

Report and Financial Statements
State Street HCL Holdings (UK) Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Registered number: 07877432

Company Information

Directors

Mr. David Patrick Keohane
Ms. Ann Mary Fogarty
Ms. Madhavi Dahanukar
Mr. Goutam Rungta
Mr. Shiv Kumar Walia

Company secretary

Mr. Richard Mark Batey

Registered number

07877432

Registered office

Axon Centre
Church Road
Egham
Surrey
TW20 9QB
United Kingdom

Independent auditor

KNAV
Hygeia Building,
Ground Floor,
66-68 College Road,
Harrow, Middlesex,
HA1 1BE,
United Kingdom

Banker

Deutsche Bank AG
London Branch
Winchester House
1 Great Winchester Street
London
EC2N 2DB

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Strategic report

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is to act as a holding Company for the investment in the shares of companies providing services associated with IT and business services, engineering and R & D services and services related to products and platform.

Review of Business

The results of the Company and its key performance indicators ("KPIs") are as follows:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Operating loss	(5,465)	(6,982)
Loss for the year	(5,535)	(6,713)
Carrying value of the investments	<u>6,384,515</u>	<u>6,384,515</u>

The operating result has fluctuated primarily due to decrease in administration expenses.

All investments have been made in group companies. No additional investment has been made during the year.

Performance of the investments is satisfactory and carrying value is concluded to be fully recoverable.

There are no non-financial KPIs that management monitor at entity level.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Aside from investments, the Company principally engages in short term financial instruments and mitigates exposure to the associated risks of these instruments in connection with support from ultimate parent company and other entities within the wider group. The Company also closely monitors the results of its investments to determine whether the carrying values are appropriate.

The UK left the EU on the 31st December 2020. Aside from resultant foreign exchange movements, this did not have any adverse impact on the company's business so far and management will further follow up if any measures are necessary to reduce potential business risk.

Financial instruments

The Company's operations also expose it to a variety of financial risks such as foreign exchange risk, liquidity risk and investment impairment risk. The Company has adequate controls in place that seek to minimise the adverse effects of these financial risks on the Company's financial performance:

1. Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Ultimate holding Company enters into hedging contracts to minimize risk at overall group level.

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Financial instruments (continued)

1. Foreign exchange rate risk (continued)

As per ultimate holding company's risk management policy, hedges are predominately taken by ultimate parent company to hedge foreign currency risk. In certain cases, to address specific risks, hedges may be taken at subsidiary level. However, this company does not undertake any hedges.

2. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and short term bank deposits. The Directors do not see any significant liquidity risk involved. The Company's liquidity risk is further mitigated through the availability of financing from its ultimate parent undertaking.

Cash flow performance is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Board. Debt facilities have been established at a Group level to fund future cash flow requirements.

3. Investment impairment risk

The most significant financial instrument held by the company is its investments in subsidiaries. The directors understanding of the risks associated with the investments held by the entity relate to the potential impairment of those investments. To identify any risk of impairment in a timely manner, the company reviews the financial performance of its investments on a regular basis. To date, all investments have had a strong year and are not exhibiting indicators of impairment. This is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Impact of Covid

There is no impact of Covid-19 on the operations of the Company during the financial year.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 16 June 2022 and signed on its behalf.



Goutam Rungta
Director



Shiv Kumar Walia
Director

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £5,535 (2021- loss £6,713).

The Company has not made any political and charitable contributions during the year.

During the year, the Company did not declare any dividend (2021- Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of approving the financial statements were:

Mr. Subramanian Gopalakrishnan (Resigned on 20 January 2022)

Mr. David Patrick Keohane

Mr. Shiv Kumar Walia (Appointed on 22 February 2022)

Mr. Samuel Michael Brager (Resigned on 15 October 2021)

Mr. Prahlad Rai Bansal (Resigned on 18 August, 2021)

Mr. Goutam Rungta (Appointed on 18 August, 2021)

Ms. Madhavi Dahanukar (Appointed on 18 August, 2021)

Ms. Ann Mary Fogarty (Appointed on 26 October 2021)

Future developments

The Company is an investment entity and if required plans to invest further in its existing subsidiaries.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have made an assessment of future cash flows for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides the company will have sufficient funds, either through its operations or funding from its ultimate parent company, HCL Technologies Limited, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

HCL Technologies Limited has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for the period covered by the forecasts.

