HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019

HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	As at 31 March 2020 (EUR)	As at 31 March 2019 (EUR)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
I.	**ASSETS**				
	(1) Non-current assets				
	(a) Other non- current assets	**2.1**	66	17	5,478
	(2) Current assets				
	(a) Financial assets				
	(i) Trade receivables	**2.2**	669	695	55,377
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	**2.3**	-	261	-
	(iii) Others	**2.4**	90	4	7,460
	(b) Other current assets	**2.5**	92	107	7,574
	TOTAL ASSETS		**917**	**1,084**	**75,889**
II.	**EQUITY**				
	(a) Equity share capital	**2.6**	50	50	4,137
	(b) Other equity		461	406	38,043
III.	**LIABILITIES**				
	(1) Non - current liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Others	**2.7**	1	-	105
	(b) Other non-current liabilities	**2.8**	2	-	182
	(2) Current liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings		**3**	-	283
	(ii) Trade payables	**2.9**	4	361	375
	(iii) Others	**2.7**	137	243	11,398
	(b) Other current liabilities	**2.10**	190	-	15,701
	(c) Provisions	**2.11**	35	1	2,892
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		34	23	2,773
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**917**	**1,084**	**75,889**
	Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

FOR B S R & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/ W-100022
Chartered Accountants

RAKESH DEWAN Digitally signed by RAKESH DEWAN Date: 2020.09.04 17:11:49 +05'30'

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurgaon, India
Date : 04 September, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l

SHIV KUMAR WALIA Digitally signed by SHIV KUMAR WALIA Date: 2020.09.04 14:53:50 +05'30'

Shiv Kumar Walia
Director

GOUTAM RUNGTA Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA Date: 2020.09.04 14:53:14 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director

Date : 04 September, 2020

HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
I	**Revenue**				
	Revenue from operations	**2.12**	1,272	1,499	105,216
	Total income		**1,272**	**1,499**	**105,216**
II	**Expenses**				
	Purchase of stock in trade		6	3	532
	Employee benefits expense	**2.13**	604	311	49,976
	Finance costs	**2.14**	1	1	82
	Outsourcing costs		430	986	35,597
	Other expenses	**2.15**	160	111	13,225
	Total expenses		**1,201**	**1,412**	**99,412**
III	**Profit before tax**		**71**	**87**	**5,804**
IV	**Tax expense**				
	Current tax	**2.16**	16	20	1,316
	Total tax expense		16	20	1,316
V	**Profit for the year**		**55**	**67**	**4,488**
VI	**Other comprehensive income**		-	-	-
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**55**	**67**	**4,488**
	Earnings per equity share of Eur 100 each				
	Basic and Diluted	**2.17**	16	19	1,282
	Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

FOR B S R & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/ W-100022
Chartered Accountants

RAKESH DEWAN Digitally signed by RAKESH DEWAN Date: 2020.09.04 17:12:21 +05'30'

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
Date : 04 September, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l

SHIV KUMAR WALIA Digitally signed by SHIV KUMAR WALIA Date: 2020.09.04 14:54:41 +05'30'

Shiv Kumar Walia
Director

GOUTAM RUNGTA Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA Date: 2020.09.04 14:55:05 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director

Date : 04 September, 2020

HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l.
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

Amount in EUR

	Equity share capital		Other equity			Total equity
	Shares	Share capital	Capital contribution account	Net worth tax reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as of 1 April 2018	500	50	300	11	28	339
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	67	67
Allocation of previous year's profit or loss	-	-	-	10	(10)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	67	67
Balance as of 31 March 2019	500	50	300	21	85	406
Balance as of 1 April 2019	500	50	300	21	85	406
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	55	55
Allocation of previous year's profit or loss	-	-	-	11	(11)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	55	55
Balance as of 31 March 2020	500	50	300	32	129	461

Note: Capital contribution account EUR 300 (P.Y EUR 300) carry the same pari passu rights w.r.t equity shareholders along with the eligibility for dividend rights without corresponding issuance of equity shares in accordance with Account 115 of the local company law of the country.

