HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C

Special Purpose Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2020

HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C
Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2021 (EUR)	As at 31 March 2020 (EUR)	As at 31 March 2021 Refer Note 1(a) (₹)
I. ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	**2.1(a)**	244	203	20,886
(b) Capital work in progress		16	14	1,387
(c) Goodwill	**2.1(b)**	80	80	6,870
(d) Other intangible assets	**2.1(c)**	37	46	3,239
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	**2.16**	129	62	11,063
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	**2.2**	32	49	2,785
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade receivables	**2.3**	567	1,019	48,693
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	**2.4**	326	344	27,930
(iii) Other financial assests	**2.5**	1	25	62
(c) Other current assets	**2.6**	372	9	31,953
(d) Current Tax Asset (Net)		134	-	11,476
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,938**	**1,851**	**166,344**
II. EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share Capital	**2.7**	441	441	37,828
(b) Other Equity		240	193	20,598
TOTAL EQUITY		**681**	**634**	**58,426**
III. LIABILITIES				
(1) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	**2.8**	673	382	57,711
(ii) Other financial liabilities	**2.9**	70	303	5,987
(b) Other current liabilities	**2.10**	514	520	44,220
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	12	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,938**	**1,851**	**166,344**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

Rakesh Dewan

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number : 092212

Gurugram, India
Date : 09 July 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C

Ramachandran Sundararajan

Ramachandran Sundararajan
Director

Date : 09 July 2021

HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C
Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2021 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2021 Refer Note 1(a) (₹)
I	**Revenue**				
	Revenue from operations	**2.11**	1,377	1,255	118,131
	Other income	**2.12**	3	-	267
	Total revenue		**1,380**	**1,255**	**118,398**
					-
II	**Expenses**				
	Purchase of stock-in-trade		12	124	1,031
	Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	**2.13**	17	(34)	1,419
	Finance costs	**2.14**	3	6	267
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	**2.1**	110	70	9,449
	Outsourcing costs		1,141	982	97,899
	Other expenses	**2.15**	27	64	2,335
	Total expenses		**1,310**	**1,212**	**112,400**
III	**Profit before tax**		**70**	**43**	**5,998**
IV	**Tax expense**				
	Current tax		90	64	7,754
	Deferred tax credit	**2.16**	(67)	(49)	(5,780)
	Total tax expense		**23**	**15**	**1,974**
V	**Profit for the year**		**47**	**28**	**4,024**
VI	**Other comprehensive income**		-	-	-
VII	**Total Comprehensive income for the year**		**47**	**28**	**4,024**
	Earnings per equity share of EUR 1 each	**2.18**			
	Basic		0.11	0.06	5.43
	Diluted		0.11	0.06	5.43
	Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date

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Chartered Accountants
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Gurugram, India
Date : 09 July 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C
Ramachandran Sundararajan

Ramachandran Sundararajan
Director

Date : 09 July 2021

HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C

Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

Amount in EUR

	Equity share capital		Other Equity	Total Equity
	Number of shares	Share capital	Reserves and Surplus	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**441,000**	**441**	**165**	**165**
Profit for the year	-	-	28	28
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	28	28
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**441,000**	**441**	**193**	**193**
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**441,000**	**441**	**193**	**193**
Profit for the year	-	-	47	47
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	47	47
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**441,000**	**441**	**240**	**240**

Amount in (₹)

	Equity share capital		Other Equity	Total Equity
	Number of shares	Share capital	Reserves and Surplus	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**441,000**	**37,828**	**16,574**	**16,574**
Profit for the year	-	-	4,024	4,024
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,024	4,024
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**441,000**	**37,828**	**20,598**	**20,598**

Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For B S R & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
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Rakesh Dewan

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Gurugram, India
Date : 09 July 2021

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of HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C

