

HCL TECHNOLOGIES (BEIJING) LIMITED

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR FROM 1 JANUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020
IF THERE IS ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CHINESE VERSION
AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION, THE CHINESE VERSION WILL PREVAIL

AUDITORS' REPORT

毕马威华振沪审字第 2102570 号

The Board of Directors of HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited ("the Company") set out on pages 1 to 19, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, the income and profit appropriation statement, the cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and the financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the year ended in accordance with Accounting Regulations for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing for Certified Public Accountants ("CSAs"). 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 HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited in accordance with the China Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Regulations for Business Enterprises, and for the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal control necessary to enable that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振沪审字第 2102570 号

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

毕马威华振沪审字第 2102570 号

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

KPMG Huazhen LLP
Shanghai Branch

Certified Public Accountants
Registered in the People's Republic of China

Zhao Lin

Shanghai, China

Zhao Xing

14 MAY 2021

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	2020	2019
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash at bank and on hand	5	13,660,964.29	5,076,448.77
Accounts receivable	6	25,362,339.67	64,460,178.61
Other receivables	7	904,390.57	776,195.60
Payments in advance		13,459,273.00	303,105.27
Deferred expenses		<u>587,558.65</u>	<u>107,033.91</u>
Total current assets		<u>53,974,526.18</u>	<u>70,722,962.16</u>
Fixed assets			
Original carrying amount		713,436.10	713,448.85
Less: Accumulated depreciation		<u>(444,154.05)</u>	<u>(278,142.95)</u>
Net carrying amount of fixed assets	8	269,282.05	435,305.90
Long-term deferred expenses	9	<u>2,553,477.74</u>	<u>4,058,777.66</u>
Total assets		<u>56,797,285.97</u>	<u>75,217,045.72</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020 (continued)
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	2020	2019
Liabilities and owner's equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans	10	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
Accounts payable		14,660,504.55	23,523,521.64
Accrued payroll		5,579,565.56	4,535,657.57
Interest payable		826,027.41	1,277,260.30
Taxes payable	4(c)	1,453,604.71	391,455.46
Other payables		434,908.34	13,326,086.43
Accrued expenses		1,745,469.71	1,527,511.43
Total current liabilities		42,700,080.28	62,581,492.83
Total liabilities		42,700,080.28	62,581,492.83
Owner's equity			
Paid-in capital	11	6,320,924.80	6,320,924.80
Surplus reserve	12	765,455.24	619,289.96
Retained earnings	13	7,010,825.65	5,695,338.13
Total owner's equity		14,097,205.69	12,635,552.89
Total liabilities and owner's equity		56,797,285.97	75,217,045.72

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.



Sridharan Sundaram
Legal Representative

(Signature and stamp)

毛莉莉

Mao Lili
The person in charge of
the accounting affairs
(Signature and stamp)



(Company stamp)

Date: 14 MAY 2021

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Income and profit appropriation statement
for the year ended 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	2020	2019
Sales from principal activities	14	73,773,882.92	63,085,026.50
Less: Cost of sales from principal activities		(37,429,810.27)	(48,616,273.96)
Business taxes and surcharges from principal activities	4(a)	<u>(18,107.00)</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit from principal activities		36,325,965.65	14,468,752.54
Less: Operating expenses		(28,879,212.39)	(5,902,314.97)
General and administrative expenses		(2,064,352.67)	(5,955,806.50)
Financial expenses	15	<u>(2,422,995.76)</u>	<u>(223,712.12)</u>
Operating profit		2,959,404.83	2,386,918.95
Add: Non-operating income		266,889.37	-
Less: Non-operating expenses		<u>(1,938.50)</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit before income tax		3,224,355.70	2,386,918.95
Less: Income tax	4(b)	<u>(1,762,702.90)</u>	<u>(1,012,167.85)</u>
Net profit for the year		<u>1,461,652.80</u>	<u>1,374,751.10</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Income and profit appropriation statement
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	Note	2020	2019
Net profit for the year		1,461,652.80	1,374,751.10
Add: Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		<u>5,695,338.13</u>	<u>4,458,062.14</u>
Profits available for distribution		7,156,990.93	5,832,813.24
Less: Statutory surplus reserve	13	<u>(146,165.28)</u>	<u>(137,475.11)</u>
Retained earnings at the end of the year		<u><u>7,010,825.65</u></u>	<u><u>5,695,338.13</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2020
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	<i>Note to the cash flow statement</i>	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from rendering of services		117,003,066.79	24,439,261.96
Cash received relating to other operating activities		<u>266,889.37</u>	<u>27,170,112.36</u>
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>117,269,956.16</u>	<u>51,609,374.32</u>
Cash paid to and for employees		47,335,206.61	44,143,750.39
Cash paid for all types of taxes		1,202,755.17	3,089,096.60
Cash paid relating to other operating activities		<u>58,823,031.33</u>	<u>10,362,082.78</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>107,360,993.11</u>	<u>57,594,929.77</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	i	<u>9,908,963.05</u>	<u>(5,985,555.45)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	<i>Note to the cash flow statement</i>	2020	2019
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from Interest income		29,251.13	-
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets		-	8,148.58
Sub-total of cash inflows		29,251.13	8,148.58
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		-	570,427.51
Sub-total of cash outflows		-	570,427.51
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		29,251.13	(562,278.93)