The Company allocates under non-distributable reserves an amount corresponding to five times the amount of reduction of the Net Wealth Tax to reduce its Net Wealth Tax liability in accordance with paragraph 8a of the Luxembourg Net Wealth Tax law. The reserve is non-distributable for a period of five years from the year following that during which the Net Wealth Tax was reduced.

Amount in ₹

	Equity share capital		Other equity			Total equity
	Shares	Share capital	Capital contribution account	Net worth tax reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as of 1 April 2019	500	4,137	24,821	1,748	6,986	33,555
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,488	4,488
Allocation of previous year's profit or loss		-	-	931	(931)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	4,488	4,488
Balance as of 31 March 2020	500	4,137	24,821	2,679	10,543	38,043

Summary of significant accounting policies **1**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

FOR B S R & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/ W-100022
Chartered Accountants

RAKESH DEWAN Digitally signed by RAKESH DEWAN Date: 2020.09.04 17:13:35 +05'30'

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
Date : 04 September, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l

SHIV KUMAR WALIA Digitally signed by SHIV KUMAR WALIA Date: 2020.09.04 14:55:30 +05'30'

GOUTAM RUNGTA Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA Date: 2020.09.04 14:55:51 +05'30'

Shiv Kumar Walia
Director

Goutam Rungta
Director

Date : 04 September, 2020

HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax	71	87	5,804
Operating profit before working capital changes	**71**	**87**	**5,804**
Movement in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	26	(455)	2,151
Increase in other financial assets and current assets	(120)	(98)	(9,903)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payable	(357)	330	(29,566)
Increase in provisions , other financial liabilities and other liabilities	121	222	10,035
Cash generated from/(used) in operations	**(259)**	**86**	**(21,479)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	5	7	416
Net cash flow from/(used) in operating activities (A)	**(264)**	**79**	**(21,895)**
B. Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from short term borrowings	3	-	283
Net cash flow from financing activities (B)	**3**	**-**	**283**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	(261)	79	(21,612)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	261	182	21,612
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as per note 2.3	**-**	**261**	**-**

As per our report of even date.

FOR B S R & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/ W-100022
Chartered Accountants

RAKESH DEWAN Digitally signed by RAKESH DEWAN Date: 2020.09.04 17:15:46 +05'30'

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
Date : 04 September, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l

SHIV KUMAR WALIA Digitally signed by SHIV KUMAR WALIA Date: 2020.09.04 14:56:39 +05'30'

Shiv Kumar Walia
Director

GOUTAM RUNGTA Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA Date: 2020.09.04 14:56:14 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director

Date : 04 September, 2020

Company Overview

HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l (hereinafter referred to as 'Company') is a Business Transformation consultancy company aiming to provide medium and large size organizations with Business Transformation solutions that encompass all elements of Business Consulting, Solution Implementation and ongoing Application Management. The Company was incorporated on 12 February 2015 in Luxembourg.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2020 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 04 September, 2020.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principle laid down in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, to the financial statements. The company is not domiciled in India and hence not registered under Companies Act 2013 or under any previous company law in India. These financial statements have been prepared on the request of the Ultimate Holding Company to comply with the financial reporting requirement in India.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual and going concern basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle of 12 months. The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method.

The functional currency of the Company is EUR. The translation from EUR to ₹ is included solely for the convenience of readers in India and has been performed using rate of EUR 1 = ₹ 82.7352/-, the exchange rate prevailing as at the last day of the financial year. Such translation should not be construed as representation that the ₹ amount represents, or have been or could be converted into, EUR at that or any other rate.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income (OCI) that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant estimates and assumptions are used for, but not limited to, accounting for costs expected to be incurred to complete performance under fixed price projects, income taxes, future obligations under employee benefit plans and other contingencies and commitments. Changes in estimates are reflected

in the financial statements in the period in which the changes are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In view of pandemic relating to COVID-19, the company has considered and taken into account internal and external information and has performed sensitivity analysis based on current estimates in assessing the recoverability of receivables, unbilled receivables, other financial assets, impact on revenues and costs, impact on leases. However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on the company's financial statements may differ from that estimated and the company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the year in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expenses and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

d) Fair value measurement

The company records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The company determines fair values based on the price it would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

The guidance of fair value specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to each measurement are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company’s assumptions about current market conditions. The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The prescribed fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies are as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations, in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable in active markets.

