classification.

Comparative information

Trade Window Holdings Limited (TWHL) was incorporated as part of the Trade Window listing process. TWHL effectively acquired Trade Window Limited (TWL) on 19 November 2021. This was achieved through a share exchange where 10 TWHL shares were issued for 1 TWL share. TWHL is now the parent entity and listed on the NZX. There was no other change operationally and TWHL was effectively inserted above TWL. The comparative financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 are those of TWL and its subsidiaries only and reflect the fact that the insertion of TWHL is, in substance, a continuation of the existing group.



1 General information and statement of compliance (continued)

Going concern

The Group prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis and expects to be able to realise its assets and meet its financial obligations in the normal course of business.

The Group is an early-stage organisation that is currently investing heavily in the development and commercialisation of a Global Trade Platform and as such has reported a loss for the year ended 31 March 2022 of \$10.8 million (2021: \$6.6 million), and operating cash outflows of \$8.5 million (2021: \$4.6 million), and is projected to continue to incur expenditure in excess of revenue for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements. For the Group to continue as a going concern, it is dependent on its ability to continue to raise significant equity and/or debt funding to support continued product development and commercialisation of its products.

As an early-stage business further capital raising prior to achieving profitability was anticipated and this was indicated in the Company's listing profile in November 2021. Management has been closely monitoring forecast cash reserves each month with specific regard to the timing of a future capital raise.

The Board-approved FY23 annual budget and three-year financial forecast plans to raise sufficient capital to provide around 24 months forecast cash requirements which will provide sufficient liquidity to satisfy its financial obligations and comply with the terms of its debt facilities for a period of at least 12 months from the issuance of these financial statements should there be a reasonably possible downside in underlying assumptions. Key to the forecasts are relevant assumptions regarding the business and success of its products, business model, any legal or regulatory restrictions, financing, and shareholder support, including the future capital raise. The inputs to the assumptions have been stress tested against a range of scenarios including a reduction in revenue without commensurate cost cutting, and a reduction in the target for the planned capital raise.

As at 31 March 2022 the Group held cash and cash equivalents of \$5.9 million (2021: \$1.4 million) and projects adequate cash available through to September 2022, by which time it is anticipated that the Group will have raised additional capital. To have sufficient liquidity for a period of at least 12 months from the issuance of these financial statements the Group has forecast that at least \$10 million of additional debt and equity will need to be raised, assuming forecast revenues and expenditures are realised, and there are no significant acquisitions during the period.

The Directors do acknowledge that until a capital raising is complete, there is material uncertainty concerning the Group's ability to achieve its financial forecasts which may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to maintain sufficient liquidity to continue as a going concern.

Should the Group not raise sufficient debt and equity financing to fund projected cashflow deficits, the Group may not be able to continue as a going concern and realise the value in its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Directors consider the Group to be a going concern and believe that the Group will achieve its financial forecasts and secure projected funding requirements such that the Group will be able to meet its contractual obligations in the foreseeable future.



1 General information and statement of compliance (continued)

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (\$) which is the Company's functional currency, rounded to the nearest dollar. They have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis except for receivables and payables that are stated inclusive of GST.

Use of estimates and judgements

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

The principal areas of judgement in preparing these financial statements are set out below. Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 3.1 Revenue, in determining the revenue recognition of implementation revenue.
- Note 11 Leases, on determining whether a contract contains a lease, lease terms, incremental borrowing rate and lease renewal options.
- Note 18 Business acquisitions, in determining the fair value of the consideration transferred, and fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.
- Note 20 Convertible notes, on its classification as equity (in 2021).

Covid-19

The year to 31 March 2022 presented a challenging environment as various restrictive lockdowns continued, however Trade Window continued to operate effectively to service and support its customers and to develop its products which are enabling organisations to move away from traditional on-premise and paper based operations.

While there has been no material impact on sales, the restrictions on physical movement have delayed the Australian market development. There has been no impact of COVID-19 on the statement of financial position.

Trade Window and its subsidiaries have not taken any government relief subsidies available to companies as a result of COVID-19 during the year ended 31 March 2022.

New accounting standards and interpretations

No new standards have been issued for the period ended 31 March 2022 that materially impact the Group.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, there are no new accounting standards or interpretations issued but not yet adopted that are expected to have a material impact on the Group.



2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identified net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra company (refer to Note 17) balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains and losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated.



2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

The foreign currency translation reserve arises from the translation of the Group's overseas operations into the presentation currency of these financial statements.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested annually for impairment.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) is deemed to be the more appropriate method given the Group is an early-stage business hence there are difficulties in assessing WACC, forecast revenue, cash flows and forecast accuracy. Further, as a publicly listed entity, the fair value can be easily ascertained.

Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs), and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.



2022	2021
\$	\$

3.1 Revenue

The Group generates revenue primarily from customers subscribing to and utilising its software platforms. In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary nature and timing of revenue recognition.

Transactional revenue	1,621,634	872,918
Subscription revenue	1,591,800	420,313
Service revenue	230,004	143,777
Installation revenue	434,179	204,832
Total revenue	3.877.617	1.641.840

Revenue policy

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a good or service to a customer. Revenue is disclosed net of credit notes and discounts. Unbilled revenue at year end is recognised as contract asset and any unearned revenue at year end is recognised as contract liabilities. See table 3.2 for details of contract assets and liabilities at year end.

Transactional revenue

Transactional revenue is recorded at the time the transactions are processed by the customer using the Group's software platforms. Transaction revenue is based on volume of usage and is recognised at a point in time. Customers are invoiced monthly and have payment terms of up to 30-days.

Subscription revenue

Subscription revenue comprises recurring monthly fees from customers who have subscribed to the Group's software platforms. The fee provides the customer with access to the various software platforms, regular software updates and customer support services. Subscription revenue is invoiced either in advance or monthly in arears, depending on the software product. Subscription revenue is recognised over time as the service are used or delivered by the customer. Customers are mainly invoiced monthly and have payment terms of up to 30-days.

Service revenue

Service revenue relates to ad-hoc customer support services outside of the scope of the standard support agreement. The services are mainly for customer support to customers who request non-standard customisation or assistance with a specific project. Service revenue is recognised over time as the service is delivered to the customer, these range from a few hours to a week. Customers are invoiced monthly and have payment terms of up to 30-days.



