HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
(formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)

Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
To the Board of Directors of HCL Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the special purpose standalone financial statements of **HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.** (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the special purpose standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the special purpose standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), special purpose standalone statement of changes in equity and special purpose standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the special purpose standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as "special purpose standalone financial statements"). These special purpose standalone financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the basis of preparation mentioned in Note 1(a) to the special purpose standalone financial statements.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose standalone financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and of its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with the basis of preparation mentioned in Note 1(a) to the special purpose standalone financial statements

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the special purpose standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the special purpose standalone financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KNAV & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UAC: 2021-033-IN

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use and Distribution

We draw attention to Note 1(a) to the special purpose standalone financial statements wherein it is stated that these special purpose standalone financial statements do not comply with the notes and disclosure requirements and do not include the previous year comparatives as required under the presentation requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements", as these special purpose standalone financial statements have been prepared for limited use of the ultimate Holding Company, HCL Technologies Limited, to comply with the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Act. These special purpose standalone financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these special purpose standalone financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements special purpose standalone financial statements

The Company's management and board of directors are responsible for the preparation of these special purpose standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the basis of preparation mentioned in Note 1 (a) to the special purpose standalone financial statements. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the special purpose standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special purpose standalone financial statements, management and board of 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the special purpose standalone financial statements.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose standalone 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 SAs 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 special purpose standalone financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose standalone 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 whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the special purpose standalone 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 special purpose standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose standalone 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For KNAV & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 120458W/W100679)

KNAV & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khozema Anajwalla
Partner
Membership No.: 042557
UDIN: 21042557AAAAEQ6629
Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 August 2021

HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)
Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

		Note No.	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
I.	**ASSETS**		**(SGD)**	**(₹)**
	(1) Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	**2.1**	151.79	8,250.84
	(b) Capital work in progress		17.32	941.46
	(c) Intangible assets	**2.2**	128.78	7,000.09
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	**2.3**	450.76	24,501.96
	(ii) Others	**2.4**	162.76	8,847.15
	(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	**2.21**	99.04	5,383.52
	(f) Other non-current assets	**2.5**	8.18	444.64
	(2) Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	**2.17**	2.87	156.00
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	**2.6**	4,622.22	251,250.01
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	**2.7**	4,232.47	230,064.37
	(iii) Others	**2.4**	859.66	46,728.54
	(c) Other current assets	**2.8**	3,115.58	169,353.58
	TOTAL ASSETS		**13,851.43**	**752,922.16**
II.	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity share capital	**2.9**	100.00	5,435.70
	(b) Other equity		5,937.39	322,738.70
	TOTAL EQUITY		**6,037.39**	**328,174.40**
III.	**LIABILITIES**			
	(1) Non - current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(a) Other non-current liabilities	**2.12**	4.15	225.58
	(2) Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables	**2.13**	2,306.22	125,359.20
	(ii) Others	**2.10**	1,951.44	106,074.42
	(b) Other current liabilities	**2.14**	3,432.81	186,597.25
	(c) Current tax liabilities (net)		47.35	2,573.80
	(d) Provisions	**2.11**	72.07	3,917.51
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**13,851.43**	**752,922.16**
	Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

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

As per our report of even date

FOR KNAV & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 120458W/W100679

Khozema Anajwalla

Khozema Anajwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 042557

Mumbai, India
Date: 26 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan
Director

Noida, India
Date: 26 August 2021

Sridharan S

Sundaram Sridharan
Director

Singapore

HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)
Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

		Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2021 (SGD)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (₹)
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	2.15	11,698.41	635,890.47
	Reversal of impairment of invetment in subsidiary		450.76	24,501.96
	Other income	2.16	115.35	6,270.08
	Total income		**12,264.52**	**666,662.51**
II	**Expenses**			
	Purchase of stock-in-trade		740.15	40,232.33
	Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	2.17	2.87	156.00
	Employee benefits expense	2.18	2,908.28	158,085.38
	Finance costs	2.19	4.11	223.41
	Depreciation and amortization expense		131.58	7,152.30
	Outsourcing costs		6,440.25	350,072.67
	Other expenses	2.20	464.56	25,252.08
	Total expenses		**10,691.80**	**581,174.17**
III	**Profit before tax**		**1,572.72**	**85,488.34**
IV	**Tax expense**	2.21		
	Current tax		86.42	4,697.53
	Deferred tax		31.25	1,698.66
	Total tax expense		117.67	6,396.19
V	**Profit for the year**		**1,455.05**	**79,092.15**
VI	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**1,455.05**	**79,092.15**
	Earnings per equity share of SGD 1 each	2.23		
	Basic		14.55	790.92
	Diluted		14.55	790.92
	Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date

FOR KNAV & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 120458W/W100679

Khozema Anajwalla

Khozema Anajwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 042557

Mumbai, India
Date: 26 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan
Director

Noida, India
Date: 26 August 2021

Sridharan S

Sundaram Sridharan
Director

Singapore

HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)
Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

(Amount in SGD)

	Equity share capital		Other equity		Total other equity
	Number of shares	Share capital	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	100,000	100.00	5,773.99	258.01	**6,032.00**
Profit for the year	-	-	1,455.05	-	**1,455.05**
Foreign currency translation differences-foreign operations	-	-	-	(249.66)	**(249.66)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,455.05	(249.66)	**1,205.39**
Interim dividend	-	-	(1,300.00)	-	(1,300.00)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**100,000**	**100.00**	**5,929.04**	**8.35**	**5,937.39**

