

HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA

DIRECTORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2021

The management of HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD (the Company), herewith submits the Financial Statements as at, and for the year ended December 31, 2021.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

The Company was registered as a sole ownership limited liability company incorporated on 18 November 2019 in Sofia, Bulgaria with capital of BGN 85,000 and was increased in 2021 to BGN 463,000.

As at the reporting date the share capital of the Company is BGN 463,000 100% owned by HCL Technologies UK limited, UK and its ultimate holding company is HCL Technologies Limited.

The share capital is fully paid in cash.

The Company's head office is in Sofia.

The main Company's business activity is 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 Business activity as per MOA: Technical call center, as well as engagement in other commercial operations which are not banned under Bulgarian Law.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The results of the Company for 2021 are satisfactory: the Company realised a net profit before amounted to 608 thousand BGN (2020: 16 thousand BGN) and revenue from sales of services amounted to 8 740 thousand BGN (2020: 387 thousand BGN).

As of December 31, 2021 the Company's equity is positive in the amount of BGN 1087 thousand BGN (2020: 179 thousand BGN).

Important events that have occurred since the end of the financial year

The company on 9th February, 2022 has released Mr Subramanian Gopalakrishnan as the Managing Director and has appointed Mr Goutam Rungta as the Managing director after the balance sheet date.

REVIEW OF 2021

During the current year the Company:

- Ended 2021 with 253 employees' vs 31 in December 2020

OBJECTIVES FOR 2022

The Company's management set the following objectives and targets for 2022:

Objectives:

§ Expand our services volume with our current accounts
§ Add new clients

Targets:

Achieve and maintain 90%+ customer satisfaction
Maintain profitability
Increase efficiency and effectiveness
Increase penetration of European sales force support market

Translation from the Original Bulgarian version, in case of divergence the Bulgarian original shall prevail.

HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA

DIRECTORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2021

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Company does not directly engage in research and development activities.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISKS

The Company's business activity exposes it to certain risks, including the effect of change in foreign exchange rates, credit and liquidity risk. The management of the Company, like the group to which belongs, monitors the overall risk and looks for methods to neutralize potential negative effects.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company performs international transactions and have purchases and / or sales denominated in foreign currency. Therefore, the Company is exposed to currency risk associated with possible fluctuations in the foreign currency. At present risk exists mostly exposures of the Company in EURO and US dollars (USD). The Company does not use special financial instruments to hedge these risks, since such tools are not generally practiced in Bulgaria.

Interest risk

Interest rate risk to the Company arises from a loan with a floating rate and is associated with fluctuations in interest rates and changes in future cash flows.

The Company does not use special tools to manage 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 revenue, finance lease receivables. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risks, including the credit risk of nonperformance by counterparties.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

The Company does not use hedge instruments for limitation of the financial risk.

MANAGEMENT

By the date of preparation of the financial statements the Company is represented together by:

Mr. Shiv Kumar Walia, British citizen
Mr. Rahul Singh, Indian citizen
Mr. Goutam Rungta, Indian citizen

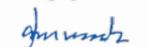
Responsibilities

The management prepares each year the Company's financial statements which should present truly and fairly the Company's financial position and operations.

The management confirms that adequate accounting policies have been applied and the financial statements are prepared using the prudence concept for the recognition and valuation of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The financial statements are prepared based on the going concern concept.

The management is responsible for the proper maintaining of the Company's financial records, for the proper use and control of the assets and for taking proper measures to avoid any mistakes and fraud.

Managing director



Mr. Shiv Kumar Walia
Sofia, 19th July, 2022.

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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA
BULSTAT: 205902608
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

ASSETS	Notes	12/31/2021 BGN'000	12/31/2020 BGN'000 (Unaudited)
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1	87	14
Intangible non-current assets	2	2	-
Other receivables and prepayments	3	51	38
Finance lease receivables	4	34	43
Deferred tax assets	17	30	2
Total non-current assets		204	97
Current assets			
Finance lease receivables	4	19	11
Trade receivables	5	151	-
Current related parties receivables	18	1,674	334
Other receivables and prepayments	6	394	92
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,291	321
Total current assets		4,529	758
TOTAL ASSETS		4,733	855
EQUITY AND LIABILITY			
		BGN'000	BGN'000
Equity			
Share capital	8	463	85
Share allotment, registered after the balance sheet date		-	78
Retained earnings		16	-
Profit current period		608	16
Total equity		1,087	179
Current liabilities			
Related parties payables	18	896	427
Trade and employee payables	9	2,655	245
Income tax payable	10	95	4
Total current liabilities		3,646	676
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4,733	855