2022	2021
\$	\$

3.1 Revenue (continued)

Installation revenue

Installation revenue comprises of one-off installation, software customisation and user training services. The Group has assessed that installation is a separate performance obligation for certain products, and all the activities are considered as one performance obligation which is satisfied over the term of the contract as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided to them. After the software is installed, the customers subscribe to ongoing maintenance and support services to ensure that the software is regularly maintained by the Group. The majority of the Group's Prodoc, Cube and Speedi customers also pay a transaction based fee for usage of the software products enabling the customer to match the cost to their seasonal cash inflows. The installation and transaction fees for Prodoc are a single performance obligation and are recognised over the contract period. The Group uses the output method of measuring progress of installation as it fairly depicts the entity's performance towards complete satisfaction of the performance condition. Majority of customers are invoiced in advance and then on a monthly basis and have payment terms of up to 30-days.

3.2 Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

Receivables, which are included in "Trade and other receivables"	418,236	191,079
Contract assets	77,809	51,929
Contract liabilities	(453,605)	(39,831)
	42.440	203.177

The contract liabilities primarily relate to advance consideration the Group received from customers for installation and for subscribing to its software platforms, for which revenue is recognised over time.

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. Contract assets are assessed for impairment under the requirements in the financial instruments standard. Any unconditional rights to consideration are presented separately as a receivable.

Information about remaining performance obligation has not been provided as these have an expected duration of less than 12 months.



		2022 \$	2021 \$
4	Other income	·	·
	Grant income	997,950	359,011
	Wage subsidy	-	299,930
	Other	1,380	42,995
	Total other income	999.330	701.936

Grant income and Wage subsidy

The Group is entitled to the Government's R&D project grant scheme which makes it eligible to a percentage reimbursement of project related costs through Callaghan Innovation. Where the grant relates to expenditure, it is recognised as income over the periods in which the expenditure is incurred.

The Group is also eligible for the IRD's Research & Development Tax Incentive (RDTI) scheme which allows for a 15% tax credit for eligible R&D expenditure not claimed under any other scheme. In 2021, the Group was also entitled to the R&D experience funding grant for someone engaged in undergraduate or postgraduate study to work on a R&D project.

The Group is entitled to NZTE's International Growth Fund Grant to assist with acceleration of growth in the Australian market. This Grant allows for reimbursement of up to 50% of actual costs incurred in carrying out pre-approved growth projects in Australia.

The Group received government grants in 2021 in relation to a wage subsidy programme introduced in New Zealand in response to the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. Wage Subsidies received were recognised in profit or loss in 'other income', the related wages and salaries for employees were recognised in the profit or loss as "Employee Benefits Expense".



		2022	2021
		\$	\$
5.1	Employee benefits expense		
	Short term employee benefits (salaries)	8,148,327	4,766,552
	Post-employment benefits (superannuation) Other employee benefits	266,346 2,415,630	105,525 1,470,803
	Total employee benefits expense	10,830,303	6,342,880
	Total employee beliefits expense	10,000,000	
5.2	Other expenses include the following:		
	The following fees were paid or payable for services provided by KPMG		
	- Fees relating to the annual audit	195,000	75,000
	- Fees for other services (financial statement preparation)	-	9,000
	Directors fees	107,896	-
	Bad debts written off	252	-
	Donations	-	300
	Loss on sale or disposal of fixed assets	28,296	68,493
6	Net finance expense		
	Interest income	12,106	1,186
	Interest expense	(128,599)	(134,279)
	Interest on lease liabilities	(53,180)	(7,944)
	Total net finance expense	(169,673)	(141,037)
	·		

Finance income and expenses policy

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested using the effective interest method. Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and interest on lease liabilities.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.



	2022	2021
Income tax	\$	\$
Tax expense		
Loss before income tax	(11,383,758)	(7,074,156)
Domestic tax rate (28%)	28%	28%
Expected income tax	(3,187,452)	(1,980,764)
Non-deductible expenses	161,914	11,625
Deferred tax not recognised in current tax year	3,002,650	1,953,099
Prior year R&D tax losses cashed-out (Note 23)	(560,000)	(475,902)
Effect of different tax rates	22,888	16,040
Actual income tax expense (income)	(560,000)	(475,902)
Income tax expense (income) is represented by:		
Current tax	(560,000)	(475,902)
Deferred tax	-	-
	(560,000)	(475,902)

The current tax asset of \$6,244 (2021 current tax liability: \$1,661) represents the amount of income taxes receivable/payable in respect of the current period.

The research and development (R&D) tax loss cash-out is a 28% refund of the Groups tax losses from eligible R&D activity. R&D tax losses cashed-out reduce the Groups business losses carried forward to future years. The rules focus on start-up companies engaging in intensive R&D, and are intended to reduce their exposure to market failures and tax distortions arising from the general tax treatment of losses. It is intended to provide a cashflow timing benefit only.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

7

The table below shows the movement in the deferred tax balances that are recognised at the beginning and end of the period.

Recognised Deferred Tax Assets

-		Recognised	
FY2022	Opening	in profit or	Closing
		loss	
Intangibles	(151,971)	(270,945)	(422,916)
ESOP	-	(452,745)	(452,745)
Leases	(10,528)	(496,439)	(506,967)
Accruals and Employee			
Benefits	49,454	86,154	135,608
Net Taxable Loss	113,045	1,133,975	1,247,020
	-	-	-



7 Income tax (continued)

Recognised Deferred Tax Assets

		Recognised	
FY2021	Opening	in profit or loss	Closing
Intangibles	(52,217)	(99,754)	(151,971)
Leases	16,030	(26,558)	(10,528)
Accruals and Employee			
Benefits	39,974	9,480	49,454
Net Taxable Loss	(3,787)	116,832	113,045
	-	-	-

The Group has \$20,694,140 (2021: \$9,970,390) of tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the statement of financial position as it is not probable that the Group will be achieving sufficient taxable profits in the foreseeable future.

Income tax policy

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and is calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is recognised as an adjustment against the item to which it relates.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised on the initial recognition of goodwill. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.



		2022 \$	2021 \$
8.1	Cash and cash equivalents Bank accounts	5,932,558	1,413,224
	Total cash and cash equivalents	5,932,558	1,413,224

The bank accounts include cash balances held with ASB Bank Limited of \$5,825,531 (2021: \$1,314,649), which is a related party. The Group also had an undrawn overdraft facility with ASB Bank limited to a maximum of \$150,000; which was temporarily increased to \$350,000 in the prior financial year. The interest rate at balance date was 6.23% (2021: 6%) per annum.

Cash and cash equivalents policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash balances and call deposits used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

8.2 Restricted cash

Restricted cash is comprised of cash balances held with Commonwealth Bank Australia of \$98,604 (2021: \$Nil), that is held as a rent guarantee over one of the leases.