Level 3 - Valuations derived from valuation techniques, in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

In accordance with Ind AS 113, assets and liabilities are to be measured based on the following valuation techniques:

i. Market approach – Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

ii. Income approach – Converting the future amounts based on market expectations to its present value using the discounting methodology.

iii. Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

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

e) Revenue Recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

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

Time-and-material / Volume based / Transaction based contracts

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

Fixed Price contracts

Revenue related to fixed price contracts where performance obligations and control are satisfied over a period of time like technology integration, complex network building contracts, ERP implementations and Application development are recognized based on progress towards completion of the performance obligation using a cost-to-cost measure of progress (i.e., percentage-of-completion (POC) method of accounting). Revenue is recognized based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated costs to fulfill the contract. Any revision in cost to complete would result in increase or decrease in revenue and such changes are recorded in the period in which they are identified. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on contracts-in-progress are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Contract losses are determined to be the amount by which the estimated incremental cost to complete exceeds the estimated future revenues that will be generated by the contract and are included in cost of revenues and recorded in other accrued liabilities

Revenue related to other fixed price contracts providing maintenance and support services, are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is

representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed based on the cost to cost method described above.

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

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

Multiple performance obligation

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

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

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

In instances when revenue is derived from sales of third-party vendor services, material or licenses, revenue is recorded on a gross basis when the Group is a principal to the transaction and net of costs when the Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor. Several factors are considered to determine whether the Group is a principal or an agent, most notably being group control the goods or service before it is transferred to customer, latitude in deciding the price being

charged to customer. Revenue is recognized net of discounts and allowances, value-added and service taxes, and includes reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, with the corresponding out-of-pocket expenses included in cost of revenues.

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

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

Revenue from sales-type leases is recognized when risk of loss has been transferred to the client and there are no unfulfilled obligations that affect the final acceptance of the arrangement by the client.

Interest attributable to sales-type leases and direct financing leases included therein is recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and is recognized as other income.

f) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Provision for income tax includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the year that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

g) Leases

Where the Company is the lessee

Company is lessee in case of office space and accommodation for its employees. These leases are evaluated to determine whether it contains lease based on principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors as defined in Ind AS 116.

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

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

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

h) Inventories

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

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

i) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

The Company uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not

wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

j) Retirement and other employee benefits

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits. The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to the specified portion of the unutilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the absences occur.

k) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) ***Financial assets***

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

Cash and cash equivalent

Cash in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks, which is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in Values.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

ii) Financial liabilities

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

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

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

l) Earning per share

Basic EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value

of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

***m) Nature and purpose of* reserves**

Capital Contribution Account

Capital Contribution Account pertains to contribution from holding company and carries the same pari passu rights w.r.t equity shareholders and is not available for free distribution.

Net Wealth Tax Reserves

As at 31st March 2020, the company reduced its Net Wealth Tax liability in accordance with paragraph 8a of the Luxembourg Net Wealth Tax law. The Company allocates under non-distributable reserves an amount corresponding to five times the amount of reduction of the Net Wealth Tax. The reserve is non-distributable for a period of five years from the year following that during which the Net Wealth Tax was reduced.