Financial instruments

Details of financial instruments are provided in the strategic report.

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditor

The auditors, KNAV are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 16 June 2022 and signed on its behalf.



Goutam Rungta
Director



Shiv Kumar Walia
Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of State Street HCL Holdings (UK) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of State Street HCL Holdings (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of State Street HCL Holdings (UK) Limited (continued)

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 we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 5], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of State Street HCL Holdings (UK) Limited (continued)

Auditor's 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

Extent to which the audit is capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We design our procedures so as to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the financial statements are not materially misstated due to non-compliance with laws and regulations or due to fraud or error.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect noncompliance with all laws and regulations – this responsibility lies with management with the oversight of the Directors.

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, discussions with management, we identified Companies Act 2006, Financial Reporting Standard 102 and UK taxation legislation as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

As part of the engagement team discussion about how and where the Company's financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, we did not identify any areas with an increased risk of fraud.

Our audit procedures included:

- enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review of the Board of directors minutes;
- evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
- analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

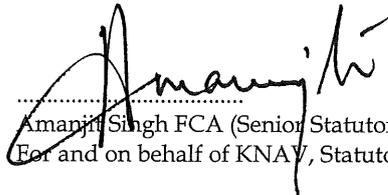
The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes designed to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of State Street HCL Holdings (UK) Limited (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.


.....
Amanjit Singh FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KNAV, Statutory Auditor

Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Date:.....

17/06/2022

Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2022

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	Note	£	£
Administrative expenses		(6,085)	(10,017)
Other operating gain	4	<u>620</u>	<u>3,035</u>
Operating loss		(5,465)	(6,982)
Interest payable and similar charges	7	<u>(1,345)</u>	<u>(1,306)</u>
Loss before taxes		(6,810)	(8,288)
Tax on losses	8	<u>1,275</u>	<u>1,575</u>
Loss for the year		(5,535)	(6,713)
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(5,535)</u>	<u>(6,713)</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2022

	Note	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	9	<u>6,384,515</u>	<u>6,384,515</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: Amount falling due within one year	10	4,070	5,248
Cash at bank	11	<u>525</u>	<u>1,449</u>
		4,595	6,697
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(57,252)</u>	<u>(53,819)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(52,657)</u>	<u>(47,122)</u>
Total asset less current liability		<u>6,331,858</u>	<u>6,337,393</u>
Net assets		<u><u>6,331,858</u></u>	<u><u>6,337,393</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	6,395,441	6,395,441
Retained earnings		<u>(63,583)</u>	<u>(58,048)</u>
Shareholder's funds		<u><u>6,331,858</u></u>	<u><u>6,337,393</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf on 16 June 2022.


Goutam Rungta
Director


Shiv Kumar Walia
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2020	6,395,441	(51,335)	6,344,106
Loss for the year	-	(6,713)	(6,713)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(6,713)	(6,713)
At 31 March 2021	<u>6,395,441</u>	<u>(58,048)</u>	<u>6,337,393</u>
At 1 April 2021	6,395,441	(58,048)	6,337,393
Loss for the year	-	(5,535)	(5,535)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(5,535)	(5,535)
At 31 March 2022	<u>6,395,441</u>	<u>(63,583)</u>	<u>6,331,858</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. Company information

State Street HCL Holdings (UK) Limited is a company incorporated in England. The registered office is Axon Centre, Church Road, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9QB, United Kingdom.

2. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and Companies Act 2006 under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company's functional and presentational currency is Pounds Sterling. All amounts presented are in Pounds Sterling (GBP) unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements contain information about State Street HCL Holdings (UK) Limited as an individual Company and are not consolidated financial statements. The Company is exempt under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included in the group financial statements of its ultimate parent company, HCL Technologies Limited, a Company incorporated in India, which are publicly available at company's website <https://www.hcltech.com>.

2.1 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.
- the requirements of Section 11 Basic Financial Instrument.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited as at 31 March 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from the Companies Registry in India and also publicly available at the company's website at <https://www.hcltech.com>.