		2022 \$	2021 \$
9	Trade and other receivables	•	•
	Current		
	Trade receivables	418,226	191,079
	Other receivables	1,090,297	174,613
	Prepayments	327,101	192,265
		1,835,624	557,957
	Non-Current		
	Trade receivables	-	18,057
	Prepayments	128,304	-
		128,304	18,057
	Total trade and other receivables	1,963,928_	576,014

Bad debt expense of \$252 (2021: \$Nil) has been recorded within other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Trade and other receivables policy

Trade and other receivables (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) is initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price. It is then subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Impairment is calculated based on an expected credit loss (ECL) model under NZ IFRS 9. Refer to note 15 for information about calculation and recognition of expected credit losses. The amount of the provision is recognised in profit or loss. There was no provision for impairment recognised during the year.



10 Property, plant and equipment

	Lease-			Plant	
	hold		Furnit-	and	
	improve-	Motor	ure and	equip-	
	ments	vehicles	fittings	ment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 31 March 2022				-	-
Opening balance	_	37,904	22,201	194,062	254,167
Additions	39,208	-	48,042	153,205	240,455
Additions through business acquisition	-	-	-	47,921	47,921
Disposals	-	-	(9,757)	(32,038)	(41,795)
Total property, plant and equipment at cost	39,208	37,904	60,486	363,150	500,748
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance	-	11,044	2,602	74,970	88,616
Disposals	-	-	(1,976)	(6,815)	(8,791)
Depreciation expense	10,698	7,960	4,785	119,588	143,031
Total accumulated depreciation	10,698	19,004	5,411	187,743	222,856
Summary					
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2021	-	26,860	19,599	119,092	165,551
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2022	28,510	18,900	55,075	175,407	277,892
Year ended 31 March 2021					
Opening balance	43,100	50,078	16,500	126,041	235,719
Additions	29,572	-	6,600	82,215	118,387
Disposals	(72,672)	(12,174)	(899)	(14,194)	(99,939)
Total property, plant and equipment at cost	-	37,904	22,201	194,062	254,167
Accumulated depreciation	400	4 000	5.40	10 505	04.040
Opening balance	496	4,363	549	16,505	21,913
Disposals	(8,224)	(3,622)	(73)	(4,192)	(16,111)
Depreciation expense	7,728	10,303	2,126	62,657	82,814
Total accumulated depreciation	-	11,044	2,602	74,970	88,616
Cumman					
Summary	40.604	4E 74E	45.054	400 F2C	040.000
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2020	42,604	45,715	15,951	109,536	213,806
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2021		26,860	19,599	119,092	165,551



10 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment policy

Recognition and measurement

All property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

Depreciation

For property, plant and equipment, depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

The depreciation rates for significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

-	Leasehold improvements	7.00%
-	Motor vehicles	21.00%
-	Furniture and fittings	10.50%
_	Plant and equipment	30.00% - 67.00%

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

Impairment

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss.

There was no impairment of assets recognised for during the year.



11 Leases

Right of use assets		
	Buildings	Total \$
Year ended 31 March 2022	Ψ	Ψ
Opening balance	287,465	287,465
Additions	1,722,903	1,722,903
Make good provision	64,143	64,143
Disposals	(287,465)	(287,465)
Total Right of use assets at Cost	1,787,046	1,787,046
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening balance	249,136	249,136
Disposals	(287,043)	(287,043)
Amortisation expense	429,638	429,638
Total accumulated amortisation	391,731	391,731
	,	· · · · · ·
Summary		
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2021	38,329	38,329
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2022	1,395,315	1,395,315
Year ended 31 March 2021		
Opening balance	791,534	791,534
Remeasurement of right of use asset	(402,451)	(402,451)
Disposals	(101,618)	(101,618)
Total Right of use assets at Cost	287,465	287,465
A constant at a constant to		
Accumulated amortisation	60.745	60.745
Opening balance Disposals	62,715	62,715
Amortisation expense	(43,551) 229,972	(43,551) 229,972
Total accumulated amortisation	249,136	249,136
Total accumulated amortisation	243,130	243,130
Summary		
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2020	728,819	728,819
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2021	38,329	38,329
Lease liabilities	2022	2021
LEASE HAVIILIES	2022 \$	∠∪∠1 ¢
Lease liability (current)	506,999	39,704
Lease liability (non-current)	875,045	-
, , ,	2. 3,0.0	
Total lease liabilities	1,382,044	39,704

The interest rate applied to the initial lease liability was 4.20%.

The new lease liabilities have interest rates applied of 5.09% and 5.39%

The additions during the year relate to the Group entering into new leases for the New Zealand and Australian entities.

11 Leases (continued)

Leases policy

Recognition and measurement

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases for low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to the profit or loss as incurred.



11 Leases (continued)

The table below describes the nature of the Group's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position:

Right of use asset	Buildings		
No. of right of use assets leased	2		
Range of remaining terms in months	26-44		
Average remaining term in months	35		
No. of leases with options to purchase	-		
No. of leases with termination options	-		
Future lease payments were as follows.		2022	2021
, ,		\$	\$
Within 1 year		506,999	39,704
1-2 years		552,201	-
2-3 years		220,746	-
3-5 years		102,098	-
Over 5 years		-	-
Total future lease payments		1,382,044	39,704
Impairment			
The Right of use asset is regularly asses	sed for impairment.		
		2022	2021
Amounts recognised in statement of o	comprehensive income	\$	\$
Interest on lease liabilities		53,180	7,944
Depreciation on right of use assets		429,638	229,972
Amounts recognised in statement of	cash flow		
Interest on lease liabilities		53,180	7,944
Principal lease payments		380,563	289,494



12 Intangible assets

		Customer relation-		
	Software	ships	Goodwill	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 31 March 2022				
Opening balance	3,390,605	456,016	995,691	4,842,312
Additions through business acquisition	2,389,951	-	1,474,070	3,864,021
Additions	100,001			100,001
Total Intangible assets at Cost	5,880,557	456,016	2,469,761	8,806,334
Accumulated amortisation				
Opening balance	892,651	57,002	-	949,653
Amortisation expense	1,048,556	45,602	-	1,094,158
Total accumulated amortisation	1,941,207	102,604	-	2,043,811
Summary				
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2021	2,497,954	399,014	995,691	3,892,659
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2022	3,939,350	353,412	2,469,761	6,762,523
Year ended 31 March 2021				
Opening balance	3,390,605	456,016	995,691	4,842,312
Total Intangible assets at Cost	3,390,605	456,016	995,691	4,842,312
Accumulated amortisation				
Opening balance	181,530	11,401	_	192,931
Amortisation expense	711,121	45,601	_	756,722
Total accumulated amortisation	892,651	57,002	<u>-</u>	949,653
Summer				
Summary	2 200 075	444.045		4.040.204
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2020	3,209,075	444,615	995,691	4,649,381
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2021	2,497,954	399,014	995,691	3,892,659



12 Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets policy

Recognition and policy

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

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

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortised.

