NUCLEUS SOFTWARE AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED

ABN 43 167 842 953

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORTFOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited Directors' report 31 March 2025

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the Company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated are:

Vishnu R Dusad Mark McCoy

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was the provision of computer software services, particularly the development and installation of computer software.

There was no significant change in the nature of the Company's principal activity during the financial year.

Dividends

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

Review of operations

The revenue of the Company amounted to \$1,084,286 (31 March 2024: \$1,184,544).

The profit for the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$60,325 (31 March 2024: \$92,840).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

Environmental regulation

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited Directors' report 31 March 2025

Shares under option

There were no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

There were no ordinary shares of the Company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 31 March 2025 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

During the financial year. the Company's parent entity, Nucleus Software Exports Ltd., paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the Company against a liability to the extent permitted by the policy.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

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

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

	8	- 01 D 11 00 1010.
Vishnu R Dusad Director		
	2025	

SUHRID.R.SHETH

Chartered Accountant

1 Eva Lane NORTHWOOD NSW 2066

Name of Firm:

Telephone: +61 414 672 521 email: suhrids@srsco.com.au

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATION ACT 2001

To the Board of Directors of Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited

Suhrid R Sheth

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 March 2025 there have been.

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited during the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

	Chartered Accountant
	Solley .
Name of Partner:	Suhrid Sheth
Address:	1 EVA LANE NORTHWOOD NSW 2066
Dated:	

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue		Ψ	Ψ
Revenue from contracts with related party	2	1,084,286	1,184,544
Other income - interest	-	747	1,104,544
Total revenue		1,085,033	1,184,544
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(833,023)	(932,581)
Directors' fees		(22,275)	(22,175)
Rent and lease payments		(39,233)	(23,175)
Travel and accommodation		(13,184)	(12,404)
Audit and professional fees		(45,291)	(55,540)
Finance cost		(1,256)	(1,234)
Other expenses		(44,792)	(17,046)
Total expenses		(999,054)	(1,064,155)
Profit before income tax expense		85,979	120,389
Income tax expense	4	(25,654)	(27,549)
Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited		60,325	92,840
Other comprehensive income			
Other income		-	: -
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Total profit and comprehensive income attributable			
to owners of the Company		60,325	92,840

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Note 2025	2024
\$	\$
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents 5 938,748	763,183
Trade and other receivables 6 295,838	309,212
Income tax refund 4 -	24,351
Prepayments and other receivables 7 12,476	26,194
Total current assets 1,247,062 1	,122,940
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment 8 -	
Deferred tax 4 93,357	78,131
Total non-current assets 93,357	78,131
Total non-entrent assets	76,131
Total assets	,201,071
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables 9 82,237	73,502
Provision for income tax 4 25,526	-
Employee benefits 10 223,296	187,363
Accrued expenses -	9,000
Total current liabilities 331,059	269,865
Non-current liabilities	
Troit current numines	
Employee benefits 10 50,037	32,208
Total non-current liabilities 50,037	32,208
Total liabilities 381,096	302,073
Net assets959,323	898,998
Equity	
Issued capital 11 100,000	100,000
Retained surpluses 859,323	798,998
Total equity 959,323	898,998

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Issued Capital	Retained Surpluses	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April 2023	100,000	706,158	806,158
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	92,840	92,840
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	-	_	_
Total comprehensive income for the year	1-	92,840	92,840
Balance at 31 March 2024	100,000	798,998	898,998
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	60,325	60,325
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	_	_	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	60,325	60,325
Balance at 31 March 2025	100,000	859,323	959,323

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,206,089	1,193,052
Payments to suppliers & employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,040,143)	(1,155,714)
Income tax (paid) / refunded		9,619	(56,872)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	17	175,565	(19,534)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		.=	-
Payment for property plant & equipment		=	-
Net cash used in investing activities	·-	-	-8
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend payment		-	-
Borrowings		*	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities	_	-	
Net (decrease) in cash held		175,565	(19,534)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		763,183	782,717
Cash & cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	938,748	763,183

NOTE 1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

The financial statements cover Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited as an individual entity, as it has no interests in other entities. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was the provision of computer software services, particularly the development and installation of computer software.

There was no significant change in the nature of the Company's principal activity during the financial year.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 13 May, 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

NOTE 1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis.