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have made an assessment of future cash flows for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, either through its operations or funding from its ultimate parent company, HCL Technologies Limited, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

HCL Technologies Limited has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for the period covered by the forecasts.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

At each reporting date, Investments are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that investment have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like cash, trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from related parties and investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the company are presented in Pounds Sterling.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. 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 recognised 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 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. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

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

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant estimates and assumptions are used as follows

Provisions against impairment of investments

Using information available at the balance sheet date, the Directors make assumptions on any indication that those investments have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected investment is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated net worth amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated net worth amount.

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

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	5,000	5,000
Exchange gain	<u>620</u>	<u>3,035</u>

5. Employees

The average monthly no. of employees during the year is Nil (2021-Nil).

6. Directors

Two directors of the Company are also directors in other group companies within the HCL Technologies Limited group and three in the State Street Corporation (State Street) group, not the SSIH Group. These Companies are viewed as one business unit within the HCL Technologies Limited and State Street International Holdings Group respectively and remuneration of the directors is paid by a Company within the group headed by the relevant ultimate parent undertaking. The management of the company considered it to be impracticable to identify and estimate the director's emoluments of the directors for their qualifying services to the company. The directors are employees of other group companies who are remunerated by those companies and did not receive remuneration for their services as directors of the company. As a result, this is not included in the directors' emoluments disclosure in the financial statements. The Company has no employees.

The company has no key management personnel.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	£	£
Bank charges	650	613
Interest payable to group undertakings	695	693
	<u>1,345</u>	<u>1,306</u>

8. Tax on loss

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax credit for the year	(1,275)	(1,575)
Total tax	<u>(1,275)</u>	<u>(1,575)</u>

Factors affecting tax credit for the year

Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	£	£
Loss before tax	(6,810)	(8,288)
Loss multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 -19%)	(1,294)	(1,575)
Non-deductible expenses	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>

The directors consider that it is less likely than not that there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future to realise the deferred tax asset in respect of losses carried forward and therefore no asset has been recognised in these financial statements.

In the 3 March 2021 Budget, it was announced that the UK tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge. If this rate change had been substantively enacted at the current balance sheet date, there would be no change, as no deferred tax asset /liability has been setup by the Company as at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

9. Investments

	Investments in subsidiary & associates £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2022	6,384,515
At 31 March 2022	6,384,515
At 31 March 2022	6,384,515
At 31 March 2021	6,384,515

Subsidiary & Associate undertakings

The following are directly held subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity	Registered Address
State Street HCL Services (India) Limited	India	Ordinary	100%	Consultancy services	806, Siddharth, 96, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019
State Street HCL Services Philippines Inc.	Philippines	Ordinary	100%	Consultancy services	Science Hub, Tower 3, Campus Avenue Corner Milano St, Mckinley Hill Cyberpark, Fort Bonifacio Taguig City

There is no change in percentage of holdings of subsidiary undertaking in comparison to previous year.

10. Debtors

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,070	5,248
	4,070	5,248

Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand and are interest free.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Cash at bank	525	1,449
	525	1,449

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Trade Creditors	200	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	50,504	44,194
Accruals	6,548	9,625
	<u>57,252</u>	<u>53,819</u>

Amount owed to group undertaking includes short term loan taken from group companies at LIBOR + variable bps are unsecured and have no fixed date of payment.

13. Share capital

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid up		
51- Ordinary class A shares of £0.63 each	32	32
10,000,640- Ordinary class B shares of £0.6395 each	6,395,409	6,395,409
	<u>6,395,441</u>	<u>6,395,441</u>

The Company is a joint venture between State Street International Holdings (“SSIH”) and HCL Investments (UK) Limited (“HCL Investments”), SSIH holds class ‘A’ shares with 51% shareholding and HCL Investments holds class ‘B’ shares with 49% shareholding. HCL Investments holds 100% dividend rights in the Company.

14. Controlling party

The Company is a joint venture between State Street International Holdings (“SSIH”) and HCL Investments (UK) Limited (“HCL Investments”), SSIH holds class ‘A’ shares and HCL Investments holds class ‘B’ shares. The director's consider the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be HCL Technologies Limited, a Company incorporated in India.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which the group financial results have been prepared that include the results of the company is that headed by HCL Technologies Limited. The consolidated financial statements are available to the public on the company's website at <https://www.hcltech.com>.

15. Post balance sheet events

There is no material subsequent event.