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

Software 1 - 5 years

Customer relationships

Impairment

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. No impairment on the carrying amount of goodwill has been recognised during the financial year (2021: Nil).

10 years

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) is deemed to be the more appropriate method given the Group is an early-stage business hence there are difficulties in assessing WACC, forecast revenue, cash flows and forecast accuracy. Further, as a publicly listed entity, the fair value can be easily ascertained.



		2022	2021
		\$	\$
13	Trade and other payables		
	Current		
	Trade payables	234,691	232,279
	Sundry payables	101,044	1,082
	Accruals	268,872	155,659
	Employee benefits	908,102	392,489
		1,512,709	781,509
	Non-current		
	Accruals	64,143	-
	Total trade and other payables	1,576,852	781,509

Trade and other payables policy

Trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Employee benefits policy

Short-term employee benefits obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid for outstanding annual leave balances if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.



				2022	2021
Interest bearing loa	ns and borro	wings		\$	\$
Current					
Vendor loan				-	235,580
ASB term loan				486,248	254,284
				486,248	489,864
Non-current					
ASB term loan				1,344,881	812,553
Callaghan R&D loan				419,592	407,594
J				1,764,473	1,220,147
Total interest bearing	g loans and	borrowing	gs	2,250,721	1,710,011
Terms and repayme	nt schedule				
		Interest			
	Currency	rate	Maturity date		
Vendor loan	NZD	10%	17 July 2021	-	235,580
			29 January 2025 -		
ASB term loan	NZD	5-6%	30 October 2026	1,831,129	1,066,837
Callaghan R&D loan	NZD	3%	13 August 2030	419,592	407,594
				2,250,721	1,710,011
				2,200,721	1,710,011

The face value and carrying value of the loans are the same.

The Company has met all of its covenants during the year and as at balance date.

The ASB loan is secured over the assets of TradeWindow Services Limited together with an unlimited guarantee and indemnity from Trade Window Limited.

On 13 August 2020, the Company received an R&D loan of \$400,000 from Callaghan Innovation as assistance for the economic impacts of COVID19 on the business. The loan balance at 31 March 2022 was \$419,592 which included an interest accrual of 3% (2021: \$407,594).

Interest bearing loans and liabilities policy

14

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

15 Financial instruments classification and risk management

The Group's overall financial risk management programme focuses primarily on maintaining a financial risk profile that provides flexibility to implement the Group's strategies, while optimising return on assets. Financial risk management is centralised, which supports compliance with the financial risk management policies and procedures set by the Board.

Financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group becomes party to a financial contract. They include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, interest bearing loans and borrowings, lease liabilities and related party payables.

All financial assets and liabilities (except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component) are initially measured at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Trade receivables without a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price in accordance with the recognition of revenue.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified into the following categories:

Financial assets held at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions, and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amounts outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets held at amortised cost comprise: cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

Financial liabilities held at amortised cost

Financial liabilities not designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition are classified as at amortised cost. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities held at amortised cost comprise: trade and other payables, interest bearing loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, and related party payables.

15 Financial instruments classification and risk management (continued)

Impairment - financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

There were no financial instruments at fair value at balance date.

Financial risk management

The Group had exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risk (mainly interest rate risk)
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Audit and Risk Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. A risk register is maintained, and the Committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.



15 Financial instruments classification and risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates primarily affects borrowings. The Group had floating interest rates throughout the year.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit/ (loss) and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +/- 1% (2021: +/- 1%). These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at each reporting date that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant.

	2022		2021	
	Change in Change in profit/(loss) equity		Change in profit/(loss)	Change in equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Variable interest rates +1%	17,560	17,560	10,668	10,668
Variable interest rates -1%	(18,014)	(18,014)	(10,668)	(10,668)

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is not subject to material foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from trade receivables.

In respect of trade receivables, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk. There is no history of customer default and management consider the credit quality of trade receivables to be good. The Group trades with recognised, creditworthy third parties or requires payment in advance. The profile of future customers is expected to be similar to that of past customers. On this basis, the Group does not feel it necessary to have a written credit policy in place, however management continue to monitor this risk.

Credit risk relating to bank balances is managed by banking with major financial institutions with high quality external credit ratings.



15 Financial instruments classification and risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and banking facilities. Forecast and actual cash flows are continuously monitored with the maturity profiles of the majority of financial assets and liabilities matched.

Liquidity profile of fina	ıncial assets		
	6 Months	6-12 Months	1-5 Years
Year ended 31 March 2022	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	5,932,558	-	-
Trade and other receivables	1,508,533	-	-
Restricted Cash	-	-	98,604
	7,441,091		98,604
Year ended 31 March 2021			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,413,224	_	_
Trade and other receivables	365,692	_	18,057
Trade and other receivables	1,778,916		18,057
	1,770,910		10,007
Financial liabilities based on contract	ctual cashflows	due within	
	6 Months	6-12 Months	1-5 Years
Year ended 31 March 2022	\$	\$	\$
	\$ 1,512,709	\$ -	\$ 64,143
Trade and other payables	\$ 1,512,709 239,499	\$ - 246,749	\$ 64,143 1,344,881
		\$ - 246,749 -	- , -
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings	239,499	\$ - 246,749 - 258,767	- , -
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables	239,499 7,071	-	1,344,881 -
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables Lease liabilities	239,499 7,071 248,232	258,767	1,344,881 - 875,045
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables Lease liabilities Year ended 31 March 2021	239,499 7,071 248,232 2,007,511	258,767	1,344,881 - 875,045
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables Lease liabilities Year ended 31 March 2021 Trade and other payables	239,499 7,071 248,232 2,007,511 781,509	258,767 505,516	1,344,881 - 875,045 2,284,069
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables Lease liabilities Year ended 31 March 2021 Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings	239,499 7,071 248,232 2,007,511 781,509 363,211	258,767	1,344,881 - 875,045
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables Lease liabilities Year ended 31 March 2021 Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables	239,499 7,071 248,232 2,007,511 781,509 363,211 40,470	258,767 505,516	1,344,881 - 875,045 2,284,069
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables Lease liabilities Year ended 31 March 2021 Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables Lease liabilities	239,499 7,071 248,232 2,007,511 781,509 363,211 40,470 39,704	258,767 505,516	1,344,881 - 875,045 2,284,069
Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables Lease liabilities Year ended 31 March 2021 Trade and other payables Interest bearing loans and borrowings Related party payables	239,499 7,071 248,232 2,007,511 781,509 363,211 40,470	258,767 505,516	1,344,881 - 875,045 2,284,069

Total financial liabilities exposed to liquidity risk

Although related party loans are repayable on demand, the shareholders do not intend to call upon these loans within the next 12 months.