The notes on pages 7-21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Sofia, 19th July, 2022


Managing Director:
HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
Mr. Shiv Kumar Walia

Chief Accountant:
TMF SERVICES EOOD
Daniel Proichev, Nikolay Yordanov

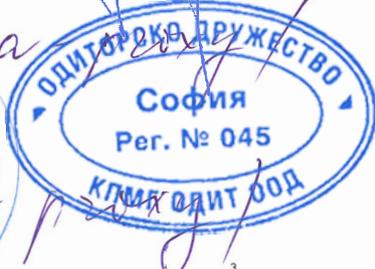
In accordance with an Independent Auditor's Report:
KPMG Audit OOD
Ivan Andonov
Registered auditor, responsible for the audit

Dobrina Kaloyanova
Authorized representative

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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Notes	BGN'000 2021	BGN'000 2020 (Unaudited)
Revenue from operations	11	8,740	387
Total revenue		8,740	387
Employee expenses	12	(6,635)	(245)
External services	13	(1,303)	(67)
Depreciation and amortization	14	(13)	-
Supplies and other expenses	15	(83)	(58)
Profit from operations		706	17
Financial income, net	16	(31)	1
Profit before tax		675	18
Corporate income tax	17	(67)	(2)
Net profit for the period		608	16

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Sofia, 19th July, 2022

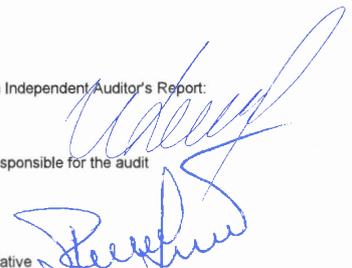

Managing Director:
HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA
BULSTAT: 205902608

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	BGN'000 2021	BGN'000 2020 (Unaudited)
CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	675	18
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization	13	
Operating profit before working capital changes	688	18
Net Change in		
Trade receivables	(1,491)	(333)
Other financial assets and other assets	(315)	(185)
Trade payables	2,209	672
Cash used in operations	1,091	172
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1,091	172
CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of non-current assets	(91)	(14)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(91)	(14)
CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from share capital application	300	78
Proceeds from borrowings	770	-
Repayments of borrowings	(100)	-
NET CASH USED IN/FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	970	78
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,970	236
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	321	85
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	2,291	321

The notes on pages 7-21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Sofia, 19th July, 2022


Managing Director
HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
Mr. Shiv Kumar Walia

Chief Accountant:
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Authorized representative

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Ivan Koleva

Dobrina Kaloyanova


HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA
BULSTAT: 205902608

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Share capital BGN'000	Reserves BGN'000	Retained earnings BGN'000	TOTAL BGN'000
Balance as at 1st January 2020 (Unaudited)	85	-	-	85
Total comprehensive income for the year			16	16
Profit for the year			16	16
Total comprehensive income for the year	85		16	101
Transactions with shareholders, reported in equity				
Share application pending allotment		78		78
Total transactions with shareholders		78		78
Balance at 31 December 2020 (Unaudited)	85	78	16	179
Balance as at 1st January 2021	85	78	16	179
Total comprehensive income for the year			608	608
Profit for the year			608	608
Total comprehensive income for the year	85	78	624	787
Transactions with shareholders, reported in equity				
Share allotment	378	(78)		300
Total transactions with shareholders	378	(78)		300
Balance at 31 December 2021	463	-	624	1,087

The notes on pages 7-21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Sofia, 19th July, 2022.


Managing Director:
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**HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA**

**ACCOUNTING POLICY
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. General considerations

The company was registered as a sole proprietorship with limited liability on November 18, 2019 in Sofia, Bulgaria, with a share capital of BGN 85,000. As of the date of the report, the capital of the company amounts to BGN 463,000, 100% owned by HLC Technologies UK Limited, UK and a known ultimate owner of HLC Technologies Limited. The capital of the Company is entirely paid in the form of a cash contribution.

The company is mainly operating a technical maintenance center and providing technical services on specific projects.

The seat of the Company is located in Sofia.

2. Accounting policy

Below is described the accounting policy applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

The policy has been consistently applied for all years presented unless explicitly stated otherwise.

2.1 Basis for preparation of the financial statements

The Company prepares and presents its financial statements based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the clarifications on their application issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) adopted by the Commission The European Union (EU).