2.1 Other Non- Current Assets

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Deferred contract cost	66	17	5,478
	66	**17**	**5,478**

2.2 Trade receivable

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Current			
Unsecured considered good (refer note below)	669	695	55,377
	669	**695**	**55,377**

Note : Includes receivables from related parties amounting to EUR 386 [31 March 2019, EUR 520] (Refer note 2.18)

2.3 Cash and cash equivalent

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Balance with banks			
- in current accounts	-	261	-
	-	**261**	**-**

2.4 Other financial assets

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Unbilled receivable	12	-	1,030
Unbilled receivable - related parties (refer note 2.18)	67	-	5,515
Security deposits	4	4	323
Other receivables related parties (refer note no: 2.18)	7	-	592
	90	**4**	**7,460**

2.5 Other current assets

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Unsecured , considered good			
Advances other than capital advances			
Advances to employees	4	-	310
Advances to suppliers	4	-	343
Others			
Deferred contract cost	24	5	1,992
Deferred contract cost - related parties (refer note no: 2.18)	3	-	234
Prepaid expenses	5	5	419
Duties & taxes recoverable	52	97	4,276
	92	**107**	**7,574**

2.6 Share capital

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Authorized			
500 equity shares of EUR 100 each	50	50	4,137
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
500 equity shares of EUR 100 each	50	50	4,137

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of EUR 100/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity shares held by the shareholders.

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the financial year

	As at			
	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount (EUR)	No. of shares	Amount (EUR)
Number of shares at the beginning	500	50	500	50
Number of shares at the end	500	50	500	50

Shares held by holding company :-

Name of the shareholder	As at			
	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of EUR 100 each fully paid				
HCL Technologies UK Limited, the holding company	500	100%	500	100%

Details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the company:-

Name of the shareholder	As at			
	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of EUR 100 each fully paid				
HCL Tehnologies UK limited, the holding company	500	100%	500	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

There are no bonus shares issued, no shares issued for consideration other than cash and no shares bought back immediately preceding the reporting date from date of incorporation

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to support business continuity and growth of the company while maximizing the shareholder value. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are generally met through operating cash flows generated.

2.7 Other financial liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Non - current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Employee bonuses accrued	1	-	105
	1	**-**	**105**
Current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Accrued salaries and benefits			
Salary payable	1	-	122
Employee bonuses accrued	25	6	2,107
Others			-
Liabilities for expenses	58	236	4,838
Liabilities for expenses-related parties (refer note 2.18)	45	-	3,728
Capital accounts payables	7	-	551
Other Payable- related parties (refer note: 2.18)	1	1	52
	137	243	11,398

2.8 Other non-current liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2017	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	31 March 2019	(₹)
Contract liabilities	2	-	182
	2	**-**	**182**

2.9 Trade payables

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Trade payables- related parties (refer note: 2.18)	2	236	206
Trade payables-others	2	125	169
	4	**361**	**375**

2.10 Other current liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Contract liabilities	179	-	14,790
Others			
Social security payable	11	-	911
	190	**-**	**15,701**

2.11 Provisions

	As at		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Current			
Provision for leave benefits	35	1	2,892
	35	**1**	**2,892**

2.12 Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Sale of services	1,265	1,495	104,642
Sale of hardware and software	7	4	574
	1,272	**1,499**	**105,216**

Note : Includes revenue from related parties amounting to EUR 672 [31 March 2019, EUR 1,346] (Refer note 2.18)

Disaggregate Revenue Information

The disaggregated revenue from contracts with the customers by contract type and as per geography is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Fixed price	800	1,108	66,153
Time and material	472	391	39,063
	1,272	**1,499**	**105,216**
Geography wise			
America	25	153	2,024
Europe	896	914	74,156
India	351	432	29,036
	1,272	**1,499**	**105,216**

Remaining performance obligations

As at 31 March 2020, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 is EUR 321. This is after exclusions as below:

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

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

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

Contract balances

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

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

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

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Balance as at beginning of the year	-	-	-
Additional amounts billed but not recognized as revenue	181	-	14,972
Deduction on account of revenues recognized during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	**181**	**-**	**14,972**

Deferred contract cost : Deferred contract cost primarily represents the contract fulfilment cost and cost for obtaining the contract.