16 Related party

Key management personnel

The Group has related party relationships with its directors and other key management personnel as listed below. Remuneration of key management personnel during the year amounted to \$1,723,105 (2021: \$1,570,267), of which \$1,283,028 (2021: \$1,068,188) was for short-term employee benefits and \$440,077 (2021: \$502,079) was for share-based payment expense. There were directors fees of \$107,896 paid during the year (2021: Nil).

Other related parties

ASB Bank Limited is a shareholder of the Group. During the previous year, the Group issued convertible notes amounting to \$1,250,000 (see Note 20) to ASB Bank Limited. The Group has bank balances with the ASB Bank (see Note 8.1) as well as some interest bearing loan facilities as stated in Note 14.

Transactions involving related entities

The entities, the nature of the relationship and the types of transactions which the Group entered into during the period are detailed below:

Related entity ASB Bank Limited	Nature of relationship Shareholder	Types of transactions Funds advanced, convertible notes issued, balances payable, cash at bank, shares issued
F40 Developments Ltd	Common ownership	Supplier of Services
Independent Verification	Common ownership	Supplier of Services
Kerry Friend	Executive director, beneficial shareholder	Employment agreement, ESOP
Albertus Johannes Smith	Executive director, shareholder	Employment agreement, ESOP

Technalise Limited and Prodoc Limited were both related parties during the previous financial year. This year they are no longer related parties.

When the 10:1 share exchange happened on 19 November 2021, all shares held by Trade Window Nominees Limited were transferred to the individuals. It is no longer a shareholder or related party.



16 Related party (continued)

The following transactions and outstanding balances between related parties occurred during the year:

31 March 2022

Related party entity:	Purchases/ Salaries \$	Balances payable \$	Interest bearing loans \$	Cash at bank \$	Convertible notes
ASB Bank Limited	Ψ	Ψ -	1,831,129	5,825,531	· ·
Independent Verification			1,001,120	0,020,001	
Services Limited	74,469	7,071	-	-	-
F40 Developments Limited	153,833	-	-	-	-
Key management personnel	1,723,105	-	-	-	-
- -	1,951,407	7,071	1,831,129	5,825,531	
31 March 2021					
			Interest		

Related party entity:	Purchases/ Salaries \$	Balances payable \$	Interest bearing loans \$	Cash at bank \$	Convertible notes
Technalise Limited	59,681	4,552	-	-	-
ASB Bank Limited	-	-	1,066,837	1,314,649	1,250,000
Prodoc Ltd	-	-	235,580	-	-
Independent Verification					
Services Limited	145,475	11,914	-	-	-
F40 Developments Limited	250,000	24,004	-	-	-
Key management personnel	1,570,267	-	-	-	158,964
- -	2,025,423	40,470	1,302,417	1,314,649	1,408,964



17 Interest in subsidiaries

Set out below is a list of material subsidiaries of the Group:

	Country of incorporation	Principal place of business	2022	2021
Trade Window Limited	New Zealand	New Zealand	100%	100%
Trade Window Pty Limited	Australia	Australia	100%	100%
Trade Window Pte Limited	Singapore	Singapore	100%	100%
TradeWindow Services Limited	New Zealand	New Zealand	100%	100%
Trade Window Origin Limited	New Zealand	New Zealand	100%	100%
Trade Window Nominees Limited	New Zealand	New Zealand	100%	100%
Trade Window CNCO Pte Limited	Singapore	Singapore	100%	100%

Trade Window Holdings Limited acquired all of the shares of Trade Window Limited on 19 November 2021 as part of Trade Window's listing process. There was no other change operationally and TWHL was effectively inserted above TWL and is, in substance, a continuation of the existing group.

Trade Window Limited acquired the remaining 49% minority interest in Trade Window Origin Limited (formerly known as IVS Origin Limited) on 31 March 2021.

Trade Window Nominees Limited was incorporated on 4 September 2020 with the sole purpose to hold on trust shares issued to staff under share option programmes.

All subsidiaries have a 31 March balance date.



18 Business acquisitions

Speedi Software Limited (Speedi)

On 1 October 2021 the Group acquired the assets of Tauranga based border clearance software company, Speedi Software Limited. The acquisition provided the Group with a cost effective and lower risk way to acquire customers, capability and extend its ecosystem reach.

The details of the business combination are as follows:	2022 \$
Fair value of consideration transferred	
Amount settled in shares (78,794 shares)	725,000
Amount settled via cash	725,000
Total fair value of consideration transferred	1,450,000
Recognised identifiable net assets	
Software	1,200,000
Goodwill	250,000
Total identifiable net assets	1,450,000

The Speedi acquisition contributed \$0.3m to the consolidated revenue for the six months ended 31 March 2022. However, the business is not subject to significant seasonality. As such, annualized revenue for the 12 months ended 31 March 2022 is expected to be approximately \$0.6m. The business did not have a requirement to prepare NZ IFRS financial statements prior to acquisition.

The strategic rationale for acquiring the business is to integrate into Trade Window's suite of solutions and therefore a separate profit and loss is not maintained and impractical to desegregate.

As part of the recognised identifiable net assets, there is a portion of goodwill which has been recognised. This is composed of intangible benefits such as sales and product synergies.



18 Business acquisitions (continued)

Cyberfreight

On 1 April 2021, the Group acquired the assets of Sydney based freight forwarding software company, Hi-Tech Freight Solutions (Aust.) Pty Limited ("HTFSL") for AU\$2.25 million. The Group also acquired at the same time the assets of Cyberfreight Solutions Pte. Limited ("CSPL"), a Singaporean company related to HTFSL for SG\$5,000 cash. HTFS and CSPL, were together known as "Cyberfreight", Cyberfreight has since been rebranded as "TradeWindow Freight". The acquisition of Cyberfreight provided the Group with a cost-effective way to amass a high-quality customer base, access to freight management capabilities, and secure market share in Australia and further afield.