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

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

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

NOTE 1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) REVENUE

Accounting policy for revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from contracts with the parent entity to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered on a cost-plus basis. All service contracts are executed with the parent entity.

b) Income Tax

The Company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

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

NOTE 1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

b) Income Tax (Cont.)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for

- when the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

c) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

d) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

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

NOTE 1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

e) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

f) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computer equipment 3 years

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

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

g) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value of all unlisted securities, including recent arms' length transactions, reference to similar instruments and pricing.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

NOTE 1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

g) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or not a contingent consideration recognised by the acquirer in a business combination to which a AASB 3 – Business Combinations applies, the entity made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments will still be recognised profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cashflows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates; and,
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cashflows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

Derecognition

Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

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

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

h) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The carrying values of tangible and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date. The assessment will include consideration of external and internal sources of information. The recoverable amount of assets is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The recoverable amount is compared to the asset's carrying amount.

Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

NOTE 1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

i) RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The Company 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 of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

j) ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

k) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the entity's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Retirement benefit obligation

Contributions are made by the Company to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as part of the current trade and other payables in the Company's statement of financial position.

I) PROVISIONS

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

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

NOTE 1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

m) COMPARATIVE FIGURES

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

n) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In applying the Company's accounting policies, management continually evaluates judgments, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Company. All judgements, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based on the most current set of circumstances available to the Company. Actual results may differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Note 2 Revenue from contracts with customers 1,084,286 1,184,544 1,1			2025	2024
Rendering of services - parent entity			\$	\$
Disaggregation of revenue The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows: Geographical regions	Note 2	Revenue from contracts with customers		
The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows: Geographical regions Australia 1,084,286 1,184,544 Timing of revenue recognition Services transferred over time 1,084,286 1,184,544 Note 3 Expenses Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses: Leases Short-term and low-value assets lease payments 39,233 23,175 Superammation expense Defined contribution superamuation expense 79,198 86,493 Note 4 Income tax Income tax expense Current tax 40,966 17,650 Deferred tax - origination and reversal of temporary differences (15,226) 19,469 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Aggregate income tax expense comprises: Decrease/ (Increase) in deferred tax assets (15,226) 19,469 Numerical reconcilation of income tax expense comprises: Decrease/ (Increase) in deferred tax assets (15,226) 19,469 Numerical reconcilation of income tax expense and tax at the stantory rate rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax at the stantory tax er of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax at feet amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: Disallowable tiems 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (15) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (15) (9,570) (15,540) (1		Rendering of services - parent entity	1,084,286	1,184,544
Recognition		Disaggregation of revenue	·	
Australia 1,084,286 1,184,544 Timing of revenue recognition Services transferred over time 1,084,286 1,184,544 Note 3 Expenses Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses: Leases Short-term and low-value assets lease payments 39,233 23,175 Superannuation expense Defined contribution superannuation expense 79,198 86,493 Note 4 Income tax Income tax expense Current tax included contribution and reversal of temporary differences (15,226) 19,469 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Aggregate income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax included in income tax expense comprises: Decrease (Increase) in deferred tax assets more ax expense and tax at the statutory raw Profit before income tax expense 85,978 120,389 Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset Operated tax asset		The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows	:	
Timing of revenue recognition 1,084,286 1,184,544		Geographical regions		
Timing of revenue recognition 1,084,286 1,184,544		9 :	1,084,286	1,184,544
Services transferred over time		E		
Note 3 Expenses				
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses: Leases		Services transferred over time	1,084,286	1,184,544
Leases Short-term and low-value assets lease payments 39,233 23,175	Note 3	Expenses		
Short-term and low-value assets lease payments 39,233 23,175 Superamunation expense 79,198 86,493 Note Income tax 10,000 10		Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Superannuation expense Defined contribution superannuation expense T9,198 86,493		Leases		
Defined contribution superannuation expense 79,198 86,493 Note 4 Income tax Income		Short-term and low-value assets lease payments	39,233	23,175
Defined contribution superannuation expense 79,198 86,493 Note 4 Income tax Income		Superannuation expense		
Income tax expense			79,198	86,493
Income tax expense	Note 4	Income tay		
Current tax	Tiote 4			