Ramachandran Sundararajan

Ramachandran Sundararajan
Director

Date : 09 July 2021

HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C
Special Purpose Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2021 Refer Note 1(a) (₹)
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax	70	43	5,998
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	110	70	9,449
Interest expense	0	-	14
Provision for doubtful debts/ bad debt written off (net)	(1)	0	(81)
	179	**113**	**15,380**
Net Change in			
Trade receivables	454	724	38,985
Inventories	16	(34)	1,389
Other financial assets and other assets	(339)	48	(29,131)
Trade payables	291	(1,712)	24,920
Other financial liabilities	(233)	298	(19,988)
Provisions and other liabilities	(6)	408	(491)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	**362**	**(155)**	**31,064**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(236)	(81)	(20,265)
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities (A)	**126**	**(236)**	**10,799**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property,plant and equipment, including capital work in progress and capital advances	(144)	(276)	(12,343)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(144)**	**(276)**	**(12,343)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	(18)	(512)	(1,544)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	344	856	29,474
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 2.4)	**326**	**344**	**27,930**
Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1)			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date.

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

Rakesh Dewan

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number : 092212

Gurugram, India
Date : 09 July 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C

Ramachandran Sundararajan

Ramachandran Sundararajan
Director

Date : 09 July 2021

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C. (hereinafter referred to as 'The Company') is a Business Transformation consultancy company aiming to provide medium and large size organizations with Business Transformation solutions that encompass all elements of Business Consulting, Solution Implementation, and ongoing Application Management. The Company was incorporated on 30 September 2014 in Greece with Registration Number 131925901000, having registered office at 62 Kifissias Avenue, 15125 Maroussi, Athens.

The special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 09 July 2021.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principle laid down in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 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 have been prepared on the request of the Ultimate Holding Company to comply with the financial reporting requirement in India.

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

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

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

The functional currency of the Company is EURO. The translation from EUR to ₹ is included solely for the convenience of readers in India and has been performed using rate of EUR 1 = ₹ 85.7789/-, the exchange rate prevailing as at the last day of the financial year. Such translation should not be construed as representation that the ₹ amount represents, or have been or could be converted into, EUR at that or any other rate.

b) Use of estimates

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

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

i. Accounting for costs expected to be incurred to complete performance under fixed price projects, refer note 1(i).
ii. Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables, refer note 1(l)(i)
iii. Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(k) and note 2.16
iv. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, refer note 1(e)
v. Lives of intangible assets, refer note 1(f)
vi. Key assumptions used for impairment of goodwill, refer note 1(p) and note 2.1(b)
vii. Provisions and contingent liabilities, refer note 1(n)

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

c) Inventories

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

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

d) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at fair value at the acquisition date and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as financial liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the excess is recognized as capital reserve after reassessing the fair values of the net assets.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. The company identifies and determines separate useful lives for each major component of the property, plant and equipment, if they have a useful life that is materially different from that of the assets as a whole.

Expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repairs, maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Property, plant and equipment under construction and cost of assets not ready for use before the year-end, are disclosed as capital work – in - progress.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as determined by the management. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the year.

The management's estimates of the useful lives of following assets for computing depreciation are as follows: -

	Life (in years)
Computer	3-5

The useful life as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. Hence, the useful life for the assets is different from the useful life prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets as mentioned below.

	Life (in years)
Customer relationships	10

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested annually on March 31, for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the company cash generating units (CGU) expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU, pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU.

An impairment loss on goodwill recognized in the statement of profit and loss is not reversed in the subsequent period.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in- use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

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 prescribed fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii. Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets consist primarily of non-financial assets such as goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets recognized in business combinations are measured at fair value initially and subsequently when there is an indicator of impairment, the impairment is recognized.

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) 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. A contract is accounted when it is legally enforceable through executory contracts, approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are defined, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

Time-and-material contracts/ volume based and transaction based

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

Fixed Price contracts

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

Revenue related to other fixed price contracts providing maintenance and support services, are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed based on the cost to cost method described above.

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

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

j) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the initial transaction.

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

k) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. 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.