The below table discloses the movement in balance of deferred contract cost:

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Balance as at beginning of the year	17	-	1,410.00
Additional cost capitalised during the year	546	17	45,173
Deduction on account of cost amortised during the year	(494)	-	(40,871)
Balance as at end of the year	**69**	**17**	**5,712**

The group has evaluated the impact of COVID-19 resulting from (a) increase in cost budget of fixed price projects due to additional efforts; (b) onerous projects; (c) penalties for not meeting SLAs; (d) volume discounts; (e) termination/deferment of projects to ensure that revenue is recognised after considering all these impacts to the extent known and available currently. We would continue to assess COVID-19 impact as we go along due to uncertainties associated with its nature and duration.

2.13 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Salaries, wages and bonus	529	293	43,801
Contribution to other employee funds	25	3	2,087
Leave encashment	38	5	3,117
Staff welfare expenses	12	10	971
	604	**311**	**49,976**

2.14 Finance cost

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Bank charges	1	1	82
	1	**1**	**82**

2.15 Other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Rent (refer note 2.19)	26	26	2,163
Communication costs	4	4	303
Travel and conveyance	85	44	7,021
Legal and professional charges	33	26	2,754
Consumables	5	6	452
Exchange differences (net)	6	4	489
Miscellaneous expenses	1	1	43
	160	**111**	**13,225**

2.16 Income taxes

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss			
Current income tax charge	16	20	1,316
Deferred tax charge (credit)	-	-	-
	16	**20**	**1,316**

The reconciliation between the provision for income tax and amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2019 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Profit before income tax	71	87	5,804
Statutory tax rate	24.36%	23.68%	24.36%
Expected tax expense	**17**	**21**	**1,398**
Creation/ (Reversal) of prior year provision	(1)	(1)	(82)
Total taxes	**16**	**20**	**1,316**
Effective income tax rate	21.86%	23.07%	21.86%

2.17 Earning per share(EPS)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020 (EUR)	As at 31 March 2019 (EUR)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
Net profit as per statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS	55	67	4,488
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating basic and dilutive EPS *	3,500	3,500	3,500
Nominal value of equity shares	100	100	8,274
Earning per equity share			
Basic and Diluted	16	19	1,282

*We have considered capital contribution account which carries same pari passu rights w.r.t equity shares along with the eligibility of dividend rights, for computation of basic EPS.

HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l.
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.18 Related party transaction
a) Related parties where control exists

Ultimate Holding company
HCL Technologies limted

Holding company
HCL Technologies UK limited

b) Related parties where transactions have taken place during the year

Ultimate Holding company
HCL Technologies limted

Holding company
HCL Technologies UK limited

Fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Middle East
HCL America Solutions Inc
HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited
HCL Technologies France
HCLTechnologies Chile SPA
HCL Tech. Belgium BVBA
Hcl America Inc.
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited
HCL GmbH
Hcl (Newzealand) Limited
HCL Technologies B.V.
Hcl Hong Kong Sar Limited
Hcl Australia Services Pty Ltd
HCL Technologies Germany Gmbh

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

Particulars	Ultimate Holding Company		Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries	
	Year ended		Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenue	351	432	62	667	259	247
Outsourcing cost	218	129	-	-	23	107

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

Particulars	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries
	Year ended		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020
Revenue	29,078	5,111	21,395
Outsourcing cost	18,056	-	1,911

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

Particulars	Ultimate Holding Company		Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries	
	Year ended		Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade receivables	283	67	-	381	103	72
Unbilled receivable	67	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred contract cost	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	7	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for expenses	45	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	129	-	-	2	107
Other payable	1	1	-	-	-	-

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

Particulars	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries
	Year ended		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020
Trade receivables	23,429	-	8,503
Unbilled receivable	5,515	-	-
Deferred contract cost	234	-	-
Other receivables	592	-	-
Liabilities for expenses	3,728	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	206
Other payable	52	-	-

2.19 Operating Lease

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for office spaces. The aggregate lease rental expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounts to EUR 26 (31 March 2019 EUR 26) . Future minimum lease payments and the payment profile of non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Not later than one year	22	22	1,803
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-
	22	**22**	**1,803**

2.20 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and their results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), for allocation of resources and assessing performance. Till previous year, the CODM evaluated the Company's performance by business segments comprising software services, infrastructure management services and business process outsourcing services.