The details of the business combination are as follows:	2022
	\$
Fair value of consideration transferred	
Amount settled in shares (188,810 shares)	1,628,037
Amount settled via cash	813,445
Total fair value of consideration transferred	2,441,482
Recognised identifiable net assets	
Software	1,189,951
Plant and equipment	47,921
Deferred income	(20,460)
Goodwill	1,224,070
Total identifiable net assets	2,441,482

Cyberfreight contributed \$1.4 million to the consolidated revenue for the 12 months from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. The business did not have a requirement to prepare NZ IFRS financial statements prior to acquisition.

The strategic rationale for acquiring the business is to integrate into Trade Window's suite of solutions and therefore a separate profit and loss is not maintained and impractical to desegregate.

As part of the recognised identifiable net assets, there is a portion of goodwill which has been recognised. This is composed of intangible benefits such as sales and product synergies.

Equity instruments issued - The fair value of the ordinary shares issued was based on the share price of the company at the date of listing.

Measurement of fair values - The valuation techniques used for measuring the fair value of material assets acquired in all business acquisitions were as follows:

Property, plant and equipment - as the value of the tangible assets purchased are immaterial, these have been recognised at the vendor's book value.

Software - where there is no comparable product which Trade Window could purchase off the shelf to continue serving its customers, software has been measured based on the estimated development cost to replicate the acquired software.

These valuations are key accounting estimates.

19 Share capital

	2022 Number of	2021 Number of	2022	2021
	shares	shares	\$	\$
Shares				
Balance 1 April	5,780,472	5,634,833	6,147,047	5,153,545
Issue of ordinary shares	1,630,239	-	15,000,000	(64,463)
Shares issued in respect of business				
acquisitions	267,604	48,206	2,353,037	416,500
Shares issued in respect of				
employee share options exercised	79,721	97,433	716,347	641,465
2020 Convertible note exchange	845,124	-	6,818,964	-
Shares issued in respect of 10:1				
share exchange on formation of				
TWHL (see Note 1)	77,428,440	-		-
Staff listing day bonus shares	100,607	-	92,532	-
Shares issued in respect of				
employee share options exercised	241,109	-	205,557	-
Balance at 31 March	86,373,316	5,780,472	31,333,484	6,147,047

On 1 April 2021 Trade Window Limited issued 94,405 shares to Douglas Meuross valued at \$814,019 and 94,405 shares to Sally Wallace valued at \$814,019 as part of the Cyberfreight acquisition, to the total value of \$1,628,037.

On 1 October 2021 Trade Window Limited issued 7,880 shares to Russell and Margaret Beswick valued at \$72,506, 31,517 shares to Andrew Hickton valued at \$289,994 and 39,397 shares to RW and MJ Beswick Trust valued at \$362,500 as part of the acquisition of Speedi Software Limited to the total value of \$725,000.

On 31 March 2021, Trade Window Limited issued 24,103 shares to Masambri Holdings Limited valued at \$208,250 and 24,103 shares to Ngatoto Trust valued at \$208,250 as part of acquisition of Trade Window Origin Limited (formerly known as IVS Origin Limited) to the total value of \$416,500.

At 31 March 2022, share capital comprised 86,373,316 shares. All issued shares rank equally, are fully paid and have no par value.

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.



19 Share capital (continued)

Share capital policy

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

Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital, convertible notes and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

20 Convertible notes

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Convertible notes		
Balance 1 April	6,818,964	1,000,000
(Converted)/Issued to Independent Parties	(4,410,000)	4,410,000
(Converted)/Issued to Related Parties	(2,408,964)	1,408,964
Balance at 31 March	<u> </u>	6,818,964

There were no convertible notes issued during the year (2021: \$5,818,964). All convertible notes previously issued were converted to share capital during the year.



21 Share based payment arrangements

The Group established a share option programme that entitled senior management to purchase shares in the Company on 31 October 2019, which was revised on 25 March 2020 and 19 November 2021. Under this programme, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at the exercise price specified at grant date. All options are to be settled by the physical delivery of shares. During the year ended 31 March 2021, an additional share option scheme for employees was also introduced and all options granted under this scheme vested and were exercised within that year.

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options under the employee share option programmes were as follows:

Year ended 31 March 2022		Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the	period	40,511	0.00864
Granted prior to listing	•	98,801	0.00885
Vested prior to listing		(79,721)	0.00882
Revoked prior to listing		(1,022)	0.00864
10:1 Conversion on share exchange	Э	527,121	0.00092
Cancelled after listing		(27,170)	0.00092
Vested after listing		(241,209)	0.00092
Outstanding at the end of the Per	iod	317,311	0.00100
•			
Year ended 31 March 2021			
Outstanding at the beginning of the	period	31,746	0.00315
Granted during period		106,198	0.00864
Vested options at end of 31 March 2	2021	(97,433)	0.00864
Outstanding at the end of the per	iod	40,511	0.00864
Grant Date	Number of instruments	Vesting conditions	Contractual life of options
Options granted to employees 1 May 2021 to 1 February 2022	910,141	Must be employed by the company on vesting date	5 years
	910,141		

Expense recognised in profit or loss

The total expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the year was \$725,065 (2021: \$867,188).

21 Share based payment arrangements (continued)

Shares granted for services provided

The Company has an ownership-based participation rights scheme for employees. In accordance with the provisions of the scheme, as approved by the directors and shareholders, grantees have been granted options to purchase ordinary shares at an exercise price based on the fair value of Trade Window Limited's shares on the date of the grant as approved by the directors.

Once granted, options vest over a period of time which is stated in the options offer letter to the grantee. The grantee may exercise an option that has vested at any time during the period commencing on the date on which the option vested and ending on the expiry date.

Under the terms of the scheme unvested options lapse immediately on termination of service. For a good leaver, as defined, vested options must be exercised within three months following termination of services, and any options exercised and converted to shares may be retained. For a bad leaver, as defined, vested options are cancelled on the leaving date.

The share based payments reserve is used to record the value of share based payments provided to employees including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration.

No options were approved to be issued under the existing scheme since prior to listing on 19 November 2021. A new scheme is planned to be introduced to replace it.

Share-based payments policy

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. 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 no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.



22 Capital commitments

There are no capital commitments at year end (2021: Nil).

23 Contingencies

The Group has a contingent liability in 2022 of \$1,035,902 relating to R&D tax losses cashed out (2021: \$475,902). If the Group becomes profitable in the future, there is a change in the shareholders greater than 90%, or a liquidation event occurs, it would become payable.

There are no other contingencies.

24 Subsequent events

On 17 May 2022 Trade Window entered a conditional agreement to acquire the business and assets of Rfider Limited, an Auckland-based software company. The transaction is conditional on Trade Window sourcing additional funding by 30 July 2022, or otherwise waiving the condition. At the date of signing these financial statements, Trade Window had not taken control and as such it is not practical to fair value the transaction.