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

	<i>Note to the cash flow statement</i>	2020	2019
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash paid for interest expenses		<u>(1,353,698.66)</u>	<u>-</u>
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(1,353,698.66)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash outflow from financing activities		<u>(1,353,698.66)</u>	<u>-</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<u>-</u>	<u>66,665.54</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	ii	<u>8,584,515.52</u>	<u>(6,481,168.84)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

Notes to the cash flow statement

	2020	2019
<i>i Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities</i>		
Net profit	1,461,652.80	1,374,751.10
Add: Provision for impairment of other receivable	-	909,123.00
Depreciation of fixed assets	166,011.10	153,596.64
Amortisation of long-term deferred expenses	1,505,299.92	1,606,936.38
Increase in accrued expenses	217,958.28	434,765.46
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	12.75	-
Financial expenses	873,214.64	833,334.48
Decrease/(increase) in gross operating receivables	25,332,951.50	(38,787,830.62)
(Decrease)/increase in operating payables	<u>(19,648,137.94)</u>	<u>27,489,768.11</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<u>9,908,963.05</u>	<u>(5,985,555.45)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

Notes to the cash flow statement (continued)

	2020	2019
<i>ii Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13,660,964.29	5,076,448.77
Less: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>5,076,448.77</u>	<u>11,557,617.61</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>8,584,515.52</u>	<u>(6,481,168.84)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(Expressed in Renminbi Yuan)

1 Company status

HCL Technologies (Beijing) Limited ("the Company") is a limited company solely established by HCL TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED on 21 January 2015 upon approval by People's Government of Beijing with file No.(2015) 05033. It obtained business license numbered 911101053295278019 (People's Republic of China enterprise legal person business license) provided by Beijing Administration for Industry and Commerce on Feb. 2015

2 Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are in conformity with the Accounting Regulations for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC (MOF). Accordingly, the basis of measurement and presentation in these financial statements may not be in compliance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the PRC and may not be suitable for any purpose other than for statutory reporting.

3 Significant accounting policies

(a) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from 1 January to 31 December.

(b) Basis of preparation and measurement basis

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis. Unless otherwise stated, the measurement basis used is historical cost.

(c) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is the Renminbi.

(d) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Renminbi at the exchange rates quoted by the People's Bank of China ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Renminbi at the exchange rates quoted by the People's Bank of China ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses on foreign currency translation are dealt with in the income statement.

(e) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents represent short-term, highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(f) Provision for bad and doubtful debts

The provision for bad and doubtful debts is estimated by management based on individual accounts receivable which show signs of uncollectibility. Provision for other receivables is determined based on their specific nature and management's estimate of their collectibility.

(g) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see Note 3(j)).

Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives and the estimated rate of residual values on cost for the Company's fixed assets are as follows:

	<i>Estimated useful life</i>	<i>Estimated rate of residual value</i>	<i>Rate of depreciation</i>
Electronic equipment	3 - 5 years	0 - 10%	18% - 33%

(h) Operating lease charges

Lease payments under operating leases are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(i) Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are amortised on a straight-line basis over their beneficial periods. The amortisation period for the long-term deferred expenses is as follows:

Information service fee	5 years
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(j) Provision for impairment

The carrying amounts of assets (including fixed assets and other assets) are assessed regularly to determine whether their recoverable amounts have declined below their carrying amounts. Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in conditions indicate that their recorded carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When such a decline has occurred, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. The amount by which the carrying amount is reduced is the impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and the present value of the estimated future cash flows arising from the continuous use of the asset and from the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life.