Consequent to the reorganization of its operations due to technological changes and business requirements, effective current year the Company's holding company, HCL Technologies Limited's chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews its results for allocation of resources and assessing performance by business segment comprising IT and Business Services, Engineering and R&D Services, and Products & Platforms segments.

Due to the reorganization of operations, the ultimate Holding Company effective current year, monitors the risk and returns of the Company's businesses on an entity level and evaluates the performance of the Company as one business segment which is overall a part of the reorganized entity level business segments. Hence there is only one reportable segment of the Company, as envisaged under Indian Accounting Standards - 108 "Operating segments".

Revenue disagreegation as per geography is given in note 2.12

2.21 Financial instruments

a) Financial assets and liabilities

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

	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Amortized cost	Total carrying value
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)	(₹)
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	669	669	55,377	55,377
Others (refer note 2.4)	90	90	7,460	7,460
Total	759	759	62,837	62,837
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	4	4	375	375
Borrowings	3	3	283	283
Others (refer note 2.7)	138	138	11,580	11,580
Total	145	145	12,238	12,238

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March, 2019

	As at 31 Mar 2019	
	Amortized cost	Total carrying value
	(EUR)	(EUR)
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	695	695
Cash and cash equivalents	261	261
Others (refer note 2.4)	4	4
Total	960	960
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	361	361
Others (refer note 2.9)	243	243
Total	604	604

Trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables and contract assets have been valued after making reserve for allowances based on the expected credit loss method, considering factors like ageing, likelihood of increased credit risk and expected realizability, nature of customer verticals, considering impact of COVID – 19 impact on customers and related customer verticals.

(b) Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk which may impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy to manage & mitigate these risks.

The Company's risk management policy aims to reduce volatility in financial statements while maintaining balance between providing predictability in the Company's business plan along with reasonable participation in market movement.

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company is primarily exposed to fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operations.

The exchange rate risk primarily arises from assets and liabilities denominated in curriences other than functional currency. An insignificant portion of the Company's revenue is in other foreign currency while a large protion of costs are in EUR. The fluctuation in exchange rates in respect to EUR may not have potential impact on the statement fo profit and loss and equity.

Appreciation / depreciation of 1% in respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in decrease / increase in the Company's profit before tax by approximately EUR 241 (absolute figure) for the year ended 31 March, 2020.

The rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of all the currencies by 1% against the respective functional currencies of the Company and its branches. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change.

Non-derivative foreign currency exposure as of 31 March, 2020 and 31 March, 2019 in major currencies is as below:

	Net financial assets		Net financial liabilities	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)
USD/EUR	1	-	25	8
INR/EUR	1	-	1	0

2.21 Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risks, including the credit risk of non performance by counterparties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The investment philosophy of the Company is capital preservation and liquidity in preference to returns. The Company consistently generates sufficient cash flows from operations and has access to multiple sources of funding to meet the financial obligations and maintain adequate liquidity for use.

Maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments is as below:

	Year 1 (Current)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4-5	Total
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)
As at 31 March 2020					
Borrowings	3	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	4	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	138	-	-	-	-
Total	**145**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2019					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	361	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	243	-	-	-	-
Total	**604**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

3. The Company has presented its financial statements in " EUR in thousands" and accordingly, amounts less than EUR 0.50 thousands are rounded off to zero.

As per our report of even date

FOR B S R & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/ W-100022
Chartered Accountants

RAKESH DEWAN Digitally signed by RAKESH DEWAN Date: 2020.09.04 17:17:00 +05'30'

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
Date : 04 September, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a.r.l

SHIV KUMAR WALIA Digitally signed by SHIV KUMAR WALIA Date: 2020.09.04 14:57:11 +05'30'

Shiv Kumar Walia
Director

GOUTAM RUNGTA Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA Date: 2020.09.04 14:57:38 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director

Date : 04 September, 2020