There are no other subsequent events after 31 March 2022 that require disclosure.

25 Segment reporting

An operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") on a monthly basis. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment(s) is part of the senior leadership team and is involved in strategic decision making of the Group. Management has determined there is one operating segment based on the reports reviewed by the CODM.

The reason for looking at the business as one segment is because of the inter-related nature of the services and their dependence on the Trade Window software which cannot be separated between different products and services. The performance of the operating segment is reviewed by the CODM and action plans are agreed with the management where necessary to improve performance of the business.

The reportable operating segment derives its revenues from the provision of software solutions to its customers. There are no major customers that make up to 10% of revenues. The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segment from revenue to net income. The total revenue, direct costs, operating expenses, interest and foreign exchange gains and losses, tax and net income are reviewed.

The amounts reported with respect to segment total assets and liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with the consolidated statement of financial position. Reportable segment assets and liabilities are equal to total assets and liabilities hence no reconciliation is required. The majority of the Group's operations are within New Zealand and there are no other material geographic segments.

26 Earnings per share

Basic earnings/(deficit) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year is the number of ordinary shares outstanding at the beginning of the year adjusted by the number of ordinary shares bought back or issued during the year multiplied by a time-weighting factor. Diluted earnings per share additionally considers the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The reconciliation of the weighted average number of shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share to the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share is below.

2022

2024

The earnings per share for the year ended 31 March was as follows:

Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	2022 (10,823,622)	2021 (6,597,407)
Weighted average number of shares		
Basic (ordinary shares)	86,373,316	5,780,472
Effect of conversion of convertible notes	-	6,818,964
Diluted (ordinary shares plus convertible notes)	86,373,316	12,599,436
Basic EPS(\$)	(0.13)	(1.14)
Diluted EPS (\$)	(0.13)	(0.52)
Cash flow reconcilliation	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Net profit (loss) after tax	(10,823,758)	(6,598,254)
Classification Differences		
- Net finance expense	169,673	141,037
- Loss on disposal	28,296	68,493
• •	(64,143)	-
•		
` ' '		(252,317)
•	,	(51,929)
• •		355,724
		(175,386)
		(534)
	(77,749)	445
	4 000 000	4 000 500
	· · ·	1,069,502
- Employee snare scheme	817,623	867,188
Net cash from operating activities	(8,495,813)	(4,576,031)
	Weighted average number of shares Basic (ordinary shares) Effect of conversion of convertible notes Diluted (ordinary shares plus convertible notes) Basic EPS(\$) Diluted EPS (\$) Cash flow reconcilliation Net profit (loss) after tax Classification Differences - Net finance expense - Loss on disposal - Make good provision Statement of financial position movements - Trade and other receivables (excluding related party) - Contract assets - Trade and other payables - Contract liabilities - Income tax payable - Other movements Other non-cash items - Depreciation, amortisation and impairment - Employee share scheme	Basic (ordinary shares) Effect of conversion of convertible notes Diluted (ordinary shares plus convertible notes) Basic EPS(\$) Diluted EPS (\$) Cash flow reconcilliation Cash flow reconcilliation Cash flow reconcilliation Classification Differences Net finance expense Net finance expense Loss on disposal Alake good provision Statement of financial position movements Trade and other receivables (excluding related party) Contract assets Contract liabilities Trade and other payables Contract liabilities Contract liabilities Contract liabilities Contract liabilities Depreciation, amortisation and impairment Employee share scheme 817,623



28 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The changes in liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

	Lease			
	liabilities	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 April 2021	39,704	1,220,147	489,864	1,749,715
Cashflows:				
- Repayment	(380,563)	-	(616,288)	(996,851)
- Proceeds	-	1,145,000	-	1,145,000
- Interest	(53,180)	-	(89,660)	(142,840)
Non-cash:				
- Reclassification	-	(612,672)	612,672	-
- Additions to right-of-use asset in exchange	1,722,903	_	-	1,722,903
for increased lease liabilities	50.400	44.000	00.000	4=4.000
- Interest	53,180	11,998	89,660	154,838
Balance at 31 March 2022	1,382,044	1,764,473	486,248	3,632,765
Year ended 31 March 2021				
	704.040	4 007 005	054.040	0.050.000
Opening balance	731,649	1,067,085	851,946	2,650,680
Cashflows:				
- Repayment	(289,494)	-	(616,614)	(906,108)
- Proceeds	-	400,000	-	400,000
- Interest	(7,944)		(126,685)	(134,629)
Non-cash:				
- Reclassification	-	(254,532)	254,532	-
- Remeasurement	(402,451)	-	-	(402,451)
- Interest	7,944	7,594	126,685	142,223
Balance at 31 March 2021	39,704	1,220,147	489,864	1,749,715
-				



Trade Window Holdings Limited General disclosures For the year ended 31 March 2022

Interest register

In accordance with Section 140(2) of the Companies Act, the directors named below have made a general disclosure of interest by a general notice disclosed to the Board and entered in the Company's interests register. General notices given by directors which remain current as at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Albertus J Smith

Director
Director
Director
reholder
Director
Director
Director
N/A

Kerry M Friend

Tomadachi No.2 Trust	Trustee and Shareholder in TWHL
Trade Window Nominees Limited	Director
Trade Window Limited	Director
TradeWindow Services Limited	Director
Trade Window Holdings Limited	Director/Shareholder

Nigel C Annett (ceased 19 November 2021)

Foundation Group NZ Limited	Direct	tor
Coffee Distribution NZ Limited	Direct	tor
World Coffee Limited	Direct	tor
ASB Bank Limited	EGM - Corporate Banki	ng

Alasdair J MacLeod

Silverstripe Limited	Chair
Napier Port Holdings Limited and subsidiary Napier Port Limited	Chair
Hold Fast Investments Limited	Chair
Silverstripe Trustees Limited	Director
Big Brothers Big Sisters Hawke's Bay	Trustee
IHC- Board Appointments Committee	Independent Director

Diana M Puketapu

Napier Port Holdings Limited and subsidiary Napier Port Limited	Director
Ngati Porou Holding Company Limited (and subsidiaries)	Director
Tamaki Regeneration Company Limited (and subsidiaries)	Director
Manawanui Support Limited	Director
DNA Designed Limited	Director
New Zealand Olympic Committee	Director
New Zealand Cricket	Director

Trade Window Holdings Limited General disclosures For the year ended 31 March 2022

Interest register (continued)