The financial statements are prepared in Bulgarian lev(BGN), which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts are in thousand Bulgarian Levas (BGN'000) (including comparative information for 2020), unless otherwise stated.

As at the date of preparation of these financial statements, Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This estimate takes into account all available information about the foreseeable future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the going concern principle.

Applying of new and revised IFRSs

Standards issued but not yet effective

The following new Standards, amendments to Standards and Interpretations, endorsed by the EC, are not yet mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

Standards, Interpretations and amendments to published Standards that have not been early adopted – endorsed by the EC

(a) Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and Annual Improvements 2018-2020, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022:

- the amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.
- the amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.
- the amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.
- the Annual Improvements make minor amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 41 Agriculture and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16 Leases.

The Company does not expect the amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

(b) Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (issued on 31 March 2021)

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. The pronouncement amended IFRS 16 Leases to provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. On issuance, the practical expedient was limited to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021.

The Company does not expect the amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

(c) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and early application is permitted. The Company expects that the standard, when initially applied, will not have a material impact on the presentation of the financial statements of the Company because the Company does not issue insurance or reinsurance contracts, does not hold reinsurance contracts and does not issue investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

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ACCOUNTING POLICY
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Accounting policy (continued)

Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

(d) Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (issued on 12 February 2021), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. Once the entity applies the amendments to IAS 1, it is also permitted to apply the amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) amends IAS 1 in the following ways:

An entity is now required to disclose its material accounting policy information instead of its significant accounting policies; several paragraphs are added to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material;

- the amendments clarify that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial;
- the amendments clarify that accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements;
- and the amendments clarify that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.

In addition, IFRS Practice Statement 2 has been amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information in order to support the amendments to IAS 1.

The Company does not expect the amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

(e) Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued on 12 February 2021), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted.

The changes to IAS 8 focus entirely on accounting estimates and clarify the following:

The definition of a change in accounting estimates is replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

The Board clarifies that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. The effect of the change relating to the current period is recognised as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognised as income or expense in those future periods.

The Company does not expect the amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

Standards and interpretations not yet endorsed by the EC

Management believes that it is appropriate to disclose that the following new or revised standards, new interpretations and amendments to current standards, which are already issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), are not yet endorsed for adoption by the EC, and therefore are not taken into account in preparing these financial statements. The actual effective dates for them will depend on the endorsement decision by the EC.

The following amendments and improvements to standards are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (issued on 9 December 2021), effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

2.2 Application of the going concern principle

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which implies that the Company will continue its operations in the foreseeable future. The validity of the going concern business depends on the active financial support of the parent company - HCL Technologies UK Limited. Considering the assessment of expected future cash flows, management considers that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the application of estimates and assumptions that significantly affect the reported assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of preparation of the financial statements, as well as the reported income and expenses for the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of events and activities for the period, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates are based on management's past experience, including expectations of future events under normal circumstances. These estimates, approximate estimates and assumptions are a subject to regular reviews to be consistent with available data and to reflect current risks.

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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
SOFIA

ACCOUNTING POLICY
DECEMBER 31, 2021

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies

Functional currency and presentation currency

The separate elements of the Company's financial statements are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The financial statements are presented in BGN thousand (BGN thousand), which is the functional currency and is fixed at the Euro at an exchange rate of EUR 1 for BGN 1.95583.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into functional currency using the official exchange rate for that day. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from a revaluation at the closing exchange rate of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are recognized in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical value includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are added to the carrying amount of the asset or accounted for as a separate asset only when the Company is expected to receive future economic benefits associated with the use of that asset and when the carrying amount can be reliably determined. All other maintenance and repair costs are reflected in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is accounted for using the straight-line method to allocate the difference between the carrying amount and the residual value over the useful life of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment and software - 3 years

Equipment, furnishing and other assets - 7 years

Improvement of leased assets - 5 years (for the term of the lease)

The residual value and the useful life of the assets are reviewed and, if necessary, corrected for each date of preparation of the financial statements.

Intangible assets

Software products

Acquired licenses for software products are capitalized on the basis of the costs necessary to acquire and release the specific software product. They are amortized over their expected useful life.

Depreciation is accrued using the straight-line method to allocate the value of assets to their residual value over their useful lives.

Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized but are tested for impairment on an annual basis. Assets that are depreciated are reviewed for impairment when events occur or there is a change in circumstances that suggests that the carrying amount of the assets is not recoverable. For an impairment loss, the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount is recognized.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling value and the value in use. In order to determine the value in use, assets are grouped into the smallest possible identifiable units generating cash flows.

Financial instruments

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its statement of financial condition if and only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of this instrument.

Financial assets (excluding trade receivables) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability that is not measured at fair value through profit or loss are added or subtracted from the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability that is measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Upon initial recognition, the Company measures trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component (determined in accordance with IFRS 15) at their respective transaction price.

(a) Financial assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of the following two conditions:

- business model for management of the financial assets of the enterprise; and
- the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model, the purpose of which is to hold the assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- under the contractual terms of the financial asset, cash flows arise on specific dates, which are only principal payments and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

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ACCOUNTING POLICY
DECEMBER 31, 2021

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the following two conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose purpose is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets, and
- under the contractual terms of the financial asset, cash flows arise on specific dates, which are only principal payments and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The measurement of financial assets at amortized cost is performed using the effective interest method in accordance with IFRS 9.

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price to sell an asset or to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the date of the measurement of the primary (or most profitable) market under current market conditions. The fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 is the outgoing price, whether that price is directly available for observation or is estimated using another measurement technique.

The financial assets of the Company include in particular: cash and cash equivalents; trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and sight deposits with an original maturity of up to three months from the date of acquisition, which are associated with a negligible risk of change in their fair value and are used by the Company to manage short-term liabilities.

Trade and other receivables include receivables from contracts with customers that do not contain a significant component of financing and receivables from lease agreements. The Company estimates the expected credit losses on these financial instruments by applying the simplified approach according to IFRS 9 on the basis of a provision matrix, such as:

- categorize receivables by groups with similar credit risk characteristics;
- determines the period in the past for which it calculates the historical credit loss for each group of receivables;
- determines the percentages of the historical credit loss by groups of receivables;
- adjusts the rates of historical credit loss based on projected future economic conditions;
- calculates the expected credit losses.

The Company writes off a financial asset if and only if:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from this financial asset have expired; or
- The Company transferred the financial asset, and this transfer meets the derecognition requirements under IFRS 9.

(b) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all financial liabilities and subsequently measures at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The exceptions to this rule under IFRS 9 are:

- financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss;
 - financial liabilities arising from the transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing participation approach is applied;
 - financial guarantee contracts;
 - commitments to grant a loan with an interest rate that is lower than the market rate;
 - contingent consideration recognized by the buyer in a business combination,
- are not applicable to the financial liabilities of the Company and their subsequent valuation.

The financial liabilities of the Company include in particular:

trade and other liabilities.

The Company removes a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position if and only when it is repaid - ie. when the obligation specified in the contract has been fulfilled, has been canceled or its term has expired.

Financial assets and liabilities are netted and the net value is presented in the statement of financial position if and only if the Company has a legal basis to net the amounts and intends to either settle on a net basis or to sell the asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Capital

Shareholders' equity is classified as equity.

Loans

Loans are initially recognized at fair value less costs to carry out the transaction. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost; any difference between payments due (net of transaction costs) and the value of the loan is recognized in the income statement over the period of the loan using the effective interest method. Loans are classified as short-term liabilities unless the Company has the unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for a period of at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

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2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leasing

The company as a lessee

The Company evaluates whether a contract is or contains a lease at the beginning of the contract. The Company recognizes an asset with a right of use and a corresponding lease obligation in respect of all lease agreements in which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases, with low-value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognizes lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time model in which the economic benefits of the leased assets are realized.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not repaid at the inception date, discounted at the lease interest rate. If this interest rate cannot be easily determined, the Company uses its differential interest rate.

Lease payments involved in the measurement of the lease liability include:

Fixed lease payments (including substantially fixed payments), less any lease incentive receivables;

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or interest rate, initially measured using the index or interest rate at the starting date;

The amount expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

The cost of exercising the options to purchase, if it is largely certain that the lessee will exercise the options; and

Payment of penalties for termination of the lease agreement, if the term of the lease reflects the exercise of the option for termination of the lease agreement.

The lease liability is presented on a separate line in the statement of financial position.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest rate method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company revalues the lease liability (and adjusts the related asset to its right of use accordingly) when:

The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances that results in a change in the valuation of the exercise the option for purchasing, in which case the lease liability is revalued by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Lease payments are changed due to changes in an index or percentage or a change in the expected payment at the guaranteed residual value, in which case the lease liability is revalued by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the change in lease payments is due of a change in a floating interest rate, where a revised discount rate is used).