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

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

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 company and the same taxation authority.

l) Financial Instruments

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

i. Financial assets:

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

Cash and cash equivalent

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

Financial instruments at amortized cost

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

(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 revenue, trade and other receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

ii. Financial liabilities -

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

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

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

m) Earnings 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 year.

Diluted EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) 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.

o) Acquisition

Acquisition of Select IBM Software products

On 7 December 2018, HCL Group had signed a definitive agreement to acquire business relating to select IBM software products, the acquisition though has been consummated effective 30th June 2019.

The HCL Group has acquired these products for security, marketing, commerce, and digital solutions along with certain assumed liabilities and in scope employees. With this HCL Group gets 100% control on the assets being acquired and has also taken full ownership of the research and development, sales, marketing, delivery and support for these products. Through this acquisition, the HCL Group intends to enhance its products and

platforms offering to customers across a wide range of industries and markets. IBM will pay the Company for the assumed liabilities as related services are rendered, based on an agreed basis.

The company has paid EUR 66,000 till 30th June 2019. EUR 66,000 is payable after one-year end as per the agreement. These payables have been fair valued at EUR 64,377. The company has paid EUR 66,900 on 30 June 2020 to settle the remaining consideration.

p) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), notified amendments in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective from 1 April 2021. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C
Notes to special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in thousands except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.1 (a) Property, plant and equipment
The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Computers	Computers
	(EUR)	(₹)
Gross block as at 1 April 2020	335	28,695
Additions	142	12,171
Disposal	48	4,091
Gross block as at 31 March 2021	**429**	**36,775**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	131	11,279
Charge for the year	101	8,701
Disposal	48	4,091
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021	**184**	**15,889**
Net block as at 31 March 2021	**244**	**20,886**

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Computers
	(EUR)
Gross block as at 1 April 2019	189
Additions	146
Gross block as at 31 March 2020	**335**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2019	65
Charge for the year	66
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2020	**131**
Net block as at 31 March 2020	**203**

2.1(b) Goodwill

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Goodwill on acquisition of business	Total (EUR)	Total (₹)
Gross block as at 1 April 2020	80	80	6,870
Additions	-	-	-
Gross block as at 31 March 2021	**80**	**80**	**6,870**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash generating units (CGU) , which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. Impairment is recognised, if present value of future cash flows is less than the carrying value of goodwill. Future cash flows are forecast for 5 years & then on perpetuity on the basis of certain assumptions which includes revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement. The assumptions are taken on the basis of past trends and management estimates and judgement. Future cash flows are discounted with "Weighted Average Cost of Capital". The key assumptions are as follows:

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Growth rate (%)	Upto 5%	Upto 5%
Terminal growth rate (%)	1%	1%
Discount rate (%)	1.27%	1.83%

As at 31 March 2021 & 31 March 2020 the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount and accordingly, no impairment was recognized. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key assumptions based on reasonable probability did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

2.1(c) Other Intangible assets

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Customer Relationship	Total (EUR)	Total (₹)
Gross block as at 1 April 2020	50	50	4,314
Additions	-	-	-
Gross block as at 31 March 2021	**50**	**50**	**4,314**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	4	4	328
Charge for the year	9	9	747
Deduction/other adjustments	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021	**13**	**13**	**1,075**
Net Block as at 31 March 2021	**37**	**37**	**3,239**

2.2 Inventories

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Stock in trade	32	49	2,785
	32	**49**	**2,785**

2.3 Trade Receivable

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Unsecured considered good (Refer note below)	582	1,031	49,929
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	2	7	188
	584	**1,038**	**50,117**
Impaired allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(17)	(19)	(1,424)
	567	**1,019**	**48,693**

Note:- Trade Receivable includes receivable from related party amouting to EUR 265 (Previous Year EUR 656) refer note no 2.19.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Balance with banks			
- in current accounts	326	344	27,930
	326	**344**	**27,930**

2.5 Other financial assets

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Unbilled receivable	1	0	62
Unbilled receivable-related parties (refer note no. 2.19)	-	25	-
	1	**25**	**62**