Phillip J Norman

Straker Translations Limited (ASX listed) Director/Shareholder/Options Holder Plexure Group Limited (NZX & ASX listed) Director/Shareholder Just Life Group Limited (NZX listed) Director Trade Window Holdings Limited (NZX listed) Director Trade Window Limited Director Plexure Limited Director VMob IP Limited Director VMob Singapore Pte Limited Director Xero Limited (ASX listed) Shareholder Loyalty New Zealand Limited Director UBNZ World Markets (NZ) Limited Shareholder iSport Federation Holdings Limited Shareholder Nortek Management Services Limited Director/Shareholder TruScreen Limited (NZX listed) Shareholder MyWave Holdings Limited Shareholder Director/Shareholder/Options Holder **Touchpoint Group Limited** Director/Shareholder/Options Holder Bright Spark Innovations GP Limited Atrax Group New Zealand Limited **Advisory Board Member** Liquidity Pty Limited **Advisory Board Member**

Francis (Peter) J Webb

Ngatoto Trust Limited Trustee Masambri Holdings Limited Director **IVS Group Holdings Limited** Director Independent Verification Services Limited Director/CEO **IVS Training Limited** Director/CEO **IVS Labs Limited** Director/CEO Project 42 Limited Director Ontracknz 2020 Limited Director Tradewindow Origin Limited Director **Tradewindow Limited** Shareholder Willomane Limited Director

Trade Window Holdings Limited General disclosures For the year ended 31 March 2022

Interest register (continued)

Justin T Reynolds (Nominee)

Trade Window Pty Limited Director

Kelvin M Feng (Nominee)

Trade Window Pte Limited Director

As required by Section 211 of the Companies Act 1993 we disclose the following information:

Directors remuneration

The persons who held office as directors of Trade Window Holdings Limited at any time during the year ended 31 March 2022 and their remuneration, are as follows:

	Director and consulting fees \$	Salary \$	ESOP \$	Total \$
Albertus J Smith	-	296,958	94,918	391,876
Kerry M Friend	-	184,541	94,918	279,459
Alasdair J MacLeod	60,147	-	-	60,147
Diana M Puketapu	36,749	-	-	36,749
Phillip J Norman	36,833	-	-	36,833

No directors fees were paid to directors of subsidiary entities.

Employee remuneration

Trade Window Holdings and our subsidiaries have employees in New Zealand, Australia and Singapore. Our pay levels reflect the different market rates in each country and region. The overseas remuneration amounts are converted into New Zealand dollars. Noted in the table below are employees who received remuneration and other benefits that exceed NZ \$100,000:

Remuneration including share-based	Number of employees
remuneration (\$)	(Total: 32)
100,001 - 110,000	7
110,001 - 120,000	4
120,001 - 130,000	6
130,001 - 140,000	2
140,001 - 150,000	2
190,001 - 200,000	1
200,001 - 210,000	1
210,001 - 220,000	1
250,001 - 260,000	1
260,001 - 270,000	1
270,001 - 280,000	1
300,001 - 310,000	3
390,001 - 400,000	1
420,001 - 430,000	1

Donations

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Group made donations of \$Nil (2021: \$300).



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Trade Window Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of Trade Window Holdings Limited (the 'company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') on pages 3 to 46:

i. present fairly in all material respects the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.



Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) ('ISAs (NZ)'). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the group in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (Including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ('IESBA Code'), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (NZ) are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the group.



Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates for the year ended 31 March 2022 the Group reported a loss of \$10.8 million, had negative operating cashflows of \$8.5 million and is projected to continue to incur expenditure in excess of revenue for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements. Should the Group not achieve its financial forecasts and raise sufficient debt and/or equity financing to fund projected cashflow deficits and continue to have support of its bankers and shareholders, the Group may not be able to continue as a going concern and realise the value in its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.





Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the current period. Except for the matter described in the material uncertainty related to going concern, we summarise below those matters and our key audit procedures to address those matters in order that the shareholders as a body may better understand the process by which we arrived at our audit opinion. Our procedures were undertaken in the context of and solely for the purpose of our statutory audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole and we do not express discrete opinions on separate elements of the consolidated financial statements

The key audit matter

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Revenue recognition

Refer to Note 3.1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Group has several revenue streams and the revenue recognition policy for each stream is different.

We focused on this area because the recognition of revenue in accordance with NZ IFRS 15 involves judgement and the outcome has a significant impact on profit or loss and the financial position of the Group.

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Assessing whether the Group's revenue recognition policy is in compliance with NZ IFRS 15;
- Reviewing any changes or new contractual terms and conditions entered into with new customers or new revenue streams during the period to identify any potential impact on performance obligations required to satisfy the contract;
- Selecting a sample of contracts during the year for each revenue stream and agreeing the sample to the contract terms and assessing these contractual terms against the requirements of NZ IFRS 15;
- Checking a sample of customer invoices immediately prior to and after year end to ensure revenue is recognised in the correct period; and
- Performing high risk journal entry testing with the testing criteria specifically targeting revenue and debtor transactions.

We did not identify any matters that indicated that revenue is materially misstated.

Business acquisitions

Refer to Note 18 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

On 1 April 2021, the Group acquired 100% of Hi-Tech Freight Solutions (Aust.) Pty Limited and Cyberfreight Solutions Pte. Limited for \$2.4 million.

On 1 October 2021, the Group acquired the business and assets of SpeEDI Software Limited for a consideration of \$1.45 million.

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Assessing whether the business acquisition has been appropriately accounted for in accordance with applicable financial reporting standards and reflects terms and conditions of the sale and purchase agreement;
- Involving our own valuation specialists to support us in challenging the valuations produced by the Group and the methodologies used to identify the assets and liabilities acquired, in particular the methodologies adopted and key assumptions used to determine fair value of the software



The key audit matter

The accounting for these transactions is complex due to the significant judgements and estimates that are required to determine the values of the consideration transferred and the identification and measurement of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Due to the size and complexity of the acquisition, we considered this to be a key audit matter

How the matter was addressed in our audit

- intangible assets, which included challenging management's assumption on the estimated cost to develop the software and comparing the opportunity cost with historical performance.
- Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures, including disclosure of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

We did not identify any factors that were materially inconsistent with management's overall conclusions.



Other information

The Directors, on behalf of the group, are responsible for the other information included in the entity's Annual Report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover any other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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



Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the shareholders as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in the independent auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the shareholders as a body for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.



Responsibilities of the Directors for the consolidated financial

The Directors, on behalf of the company, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (being New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards) and International Financial Reporting Standards;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a consolidated set of financial statements that is fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.





× L Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an independent 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 NZ will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 consolidated financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of these consolidated financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

http://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-1/

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Aaron Woolsey

For and on behalf of

PMG.

KPMG Auckland

30 May 2022