The lease is amended and the lease change is not accounted for as a separate lease, where the lease liability is revalued based on the lease term of the amended lease by discounting the revised lease payments using the revised discount rate at the actual date of the amendment.

The company has not made such adjustments during the presented periods.

Assets with the right of use include the initial measurement of the relevant lease liability, lease payments made on or before the inception, less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs. Subsequently, they are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

When the Company incurs a liability for the costs of dismantling and removing a leased asset, restoring the asset to which the asset is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the lease, a provision is recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 37. As far as the costs are related to an asset with a right of use, the costs are included in the respective asset with a right of use, unless these costs are incurred for the production of inventories.

Assets with the right of use are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the asset to be used.

The assets with the right of use are presented on a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether an asset with impairment is impaired and reports any impairment losses identified as described in the Property, Plant and Equipment policy.

As a practical measure, IFRS 16 allows the lessee not to separate the non-leased components and instead considers each lease and related non-leased components as a single arrangement. The company did not use this practical measure. For contracts that contain a leasing component and one or more additional leasing or non-leasing components, the Company distributes the remuneration in the contract to each leasing component based on the relative independent price of the leasing component and the total independent price of the non-leasing components.

The company as a lessor.

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
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ACCOUNTING POLICY
DECEMBER 31, 2021

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet method for all temporary differences that arise between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements. If, however, tax temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that does not affect either the accounting or tax gain (loss) during the transaction, that difference is not accounted for. When calculating deferred taxes, the tax rates (and regulatory) that were in effect at the balance sheet date are applied to periods of expected reversal of tax temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only if it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which those assets may be used.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized as income or expense and are included in net income for the period, except when the tax arises from transactions or events that are recognized in the same or different period directly in the equity statement. Current and deferred taxes are charged or remitted directly to equity when the tax relates to items that are carried forward or accrued in the same or a different period directly to equity.

Employee benefits

According to the requirements of the Labor Code, enterprises in the country are obliged to terminate their employment with an employee who has reached retirement age to pay him a lump sum compensation of 2 to 6 salaries depending on his work experience in the Company. The Company has calculated the probable amount of the liability for that benefit, but due to its insignificant size, as well as the turnover and low average age of the staff, it has not accrued a provision in these financial statements.

Provisions

Provisions are accounted for when a present legal, constructive or statutory obligation arises for the Company as a result of past events when it is expected that cash outflows will flow to settle the obligation and when the amount of the obligation can be accurately determined. Provisions for future operating losses are not recognized.

Revenue recognition

Revenue in the Company is recognized on an accrual basis and to the extent that the economic benefits are acquired by the Company and to the extent that revenue can be measured reliably.

The Company reports revenue from a contract with a customer that is within the scope of IFRS 15 only when all of the following five criteria are met:

- the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, verbally or in accordance with other customary commercial practices) and are determined to fulfill their respective obligations;
- The Company may identify the rights of each of the parties with respect to the goods or services being transferred;
- The company can identify the terms of payment for the goods or services to be transferred;
- the contract has a commercial nature (ie as a result of the contract it is expected to change the risk, time parameters or the amount of future cash flows of the Company);
- the Company is likely to receive the remuneration to which it is entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In assessing the probability that the remuneration will be received, the Company takes into account only the ability and intention of the client to pay the amount of remuneration within the required period.

Sales of services

Revenue from provided services is recognized in the period in which they are rendered, based on the level of performance determined as a percentage of the services rendered to date of all services to be provided.

Changes in accounting policies

In 2021 the Company changed the presentation of the information in Statement of Cash flows using indirect method while in 2020 the Statement was prepared in using direct method.

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ACCOUNTING POLICY
DECEMBER 31, 2021

3. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, risk of changes in the fair value of financial instruments under the influence of market interest rates and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and risk of future changes cash flows resulting from changes in market interest rates.

(a) Currency risk

The Company carries out international transactions and has purchases and/or sales denominated in foreign currency. Therefore, the Company is exposed to currency risk associated with possible fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rate. Currently, there is a risk, especially with regard to the Company's exposures in US dollars (USD). The Company does not use special financial instruments to hedge these risks, as such instruments are not usually practiced in Bulgaria.