Deferred tax - origination and reversal of temporary differences (15,226) 19,469		3 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	40,966	17.650
Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Aggregate income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax included in income tax expense comprises: Decrease/ (Increase) in deferred tax assets (15,226) 19,469 Numerical reconcilitation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate Profit before income tax expense 85,978 120,389 Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: Disallowable items 29,6 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,337 78,131		Deferred tax - origination and reversal of temporary	2014-02-02	-,,000
Deferred tax included in income tax expense 25,654 27,549			(15,226)	19,469
Deferred tax included in income tax expense comprises: Decrease/ (Increase) in deferred tax assets (15,226) 19,469 Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate Profit before income tax expense 85,978 120,389 Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86 9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		_		(9,570)
Decrease (Increase) in deferred tax assets (15,226) 19,469 Numerical reconcilitation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate Profit before income tax expense 85,978 120,389 Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax effect amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income: Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,634 27,549 Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,337 78,131 Provision for income tax 15,000 10,000 Closing balance 93,337 78,131 Provision for income tax 15,000 10,000 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,337 78,131 Provision for income tax 15,000 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,337 78,131		Aggregate income tax expense =	25,654	27,549
Decrease (Increase) in deferred tax assets (15,226) 19,469 Numerical reconcilitation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate Profit before income tax expense 85,978 120,389 Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax effect amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income: Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,634 27,549 Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,337 78,131 Provision for income tax 15,000 10,000 Closing balance 93,337 78,131 Provision for income tax 15,000 10,000 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,337 78,131 Provision for income tax 15,000 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,337 78,131		Deferred tax included in income tax expense comprises:		
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate 85,978 120,389 Profit before income tax expense 85,978 120,389 Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: 96 424 Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (1150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,337 78,131 Movements: 0pening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,337 78,131 Provision for income tax			(15.226)	19 469
Profit before income tax expense 85,978 120,389 Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: 86 424 Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: 82,000 65,871 Amounts recognised in profit or loss: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131		Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at	()/	
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% 25,793 36,117 Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: 96 424 Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: 82,000 65,871 Amounts recognised in profit or loss: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		the statutory rate		
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: 96 424 Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: 4,000 65,871 Amounts recognised in profit or loss: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		Profit before income tax expense =	85,978	120,389
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income: 96 424 Disallowable items 96 424 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: 4,000 65,871 Amounts recognised in profit or loss: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	25.793	36 117
calculating taxable income: Disallowable items 96 424 25,890 36,541 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: 82,000 65,871 Amounts recognised in profit or loss: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax 78,131 97,600			20,775	30,117
Adjustment recognised for prior periods 25,890 36,541 Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax				
Adjustment recognised for prior periods (86) (9,570) Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		Disallowable items	96	424
Movements in temporary differences (150) 578 Income tax expense 25,654 27,549 Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax				36,541
Income tax expense 25,654 27,549				(9,570)
Deferred tax asset Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		Section of the control of the contro		
Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to: 82,000 65,871 Amounts recognised in profit or loss: 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		income tax expense =	23,034	27,549
attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		Deferred tax asset		
attributable to: Amounts recognised in profit or loss: Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax		Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences		
Employee benefits 82,000 65,871 Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax				
Superannuation 6,372 5,744 Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax				
Accruals and other 4,985 6,516 Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: 90,600 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax				
Deferred tax asset 93,357 78,131 Movements: Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax				
Movements: 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax 1,000 1,000		The state of the s		
Opening balance 78,131 97,600 Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax 15,226 15,226		Deferred tax asset	93,337	/8,131
Charged to profit or loss 15,226 (19,469) Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax (19,469) (19,469)				
Closing balance 93,357 78,131 Provision for income tax				
Provision for income tax				
I		Closing valance =	93,357	78,131
Income tax payment / (refund) 25,526 (24,351)			WOOD 1000 -	
		income tax payment / (refund) =	25,526	(24,351)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Note 5 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	1.	1
Cash at bank	938,747	763,182
	938,748	763,183
Note 6 Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables - related party	295,838	309,212
	295,838	309,212
Due to the nature of the related party receivable being fully losses has been recognised.	recoverable, no allowance for expe	cted credit
Note 7 Prepayments and other receivables		9
Prepayments	2,722	14.002
Security bonds	7,375	14,083 12,111
FBT receivable	2,379	12,111
1511000114010	12,476	26,194
N. O. D.	12,170	20,194
Note 8 Property, plant and equipment	2.100	
Computer equipment - at cost	2,198	2,198
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,198)	(2,198)
Note 9 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	15,160	14,461
PAYG payable	19,044	14,764
GST payable	21,906	26,871
Other payable	26,127	17,406
	82,237	73,502
Note 10 Employee benefits		
Current Appual leave entitlements	222.207	107.272
Annual leave entitlements	<u>223,296</u> 223,296	187,363
Non-current		187,363
Long service leave	50,037	32,208
	50,037	32,208

