HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	As at 31 December 2021 (TTD)	As at 31 December 2020 (TTD)
I.	**ASSETS**			
	(1) Non-current assets			
	(a) Deferred tax assets (net)		75	-
	(2) Current assets			
	(a) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	**2.1**	871	2,649
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	**2.2**	4,902	-
	(iii) Others	**2.3**	222	-
	TOTAL ASSETS		**6,070**	**2,649**
II.	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity share capital	**2.4**	230	-
	(b) Other equity		227	89
	TOTAL EQUITY		**457**	**89**
III.	**LIABILITIES**			
	(1) Non - current liabilities			
	(a) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	2
	(2) Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables	**2.5**	523	448
	(ii) Others	**2.6**	5,030	2,073
	(b) Current tax liabilities (net)		60	37
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**6,070**	**2,649**
	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
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. : 101248W/W-100022

Anurag Maheshwary

Anurag Maheshwary
Partner
Membership no.: 506553

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Shiv Walia
Director

Sridharan Sundaram
Director

Gurugram, India
Date: 25 May 2022

Date: 25 May 2022

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 December 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	Year ended 31 December 2021 (TTD)	Year ended 31 December 2020 (TTD)
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	**2.7**	3,882	2,649
	Other income	**2.8**	-	7
	Total income		**3,882**	**2,656**
II	**Expenses**			
	Finance costs	**2.9**	1	-
	Other expenses	**2.10**	253	5
	Outsourcing cost		3,423	2,523
	Total expenses		**3,677**	**2,528**
III	**Profit before tax**		**205**	**128**
IV	**Tax expense**	**2.11**		
	Current tax		144	37
	Deferred tax		(77)	2
	Total tax expense		**67**	**39**
V	**Profit for the year**		**138**	**89**
VI	**Other Comprehensive Income**		-	-
VII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year**		**138**	**89**
	Earning per equity share of TTD par value			
	Basic and diluted	**2.13**	24.69	**-**
	Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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Gurugram, India
Date: 25 May 2022

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of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Shiv Walia
Director

Sridharan Sundaram
Director

Date: 25 May 2022

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

Amount in TTD

	Equity share capital		Other Equity
	No. of Shares	Share Capital	
Balance as of 01 Janaury 2020	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	89
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	89
Balance as of 31 December 2020	-	-	**89**
Balance as of 01 Janaury 2021	-	-	89
Profit for the year	-	-	138
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	138
Issue of equity shares during the year	33,500	230	-
Balance as of 31 December 2021	**33,500**	**230**	**227**

Note : As per the local laws of Trinidad & Tobago, capital infusion is not a statutory requirement to incorporate a company and ownership of the company has been determined basis board resolution available with the company.During the year, company has issued shares pursuant to infusion of funds by Holding company. There was no share capital during the previous year.

Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 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
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. : 101248W/W-100022

Anurag Maheshwary

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Partner
Membership no.: 506553

Gurugram, India
Date: 25 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Shiv Walia
Director

Sridharan Sundaram
Director

Date: 25 May 2022

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Year ended 31 December 2021 (TTD)	Year ended 31 December 2020 (TTD)
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	205	128
	205	**128**
Net change in		
Trade receivables	1,778	(2,649)
Other financial assets and other assets	(297)	-
Trade payables	4,854	448
Other financial liabilities and other liabilities	2,955	2,073
Cash generated from operations	**9,495**	**-**
Direct taxes refund	44	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**9,451**	**-**
B. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Shares issued during the year	230	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (B)	**230**	**-**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	9,681	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 2.2)	**9,681**	**-**

Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 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
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. : 101248W/W-100022

Anurag Maheshwary

Anurag Maheshwary
Partner
Membership no.: 506553

Gurugram, India
Date: 25 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Shiv Walia
Director

Sridharan Sundaram
Director

Date: 25 May 2022

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited ("the Company") is domiciled and headquarter in Trinidad and Tobago. The Company was incorporated in 23 May 2019 and is a specialist in the domain of engineering solutions and Software services. HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited is the wholly owned subsidiary of HCL Technologies UK Limited.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 May 2022.

1. Summary of Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('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 was not incorporated under Companies Act, 2013 or under any previous Company law in India. These financial statements do not constitute a set of statutory financial statements in accordance with local laws of the Country in which the Company is incorporated.