(b) Credit risk

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

(c) Liquidity risk

The prudent management of liquidity risk implies the maintenance of a sufficient amount of money as well as the possibility of additional financing with credits for closing market positions.

(d) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk for the Company arises from a floating rate loan and is related to fluctuations in interest rates and changes in future cash flows.

The Company does not use special instruments to manage interest rate risk.

4. Significant accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are based on experience and other factors, including expectations for future events under the circumstances. The reliability of the estimates and judgments is reviewed regularly. The Company makes estimates and judgments for accounting and disclosure purposes that may differ from actual results.

Income Taxes

The Company is a tax entity under the jurisdiction of the tax administration. Considerable judgment needs to be made to determine the tax provision. There are a number of operations and calculations for which the definitive tax is uncertain in the normal course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected tax-audit liabilities based on the management's judgment as to whether the additional tax liability will become a fact. When the final tax outcome of such events is different from the initially reported amounts, these differences will have an impact on the short-term tax and the provision for temporary tax differences during the tax audit period.

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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

1 Property, plant and equipment

	CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	Office equipment	Total
Initial cost as at 01-01-2020	-	-	-
Additions during 2020	3	11	14
Disposals during 2020	-	-	-
Transfers during 2020	-	-	-
Initial cost as at 01-01-2021	3	11	14
Additions during 2021	-	88	88
Disposals during 2021	-	-	-
Transfers during 2021	(3)	-	(3)
Historical cost as at 31-12-2021	-	99	99
Accumulated depreciation as at 01-01-2020	-	-	-
Depreciation for 2020	-	0	0
Disposals during 2020	-	-	-
Transfers during 2020	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 01-01-2021	-	0	0
Depreciation for 2021	-	12	12
Disposals during 2021	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31-12-2021	-	12	12
Net book value as at 31-12-2021	-	87	87
Net book value as at 31-12-2020	3	11	14

The Company has reviewed the available assets as of December 31, 2021 and has considered that there is no need for impairment.

2 Intangible non-current assets

	Software and licences	Total
Historical cost as at 01-01-2020	-	-
Additions during 2020	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Managing Director:	-	-
Chief Accountant:	-	-
Historical cost as at 01-01-2021	-	-
Additions during 2021	3	3
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Historical cost as at 31-12-2021	3	3
Accumulated depreciation as at 01-01-2020	-	-
Depreciation current period	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 01-01-2021	-	-
Depreciation current period	1	1
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31-12-2021	1	1
Net book value as at 31-12-2021	2	2
Net book value as at 31-12-2020	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3	<u>Other receivables and prepayments</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
	Deferred project cost	36	38
	Prepaid expenses	15	-
		51	38
4	<u>Finance lease receivables</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
	Finance lease receivables - long-term	34	43
	Finance lease receivables - short-term	19	11
		53	54
5	<u>Trade receivables</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
	Trade receivables	151	-
		151	-
6	<u>Other receivables and prepayments</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
	Deferred project cost	19	73
	Advances to suppliers	1	-
	Prepaid Expenses	15	-
	Unbilled Receivables	292	-
	Receivables from employees	13	8
	VAT receivable	54	11
		394	92
7	<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
	Cash in bank in Foreign currency	1,000	70
	Cash in bank in Local currency	1,291	251
		2,291	321

The Company has bank accounts in Citi Bank, Sofia Branch.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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8 Share capital

As at the reporting date the share capital of the Company is BGN 463 090 100% owned by HCL Technologies UK limited, UK and its ultimate holding company is HCL Technologies Limited.

9 Trade and employee payables

	<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
Payables to suppliers	1,437	127
Employee payables	1,218	118
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,655	245

10 Income tax payable

	<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
Corporate income tax payable for the current year	95	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	95	4

11 Revenue from operations

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Sales of services from related parties	7,328	333
Sales of services from third parties	1,409	-
Sale under Capital Lease	3	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,740	387

The Company provides services various group companies on a project base.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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12	<u>Employee expenses</u>		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Gross remuneration and bonuses	6,043	219
	Social security contributions	357	5
	Other benefits	235	21
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>6,635</u>	<u>245</u>
13	<u>External services</u>		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Recruitment cost	872	44
	Equipment rental	64	12
	Consultancy fees	358	9
	Bank charges	9	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>1,303</u>	<u>67</u>
14	<u>Depreciation and amortization</u>		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Depreciation of non-tangible assets	1	-
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>
15	<u>Supplies and other expenses</u>		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Office consumables and supplies	83	8
	COGS- Capital Lease	-	50
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>83</u>	<u>58</u>
16	<u>Financial income, net</u>		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	FX loss on transactions, net	28	(1)
	Interest on short term loans	3	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>31</u>	<u>(1)</u>