2.6 Other current assets

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Unsecured, considered good			
Deferred contract cost-related parties (refer note no. 2.19)	341	-	29,260
Prepaid Expenses	5	5	437
Others	26	4	2,256
	372	**9**	**31,953**

2.7 Share Capital

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Authorized			
441,000 Equity shares of EUR 1 each (Previous year 441,000 of EUR 1 each)	441	441	37,828
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
441,000 Equity shares of EUR 1 each (Previous year 441,000 of EUR 1 each)	441	441	37,828

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of EUR 1/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:-

	As at			
	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount (EUR)	No. of shares	Amount (EUR)
Number of shares at the beginning	441,000	441	441,000	441
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end	**441,000**	**441**	**441,000**	**441**

Shares held by holding/ultimate holding Company and/or their subsidiaries/associates:-

Name of the shareholder	As at			
	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of EUR 1 each fully paid				
HCL Technologies UK Limited, Holding Company	441,000	100%	441,000	100%

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

Name of the shareholder	As at			
	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of EUR 1 each fully paid				
HCL Technologies UK Limited, Holding Company	441,000	100%	441,000	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares. There are no bonus shares issued, no shares issued for consideration other than cash and no shares bought back immediately preceding the reporting date from date of incorporation.

Capital management

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

2.8 Trade payables

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Trade payables	2	8	130
Trade payables-related party (refer note:2.19)	671	374	57,581
	673	**382**	**57,711**

2.9 Other financial liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Current			
Carried at amortised cost			
Deferred Consideration	-	68	-
Interest payable- related parties (refer note:2.19)	0	-	14
Others			
Capital accounts payables	14	14	1,215
Liabilities for expenses	5	218	425
Liabilities for expenses-related parties (refer note:2.19)	51	3	4,333
	70	**303**	**5,987**

2.10 Other current liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Contract Liabilities (Refer note 2.11)	340	320	29,151
Other advances			
Advance received from customer	139	139	12,037
Others			
VAT payable	35	61	3,032
	514	**520**	**44,220**

2.11 Revenue from operations

	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Sale of services	1,348	1,157	115,607
Sale of hardware and software	29	98	2,524
	1,377	**1,255**	**118,131**

Disaggregate Revenue Information

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

	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Contract type			
Fixed price	1,353	1,247	116,072
Time and material	24	8	2,059
Total	**1,377**	**1,255**	**118,131**
Geography wise			
America	-	61	-
Europe	1,365	1,032	117,091
India	-	158	-
Others	12	4	1,040
	1,377	**1,255**	**118,131**

Remaining performance obligations

As at 31 March 2021, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 was EUR 1,017. 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.

Contract balances

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

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

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

	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Balance as at beginning of the year	320	-	27,490
Additional amounts billed but not recognized as revenue	108	434	9,219
Deduction on account of revenues recognized during the year	(88)	(113)	(7,558)
Balance as at end of the year	**340**	**320**	**29,151**

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

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

	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Balance as at beginning of the year	-	-	-
Additional cost capitalised during the year	341	-	29,260
Deduction on account of cost amortised during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	**341**	**-**	**29,260**

The contracted price equals the revenue recognized since there is no reduction towards variable consideration component during the year.

2.12 Other income

	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Provision for doubtful/bad debts written back	1	-	81
Exchange differences (net)	2	-	186
	3	**-**	**267**

2.13 Changes in inventories of stock in trade

	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Opening stock	49	15	4,204
Less : Closing stock	32	49	2,785
	17	**(34)**	**1,419**

2.14 Finance cost

	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Bank charges	2	5	198
Interest			
-Others	1	1	69
	3	**6**	**267**

2.15 Other expenses

	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Legal and professional charges	22	25	1,929
Rates and taxes	5	10	406
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off	-	0	-
Exchange differences (net)	-	29	-
	27	**64**	**2,335**

2.16 Income taxes

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (₹)
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss			
Current income tax charge	1	64	86
Adjsutment in respect of prior year	(0)	(8)	(28)
Deferred tax charge (credit)	19	(41)	1,623
Others	3	-	293
	23	**15**	**1,974**