Provision for impairment is calculated on an item-by-item basis and recognised as an expense in the income statement.

If there is an indication that there has been a change in the factors used to determine the provision for impairment and as a result the estimated recoverable amount is greater than the carrying amount of the asset, the impairment loss recognised in prior years is reversed. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent of the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

(k) Income tax

Income tax is recognised using the tax payable method. Income tax for the year is provided at the applicable tax rate on taxable income.

(l) Revenue recognition

When it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the income statement according to the following methods:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of the ownership of goods have been transferred to the buyers and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

(ii) Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue from the rendering of services is recognised in the income statement by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction based on the services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed. When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis with reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable rate.

(m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred on specific borrowings for the construction of fixed assets are capitalised into the cost of the fixed assets during the construction period until the fixed assets are ready for their intended uses.

Except for the above, other borrowing costs are recognised as financial expenses in the income statement when incurred.

(n) Related parties

If the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence over another party, or vice versa, or where the Company and one or more parties are subject to common control from another party, they are considered to be related parties. Related parties may be individuals or enterprises.

4 Taxation and surcharges

- (a) The types of tax and surcharges applicable to the Company's sale of goods and rendering of services include value added tax (VAT), urban maintenance and construction tax, education fee etc.

<i>Tax name</i>	<i>Tax basis and applicable rate</i>
VAT	Output VAT is 6% of taxable services revenue, according to tax laws. The remaining balance of output VAT, after subtracting the deductible input VAT of the period, is VAT payable
Urban maintenance and construction tax	7% of paid VAT
Education fee surcharge	3% of paid VAT
Local education fee surcharge	2% of paid VAT

Business taxes and surcharges from principal activities include stamp tax, urban maintenance, construction tax and education fee surcharge etc.

- (b) Income tax

Income tax in the income statement represents:

	2020	2019
Provision for income tax for the year	1,762,702.90	573,464.98
Under provision for income tax in respect of preceding year	-	438,702.87
Total	<u>1,762,702.90</u>	<u>1,012,167.85</u>

The statutory income tax rate of the Company is 25%. For the current year, the Company is liable to income tax at the statutory rate (2019: 25%).

- (c) Taxes payable

	2020	2019
VAT payable	939,606.69	455,512.17
Income tax	513,998.02	(45,949.71)
Urban maintain and construction tax payable	-	(18,107.00)
Total	<u>1,453,604.71</u>	<u>391,455.46</u>

5 Cash at bank and on hand

	2020	2019
Demand deposits	<u>13,660,964.29</u>	<u>5,076,448.77</u>

6 Accounts receivable

The ageing analysis of the Company's accounts receivable is as follows:

	2020			2019		
	RMB	Percentage of total accounts receivable	Provision for bad and doubtful debts	RMB	Percentage of total accounts receivable	Provision for bad and doubtful debts
Within 1 year	<u>25,362,339.67</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,460,178.61</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>-</u>

The ageing is counted starting from the date when accounts receivable are recognised.

7 Other receivables

The ageing analysis of the Company's other receivables is as follows:

	2020			2019		
	RMB	Percentage of total other receivables	Bad debt provision	RMB	Percentage of total other receivables	Bad debt provision
Within 1 year	765,852.57	84.68%	-	189,503.60	11.25%	-
After 1 year but within 2 years	138,538.00	15.32%	-	586,692.00	34.81%	-
After 2 years but within 3 years	-	-	-	909,123.00	53.94%	909,123.00
Total	<u>904,390.57</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,685,318.60</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>909,123.00</u>

The ageing is counted starting from the date when other receivables are recognised.