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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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17 Corporate income tax and Deferred taxes

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Profit before taxes	674	18
Increase of result for tax purposes	311	18
Decrease of result for tax purposes	(32)	-
Taxable profit	<u>953</u>	<u>36</u>
Corporate income tax rate	10%	10%
Corporate income tax due	(95)	(4)
Deferred tax asset on temporary differences	28	2
Total income tax	<u>(67)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Deferred tax assets		
	Provisions	Total
Balance as at 01-01-2021	2	2
Income statement charge	28	28
Balance as at 31-12-2021	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>

18 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties and outstanding balances

		<u>31/12/2021</u>	<u>31/12/2020</u>
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Revenue	Relation		
HCL America Inc.	Related parties under common control	34	
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	Related parties under common control	-	
HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited sirketi	Related parties under common control	3	-
HCL Poland sp. z o.o	Related parties under common control	25	-
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	Related parties under common control	3	-
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	Related parties under common control	216	-
HCL Technologies Denmark ApS	Related parties under common control	22	-
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	Related parties under common control	38	-
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	Related parties under common control	1,158	
HCL Technologies Limited	Related parties under common control	4,390	49
HCL Technologies Norway AS	Related parties under common control	57	-
HCL Technologies Sweden (IOMC)	Related parties under common control	1	20
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	Related parties under common control	19	
HCL Technologies UK Limited	Related parties under common control	1,362	264
		<u>7,328</u>	<u>334</u>
Expenses			
C3i Europe Eood	Related parties under common control	3	-
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	Related parties under common control	18	-
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	Related parties under common control	6	-
HCL Technologies Limited	Related parties under common control	68	-
		<u>95</u>	<u>-</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Current related parties receivables

HCL America Inc.	Trade receivables	34	
HCL Poland sp. z o.o	Trade receivables	5	
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	Trade receivables	3	
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	Trade receivables	20	
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	Trade receivables	3	
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	Trade receivables	386	
HCL Technologies Limited	Trade receivables	781	49
HCL Technologies Norway AS	Trade receivables	57	
HCL Technologies Sweden (IOMC)	Trade receivables	1	20
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	Trade receivables	20	
HCL Technologies UK Limited	Trade receivables	364	265
		<hr/>	
		1,674	334

Current related parties payables

HCL TECH Ltd. - IOMC	Trade payables	-	364
C3i Europe Eood	Loans	670	-
HCL Technologies Limited	Trade payables	54	-
C3i Europe Eood	Loans	3	-
HCL America Inc.	Trade payables	-	
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	Trade payables	18	
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	Trade payables	-	
HCL Technologies Limited	Trade payables	143	63
HCL Poland sp. z o.o	Trade payables	8	
		<hr/>	
		896	427

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HCL TECHNOLOGIES BULGARIA EOOD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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19 Analysis of the effect from non-financial risks

The Company's activities are exposed to a number of risks, including credit, interest, liquidity and currency risk, which arises from normal and operational activities. Management monitors overall risk and seeks ways to neutralise potential negative effects.

19.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that customers will not be able to repay fully the amounts owed to the company within the stipulated timeframe. The risk is analyzed periodically. Assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risk are primarily sales receivables. Credit risk is managed and monitored strictly.

Credit risk is estimated to be minimal as the claims of the parent of HCL Technologies UK Limited, which has a good credit history of servicing its obligations to the Company. The Company has no collateral received in connection with its receivables from customers and there was no such practice. The book value of financial assets is the maximum credit exposure.

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Finance lease receivables	53	54
Current related parties receivables	1,674	334
Other receivables and prepayments	305	8
Cash and cash equivalents	2,291	321
Trade receivables	151	
	4,474	717

19.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the company's inability to meet its current and potential liabilities, related to payments when they are due without incurring unacceptable losses. The table below provides an analysis of assets and liabilities of the company as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, grouped by residual maturity.