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

	Year ended 31 March 2021 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (EUR)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (₹)
Profit before income tax	70	43	5,998
Statutory tax rate	24.00%	24.00%	24.00%
Expected tax expense	**17**	**10**	**1,440**
Permanent difference	1	9	58
Reversal of prior year provision	(0)	(8)	(27)
Professional Tax	1	-	128
Others	4	4	375
Total taxes	**23**	**15**	**1,974**
Effective income tax rate	32.90%	34.79%	32.90%

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Accumulated losses	-	88	-	88
Provision for doubtful debts	5	(1)	-	4
Provision for Expenses	46	(45)	-	1
Depreciation and amortization	9	4	-	13
Others	4	20	-	24
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**64**	**66**	**-**	**130**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Intangibles	2	(1)	-	1
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	2	(1)	-	1
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**62**	**67**	**-**	**129**

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2020 **Amount in (EUR)**

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for doubtful debts	5	(1)	-	5
Provision for Expenses	-	46	-	46
Depreciation and amortization	6	3	-	9
Others	1	3	-	4
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**12**	**51**	**-**	**64**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Intangibles	-	2	-	2
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**12**	**49**	**-**	**62**

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Accumulated losses	-	7,537	-	7,537
Provision for doubtful debts	404	(52)	-	352
Provision for Expenses	3,938	(3,895)	-	43
Depreciation and amortization	805	346	-	1,151
Others	325	1,741	-	2,066
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**5,472**	**5,677**	**-**	**11,149**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Intangibles	190	(103)	-	86
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	190	(103)	-	86
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**5,282**	**5,780**	**-**	**11,063**

2.17 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 disagreegation as per geography is given in note 2.11.

2.18 Earnings per share (EPS)

	As at		
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**
	(EUR)	**(EUR)**	**(₹)**
Net Profit/(loss) as per special purpose statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS	47	28	4,024
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating Basic EPS	441,000	441,000	441,000
Nominal value of equity shares	1	1	85.78
Earning per equity share			
Basic	0.11	0.06	5.43
Diluted	0.11	0.06	5.43

2.19 Related party transaction

a) Related parties where control exists

Holding company
HCL Technologies UK Limited
Ultimate Holding company
HCL Technologies Limited

b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year
Holding company
HCL Technologies UK Limited
Ultimate Holding company
HCL Technologies Limited

2.19 Related party transaction (Continued)

Fellow subsidiaries

HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC
HCL (New Zealand) Limited
Axon Solutions Limited
HCL Techechnologies Belgium BVBA
HCL Great Britain Limited
HCL Technologies Denmark ApS
HCL America Inc.
HCL Technologies Sweden AB
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited
HCL Technologies Finland Oy
HCL Mexico S.De.R.L.De.C.V.
HCL Singapore Pte Limited
HCL Technologies Norway AS
HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da informacao EIRELI
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH
HCL GmbH
HCL Technologies Austria GmbH
HCL Poland SP.Z O.O.
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited
HCL Technologies Lithuania UAB
HCL Technologies Malaysia SDN BHD (Fy HCL Axon Malaysia SDN BHD)
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Limited
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited
HCL Hungary Kft
HCL Technologies Philippines, Inc
HCL Technologies Romania SRL
Filial Espanola De HCL Technologies S.L.
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S
HCL Istanbul Bilişim Teknolojileri Limited Şirketi
HCL Argentina S.A.
HCL Sweden AB
HCL Latin America Holding LLC
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited
HCL Technology Chile SPA
HCL Technologies France SAS
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
HCL Technologies Estonia EO
HCL Japan Limited
HCL Technologies Czech Republic S.R.O.
HCL Technologies Luxembourg SARL
HCL Canada Inc. SD
HCL Technologies (PTY) Limited (Formerly known as HCL Axon (Proprietary Limited)
HCL Arabia LLC
PT HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited

c) Transactions with related parties

	Ultimate Holding company		Holding company		Fellow subsidiares	
	Year ended		Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)
Revenue	0	158	-	-	10	202
Outsourcing costs	662	387	67	63	586	204
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	0	-