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

				2025	2024
				\$	\$
Note 11	Issued capital				
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		Shares	Shares	\$	\$
	Ordinary shares - fully paid	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in any dividends declared and any proceeds attributable to shareholders should the Company be wound up in proportions that consider both the number of shares held and the extent to which those shares are paid up. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

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

Note 12 Dividend

Dividends

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

	2025	2024
Franking credits	\$	\$
Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30%	380,808	390,426

The above amounts represent the balance of the franking account as at the end of the financial year, adjusted for:

- franking credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax at the reporting date
- · franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date
- · franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date

Note 13 Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Suhrid R. Sheth, the auditor of the entity:

Remuneration of the auditor for:	2025 \$	2024 \$
- audit of the financial report	9,000	9,000
- other services - payroll compliance	5,220	5,220
	14,220	14,220

Note 14 Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Note 15 Commitments

The Company does not have any commitments as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Note 16 Related party transactions

Parent entity

The immediate and ultimate parent entity is Nucleus Software Exports Ltd., a company incorporated in India and listed on the National Stock Exchange of India (BSE: 531209 NSE: NUCLEUS).

Key management personnel

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

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Aggregate compensation	22,275	22,175

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Note 16 Related party transactions (Cont.)		
Transactions with related parties		
The following transactions occurred with related parties:		
Sale of goods and services: Sale of services to parent entity	1.094.296	1 104 544
Sale of services to parent entity	1,084,286	1,184,544
Receivable from and payable to related parties		
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation	on to transactions with related	l parties:
Current receivables:		
Trade receivables from parent entity	295,838	309,212
Loans to/from related parties		
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous	ious reporting date.	
Terms and conditions		
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and condition	ons and at market rates.	
Note 17 Cash flow information		
Reconciliation of profit and comprehensive income/(loss) after income	tax	
to net cash from operating activities.		
Profit and comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	60,325	92,840
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
- Decrease / (increase) in receivables	13,374	15,866
- Decrease / (increase) in other assets	13,718	(19,140)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(265)	(8,574)
- Increase / (decrease) in tax liabilities & assets	34,651	(38,962)
- Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	53,762	(61,564)
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	175,565	(19,534)

Note 18 Events after the reporting period

No circumstance has arisen since 31 March 2025 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 19 Economic dependence

The company is dependent on the ultimate holding company and the related companies for its revenue on a cost plus basis. The Directors have no reason to believe that these companies will not continue with this arrangement in the coming years.

Note 20 Entity details

The registered address:

Suite 4, 96 Wigram Street Harris Park NSW 2150

Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited Directors' declaration 31 March 2025

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Vishnu R Dusad Director	
	2025

SUHRID R. SHETH

Chartered Accountant

1 EVA LANE NORTWOOD NSW 2066 T: + 61 414 672 521 EMAIL :suhrids@srsco.com.au

AUDITORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinior

I have audited the financial report of Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited (the 'company'), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, the statement of financial position, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report of Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 March 2025 and of its financial performance for the [period][year] then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants' (the 'Code') that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

I advise that there are no such matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 31 March 2025, but does not include the financial report and my auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx. This description forms part of my auditor's report.

Responsibilities

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with Section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

I have performed audit and review procedures (as applicable) in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards in order to report to the Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited and the Australian Securities & Investments Commission ("ASIC") in relation to the financial year referred to above as follows:

1. In my opinion:

- (a) The financial statements of Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - Giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position of the as at 31st March 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. That as Nucleus Software Australia Pty Limited is a non reporting entity, the financial statements are in accordance with all the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards, and in accordance with the disclosure requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards that apply to non reporting entities.

Basis of accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

	1		
Sign Here		Date	2025
Print name	SUHRID R SHETH	Capacity	PRINCIPAL