These financial statements are prepared for the use of the Company and the ultimate holding Company, HCL Technologies Limited, to comply with the requirements of the Act.

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 except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

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 TTD.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and other comprehensive income (OCI) that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on the 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the standalone financial statements in the year in which the changes are made.

Significant estimates and assumptions are used for, but not limited to,

i. Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(e) and note 2.11
ii. Provisions and contingent liabilities, refer note 1(f)

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, goodwill, intangible assets, other assets, impact on revenues and costs, impact on leases and effectiveness of its hedging relationships, including but not limited to the assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption and believes that the impact of COVID-19 is not material to these standalone financial statements. However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on the Company's standalone 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 and translation

The financial statements of the Company are presented in TTD which is also the Company’s functional currency. For each foreign operation, the Company determines the functional currency which is its respective local currency.

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 and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

d) 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 Company 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.

Revenue from Information Technology enabled services (ITES) is recognized on cost plus model when services have been rendered, the fee is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured in terms of master service agreement.

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

Interest income

Interest income for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

e) Income Taxes

Tax expense comprise of current and deferred 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, as well as the related interest and penalties.

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 and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

f) 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.

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.

g) 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

Cash in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) 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 receivables, 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 the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings 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. 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 consolidated 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.

h) 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 a company 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:

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

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

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.

i) Earning per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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.

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

2.1 Trade receivables

	As at	
	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Current		
Unsecured considered good	871	2,649
	871	**2,649**

Note:- Includes receivables from related parties amounting to TTD 871 as on 31 December 2021 & TTD 2,649 as on 31 December 2020 (Refer note 2.12)

2.2 Cash and bank balances

	As at	
	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Cash and cash equivalent		
Balance with banks		
- in current accounts	4,902	-
	4,902	**-**

2.3 Other financial assets

	As at	
	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Unbilled receivable - related parties (refer note 2.12)	222	-
	222	**-**

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.4 Share Capital

	As at	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	(TTD)	(TTD)
Authorized		
33,500 equity shares of USD 1 each (6.88 TTD each)	230	-
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
33,500 equity shares of USD 1 each (6.88 TTD each)	230	-

As per the local laws of Trinidad & Tobago, capital infusion is not a statutory requirement to incorporate a company and ownership of the company has been determined basis board resolution available with the company.During the year, company has issued shares pursuant to infusion of funds by Holding company. There was no share capital during the previous year.

Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of USD 1/- . All the shares are owned by holding company HCL Technologies UK Limited , so holding company has voting rights. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holding company will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.
As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest,the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of the Company.

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited is the wholly owned subsidiary of HCL Technologies UK Limited.

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

	As at		As at	
	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount (TTD)	No. of shares	Amount (TTD)
Number of shares at the beginning	-	-	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	33,500	230	-	-
Number of shares at the end	33,500	230	-	-

Shares held by holding company :-

Name of the shareholder	As at		As at	
	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid				
HCL Technologies UK Limited, the holding company	33,500	100%	-	-

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

Name of the shareholder	As at		As at	
	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid				
HCL Technologies UK Limited, the holding company	33,500	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.

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.5 Trade payables

	As at	
	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Trade payables	523	448
	523	**448**

2.6 Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Other payables (refer note 2.12)	4,779	2,073
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Liabilities for expenses	251	-
	5,030	**2,073**

2.7 Revenue from operations

	Year ended	**Year ended**
	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Sale of services	3,882	2,649
	3,882	**2,649**

Disaggregate Revenue Information
The disaggregated revenue from contracts with the customers by contract type is as follows:

	Year ended	**Year ended**
	31 December 2021	**31 December 2020**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Contract type		
Fixed price	3,882	2,649
Total	**3,882**	**2,649**
Geography wise		
Europe	3,882	2,649
Total	**3,882**	**2,649**

Remaining performance obligations
As at 31 December 2021, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 was TTD nil. This is after exclusions of 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.

The company 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.