(₹)

	Ultimate Holding company	Holding company	Fellow subsidiaries
	Year ended		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Revenue	43	-	861
Outsourcing costs	56,756	5,726	50,238
Interest Expense	-	-	14

d) Outstanding balances with related parties

	Ultimate Holding company		Holding company		Fellow subsidiares	
	As at		As at		As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)
Liabilities for expenses	51	-	-	-	-	3
Trade payables	403	185	67	63	201	126
Deferred Contract Cost	341	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	0	-
Unbilled Receivables	-	25	-	-	-	-
TDS certificate awaited account	-	-	-	-	23	1
Trade Receivables	-	96	-	-	265	560

(₹)

	Ultimate Holding company	Holding company	Fellow subsidiaries
	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Liabilities for expenses	4,333	-	-
Trade payables	34,638	5,726	17,217
Deferred Contract Cost	29,260	-	-
Interest Payable	-	-	14
TDS certificate awaited account	-	-	1,972
Trade Receivables	-	-	22,731

2.20 Capital commitments

	As at		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)
Capital commitments			
Estimated Amount of unexecuted capital contracts (net of advances)	22	110	1,920
Total	**22**	**110**	**1,920**

2.21 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The carrying value of Financial instruments by categories is as follows:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020		31 March 2021	
	Amortised Cost	Total carrying value	Amortised Cost	Total carrying value	Amortised Cost	Total carrying value
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)	(₹)
Financial Assets						
Trade receivables	567	567	1,019	1,019	48,693	48,693
Cash and cash equivalents	326	326	344	344	27,930	27,930
Unbilled receviable	1	1	25	25	62	62
Total	**894**	**894**	**1,388**	**1,388**	**76,685**	**76,685**
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	673	673	382	382	57,711	57,711
Others (Refer note: 2.9)	70	70	303	303	5,987	5,987
Total	**743**	**743**	**685**	**685**	**63,698**	**63,698**

(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 special purpose financial statements while maintaining balance between providing predictability in the Company's business plan along with reasonable participation in market movement.

Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

The exchange rate risk primarily arises from assets and liabilities denominated in curriences other than functional curreny. An insignificant portion of the Company's revenue is in other foreign currency while a large protion of costs are in EUR. The fluctuation in exchange rates in respect to EUR may 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 is not material for the year ended 31 March, 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 and its branches. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change.

Non-derivative foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 in major currencies is as below:

	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Financial assets	Financial liabilities
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)	(₹)
USD/EUR	15	84	354	426	1,287	30,366
ARS/EUR	-	-	14	-	-	1,201

2.21 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

(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 revenue, finance lease receivables. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risks, including the credit risk of nonperformance by counterparties.

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances is as below:

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	(EUR)	(EUR)
Balance at the beginning of the year	19	19
Additional/(Reversal of) provision during the year	(1)	0
Deductions on account of write offs and collections	1	-
Balance at the end of the year	**17**	**19**

(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 maintain adequate liquidity for use.

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

	Year 1	Total	Year 1	Total
	(EUR)	(EUR)	(₹)	(₹)
As at 31st March 2021				
Trade Payables	673	673	57,711	57,711
Other financial liabilities	70	70	5,987	5,987
Total	**743**	**743**	**63,698**	**63,698**

	Year 1	Total
	(EUR)	(EUR)
As at 31st March 2020		
Trade Payables	382	382
Deferred Consideratiion	68	68
Other financial liabilities	235	235
Total	**685**	**685**

2.22 Subsequemt event

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 09 July 2021, which is the date on which these special purpose 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 special purpose financial statements.

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

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

Rakesh Dewan

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number : 092212

Gurugram, India
Date : 09 July 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C

Ramachandran Sundararajan

Ramachandran Sundararajan
Director

Date : 09 July 2021