Provision for bad and doubtful debts

	2020	2019
Opening balance as at 1 January	909,123.00	-
Add: Charge for the year	-	909,123.00
Less: Write-off during the year	<u>(909,123.00)</u>	<u>-</u>
Closing balance as at 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>909,123.00</u>

8 Fixed assets

*Electronic
equipment*

Cost

As at 1 January 2020

713,448.85

Disposals

(12.75)

As at 31 December 2020

713,436.10

Accumulated depreciation

As at 1 January 2020

(278,142.95)

Charge for the year

(166,011.10)

As at 31 December 2020

(444,154.05)

Carrying amount

As at 31 December 2020

269,282.05

As at 31 December 2019

435,305.90

9 Long-term deferred expenses

*Information
service fee*

As at 1 January 2020

4,058,777.66

Decrease during the year

- Amortisation

(1,505,299.92)

As at 31 December 2020

2,553,477.74

10 Short-term loans

	2020			2019		
	Principal	Interest rate (p.a.)	Credit/ secured/ pledged/ guaranteed	Principal	Interest rate (p.a.)	Credit/ secured/ pledged/ guaranteed
Loans from related parties	18,000,000.00	5%	Nil	18,000,000.00	5%	Nil

11 Paid-in capital

Registered capital and paid-in capital

	2020 and 2019		
	Amount in original currency US\$	Amount in RMB equivalent	%
HCL TECHNOLOGIES UK LIMITED	992,000.00	6,320,924.80	100

12 Surplus reserve

	Note	Statutory surplus reserve
As at 1 January 2020		619,289.96
Profit appropriation	13	146,165.28
As at 31 December 2020		765,455.24

13 Profit appropriation

Appropriation to surplus reserve

In accordance with the "Regulations on the Implementation of the Law on Foreign-funded Enterprise", the Company made appropriations to the following funds:

Statutory surplus reserve 10%

14 Sales from principal activities

	2020	2019
Rendering of services	73,773,882.92	63,085,026.50

15 Financial expenses

	2020	2019
Interest expenses incurred	902,465.77	900,000.02
Less: Interest income	(29,251.13)	(18,698.67)
Net exchange losses/(gains)	1,545,221.10	(662,419.10)
Others	4,560.02	4,829.87
Total	2,422,995.76	223,712.12

16 Related party relationships and transactions

(a) Related parties with controlling relationships

	Registered address	Relationship with the Company
HCL Technologies UK Limited	UK	Parent company
HCL Technologies Ltd.	India	Ultimate Controlling Company

Equity interests held by related party with controlling relationship and their changes

	At the beginning of the year		Increase		At the end of the year	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
HCL Technologies UK Limited	12,635,552.89	100%	1,461,652.80	100%	14,097,205.69	100%

(b) Relationship between the Company and related parties without controlling relationships

Name of the enterprise	Relationship with the Company
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	A fellow subsidiary
Filial Espanola De HCL Technoloiges S.L.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da informacao EIRELI	A fellow subsidiary
HCL (Netherlands) BV	A fellow subsidiary
HCL (New Zealand) Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL America Inc.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Arabia LLC	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Argentina s.a.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Canada Inc.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL GmbH	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Great Britain Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Hungary Kft	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Japan Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Poland sp. z o.o	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Limited - Czech Republic Branch	A fellow subsidiary

Name of the enterprise

*Relationship with the
Company*

HCL Technologies (PTY) Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies B.V.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Chile Spa	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Denmark Aps	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Finland Oy	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Germany Gmbh	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies UK Limited	A fellow subsidiary
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	A fellow subsidiary
PT HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited	A fellow subsidiary

- (c) The amounts of the Company's related party transactions during the year and its balances with related parties at the year end are summarised as follows:

- (i) The material related-party transactions of the Company are summarised as follows:

	2020	2019
Sale of goods and services	68,512,560.36	62,417,274.84
Purchase of goods and services	8,103,687.20	1,398,791.35
Interest expenses	902,465.77	900,000.02

- (ii) The balances of related party receivables, payables and borrowings are summarised as follows:

	2020	2019
Accounts receivable	7,840,557.66	51,259,103.50
Accounts payable	10,266,605.10	23,353,088.51
Other payables	-	12,576,585.34
Short-term loans	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
Interest Payable	826,027.41	1,277,260.30
Payments in advance	13,452,000.00	-

17 Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of the leasing of Properties were payable as follows:

	2020	2019
Within 1 year	1,822,342.00	6,274,490.00
After 1 year but within 2 years	2,796.00	-
Total	<u>1,825,138.00</u>	<u>6,274,490.00</u>