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

2.8 Other income

	Year ended 31 December 2021 (TTD)	Year ended 31 December 2020 (TTD)
Exchange differences (net)	-	7
	-	**7**

2.9 Finance cost

	Year ended 31 December 2021 (TTD)	Year ended 31 December 2020 (TTD)
Interest expense	1	-
	1	**-**

2.10 Other expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2021 (TTD)	Year ended 31 December 2020 (TTD)
Exchange difference (net)	25	-
Legal and professional charges	211	5
Miscellenous expenses	17	-
	253	**5**

2.11 Income taxes

	Year ended 31 December 2021 (TTD)	Year ended 31 December 2020 (TTD)
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax charge	144	37
Deferred tax charge	(77)	2
	67	**39**

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

	Year ended 31 December 2021 (TTD)	Year ended 31 December 2020 (TTD)
Profit before income tax	205	128
Statutory tax rate	30%	30%
Expected tax expense	62	39
Permanent difference	5	-
Total taxes	**67**	**39**
Effective income tax rate	33%	30%

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 December 2021 **Amount in (TTD)**

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Unrealised forex loss	-	3	-	3
Provisions	-	72	-	72
Net deferred tax assets (A)	**-**	**75**	**-**	**75**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised forex gain	2	(2)	-	-
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	2	(2)	-	-
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**(2)**	**77**	**-**	**75**

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 December 2020

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised forex	-	2	-	2
Net deferred tax liabilities (A)	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**

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

2.12 Related party transactions
a) Related parties where control exists

Ultimate Holding company
HCL Technologies Limted, India

Holding company
HCL Technologies UK Limited

b) Related Party where transactions have taken place during the year
Holding company
HCL Technologies UK Limited

Fellow Subsidiary
HCL America Inc.
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited

c) Transactions with related parties during the ordinary course of business **(TTD)**

	Holding company		Fellow Subsidiaries	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Revenue	3,184	2,649	698	-
Share capital issued during the year	230	-	-	-

d) Outstanding balances of related parties **(TTD)**

	Holding company		Fellow Subsidiaries	
	As at		As at	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Other payables	-	-	4,779	2,073
Unbilled Recievables	222	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	173	2,649	698	-

2.13 Earning per share(EPS)

Particulars	As at	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	(TTD)	(TTD)
Net profit as per statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS	138	89
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating basic and dilutive EPS *	5,599	-
Nominal value of equity shares	7	-
Earning per equity share (Basic and Diluted)	**25**	-

* For Year 2020, no Earning per share has been calculated as there was no share capital infused in the entity due to non-availability of bank account and tax registration. In year 2021, capital infusion was done correspondingly EPS is calculated on weighted average number of equity shares.

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

2.14 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.
The Company's ultimate 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 segment. The ultimate Holding Company 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.

Hence there is only one reportable segment of the Company, as envisaged under Indian Accounting Standards -108 "Operating segments".
Revenue disaggregation as per geography is given in note 2.7.

2.15 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Amortized Cost	**Total Carrying Value**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	871	871
Others (refer note 2.2 & 2.3)	5,124	5,124
Total	**5,995**	**5,995**
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	523	523
Others (refer note 2.6)	5,030	5,030
Total	**5,553**	**5,553**

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

	Amortized Cost	**Total Carrying Value**
	(TTD)	**(TTD)**
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	2,649	2,649
Total	**2,649**	**2,649**
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	448	448
Others (refer note 2.6)	2,073	2,073
Total	**2,521**	**2,521**

(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.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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 TTD. The fluctuation in exchnges rates in respect to TTD may not have potential impact on the statement of 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 nominal amount for the year ended 31 December, 2021.

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. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change.

Non-derivative foreign currency exposure as of 31 December 2021 in major currencies is as below:

	Net financial assets		Net financial liabilities	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	(TTD)	(TTD)	(TTD)	(TTD)
USD/TTD	4,367	-	5,553	2,521

(iii) 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. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risks, including the credit risk of nonperformance by counterparties.

(iv) 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 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 and thereafter	Total
	(TTD)	(TTD)	(TTD)	(TTD)	(TTD)
As at 31 December 2021					
Trade payables	523	-	-	-	523
Others	5,030	-	-	-	5,030
Total	**5,553**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,553**
As at 31 December 2020					
Trade payables	448	-	-	-	448
Others	2,073	-	-	-	2,073
Total	**2,521**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,521**

2.16 Subsequent event

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through , which is the date on which these financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the financial statements.

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

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Anurag Maheshwary

Anurag Maheshwary
Partner
Membership no.: 506553

Gurugram, India
Date: 25 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Shiv Walia
Director

Sridharan Sundaram
Director

Date: 25 May 2022