	Upto 3 months	3 - 12 Months	1 - 5 years	over 5 years	Total
31/12/2021					
Financial assets:					
Finance lease receivables	-	19	34	-	53
Current related parties receivables	1,674	-	-	-	1,674
Other receivables and prepayments	305	-	-	-	305
Cash and cash equivalents	2,291	-	-	-	2,291
Trade receivables	49	102	-	-	151
	4,319	121	34	-	4,474
Financial liabilities:					
Related parties payables	896	-	-	-	896
Trade and employee payables	2,655	-	-	-	2,655
	3,551	-	-	-	3,551
31/12/2020					
Financial assets:					
Finance lease receivables	-	11	43	-	54
Current related parties receivables	334	-	-	-	334
Other receivables and prepayments	8	-	-	-	8
Cash and cash equivalents	321	-	-	-	321
	663	11	43	-	717
Financial liabilities:					
Related parties payables	427	-	-	-	427
Trade and employee payables	245	-	-	-	245
	672	-	-	-	672

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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19.3 **Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk of a negative impact of fluctuations in prevailing exchange rates on the financial position and the cash flows of the company. Since the Bulgarian lev is fixed to the euro and the company presents its financial statements in Euro currency, the currency risk is only related to currencies other than the euro.

The following table summarizes the company's exposure to currency risk as at 31 December 2021. It includes assets and liabilities at book value, categorised by currency type.

31/12/2021	BGN	EUR	USD	Currency	Total
Finance lease receivables	53	-	-	-	53
Current related parties receivables	1,674	-	-	-	1,674
Other receivables and prepayments	305	-	-	-	305
Cash and cash equivalents	1,291	1,000	-	-	2,291
Trade receivables	8	144	-	-	151
Total assets	3,331	1,144	-	-	4,474
Related parties payables	816	18	54	8	896
Trade and employee payables	2,555	53	47	-	2,655
Total liabilities	3,371	71	101	8	3,551
Net currency exposure	(40)	1,073	(101)	(8)	923
31/12/2020	BGN	EUR	USD	Other Currency	Total
Finance lease receivables	54	-	-	-	54
Current related parties receivables	334	-	-	-	334
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	8	8
Cash and cash equivalents	251	70	-	-	321
Total assets	639	70	-	8	717
Related parties payables	419	-	8	-	427
Trade and employee payables	234	-	11	-	245
Total liabilities	653	-	19	-	672
Net currency exposure	(14)	70	(19)	8	45

20 **Analysys of capital risk**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable credit rating and appropriate capital ratios to maintain its business and maximize its value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions.

The company monitors its capital using a debt ratio, which is the net debt divided by the total capital plus net debt. The Company includes in net debt interest-bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, except for discontinued operations.

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Loans	-	-
Trade and other liabilities	3,551	672
Reduced with cash and short term deposits	(2,291)	(321)
Net liability	1,260	351
Equity	1,087	179
Equity and net liability	2,347	530
Proportion of liabilities	54%	66%

21 **Contingent assets and liabilities**

At the date of preparation of the financial statements, the Company has no contingent receivables and liabilities.

22 **Events after the financial statement date**

The company on 9th February, 2022 has released Mr Subramanian Gopalakrishnan as the Managing Director and has appointed Mr Goutam Rungta as the Managing director after the balance sheet date.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the sole owner of HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD (the Company) as set out on pages 3 to 21, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)

(IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements of the Independent Financial Audit Act (IFAA) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bulgaria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the IFAA and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 were not audited.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management report, prepared by management in accordance with Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Additional Matters to be Reported under the Accountancy Act

In addition to our responsibilities and reporting in accordance with ISAs, in relation to the management report, we have also performed the procedures added to those required under ISAs in accordance with the New and enhanced auditor's reports and auditor's communication Guidelines of the professional organisation of certified public accountants and registered auditors in Bulgaria, the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPA). These procedures refer to testing the existence, form and content of this other information to assist us in forming an opinion about whether the other information includes the disclosures and reporting provided for in Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act applicable in Bulgaria.

Opinion in connection with Art. 37, paragraph 6 of the Accountancy Act

Based on the procedures performed, our opinion is that:

- The information included in the management report for the financial year for which the financial statements have been prepared is consistent with those financial statements.
- The management report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

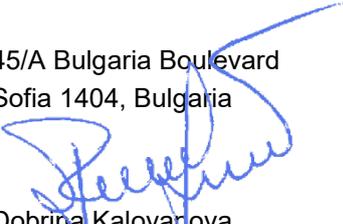
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG Audit OOD

45/A Bulgaria Boulevard
Sofia 1404, Bulgaria


Dobrina Kaloyanova
Authorised representative

Sofia, 19 July 2022


Ivan Andonov
Registered auditor, responsible for the audit