(Amount in ₹)

	Equity share capital		Other equity		Total other equity
	Number of shares	Share capital	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	100,000	5,435.70	313,856.77	14,024.65	**327,881.42**
Profit for the year	-	-	79,092.15	-	**79,092.15**
Foreign currency translation differences-foreign operations	-	-	-	(13,570.77)	**(13,570.77)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	79,092.15	(13,570.77)	**65,521.38**
Interim dividend	-	-	(70,664.10)		(70,664.10)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**100,000**	**5,435.70**	**322,284.82**	**453.88**	**322,738.70**

Refer note 1 for summary of significant accounting policies

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

As per our report of even date

FOR KNAV & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 120458W/W100679

Khozema Anajwalla

Khozema Anajwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 042557

Mumbai, India
Date: 26 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan
Director

Noida, India
Date: 26 August 2021

Sridharan S

Sundaram Sridharan
Director

Singapore

HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)
Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

		Year ended 31 March 2021 (SGD)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (₹)
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		1,572.72	85,488.34
Adjustment for:			
Interest income		(19.46)	(1,057.79)
Interest expenses		0.53	28.81
Reversal of impairment of invetment in subsidiary		(450.76)	(24,502.02)
Depreciation and amortization expense		131.58	7,152.30
Unrealised currency translation income		(233.77)	(12,707.04)
Provision for doubtful debts written back		(5.71)	(310.38)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**995.13**	**54,092.22**
Movement in working capital			
Increase in trade receivables		(1,001.16)	(54,419.96)
Increase in inventories		(2.87)	(156.00)
Increase in other financial assets and other assets		(2,686.24)	(146,015.92)
Increase in trade payables		(3,572.74)	(194,203.68)
Increase in provisions, other financial liabilities and other liabilities		1,190.48	64,711.07
Cash used in operations		**(5,077.41)**	**(275,992.27)**
Income taxes refund		50.88	2,765.68
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(A)**	**(5,026.53)**	**(273,226.59)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles		(53.53)	(2,909.73)
Payments for business acquisitions		(85.04)	(4,622.52)
Repayment proceeds of loan to related party		4,281.30	232,718.62
Interest received		41.00	2,228.47
Net cash flow generated from investing activities	**(B)**	**4,183.73**	**227,414.84**
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(1,300.00)	(70,664.10)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(C)**	**(1,300.00)**	**(70,664.10)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(2,142.80)	(116,475.85)
Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency		(18.73)	(1,018.11)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,394.00	347,558.33
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as per note 2.7		**4,232.47**	**230,064.37**
Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1)			

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

As per our report of even date.

FOR KNAV & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 120458W/W100679

Khozema Anajwalla

Khozema Anajwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 042557

Mumbai, India
Date: 26 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan
Director

Noida, India
Date: 26 August 2021

Sridharan S

Sundaram Sridharan
Director

Singapore

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. ("Company") (Registration No: 200202986R) is a private company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 8 Shenton Way, #21-07 AXA Tower, Singapore 068811. The principal activities of the Company comprise of rendering of information technology engineering services, software consultancy and development services and products sales. The Company has branch offices in Japan, South Korea, and Australia. The principal activities of the branches are the same as of the Company. During the current year, the Company has closed its Australia branch.

The special purpose standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2021.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the request of HCL Technologies Limited, being the Ultimate Holding Company, for their limited use and are accordingly special purpose standalone financial statements.

These special purpose standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and certain presentation requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to The Companies Act, 2013, as considered relevant to these special purpose standalone financial statements.

As the Company is not domiciled in India and hence not registered under The Companies Act 2013, these special purpose standalone financial statements do not include all the notes and disclosures (mainly in respect of financial instruments, segment reporting, estimated credit losses and taxes) and also do not include the previous year comparatives as per Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS.

These special purpose standalone financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these special purpose standalone financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.

These special purpose standalone 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 standalone 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 special purpose standalone statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method. The functional currency of the Company is Singapore Dollar (SGD). The translation from SGD to ₹ is included solely for the convenience of readers in India and has been performed using rate of SGD 1 = ₹ 54.357, the exchange rate prevailing as at the last day of the financial year. Such translation should not be construed as representation that the ₹ amounts represent, or have been or could be converted into, SGD at that or any other rate.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of special purpose standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and other comprehensive income (OCI) that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the Company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the special purpose standalone financial statements in the year 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 and determination of stand-alone selling prices for each distinct performance obligation in respect of proprietary software products, refer note 1(f)
ii. Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables, refer note 1(n)(i)
iii. Fair value of the consideration transferred (including contingent consideration) and fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured on a provisional basis in case of business combination, refer note 1(c)
iv. Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(g) and note 2.21
v. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, refer note 1(h)
vi. Lives of intangible assets, refer note 1(i)
vii. Key assumptions used for impairment of goodwill, refer note 1(k)
viii. Identification of leases and its measurement, refer note 1(p)
ix. Provisions and contingent liabilities, refer note 1(l)

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 assets, impact on revenues and costs, impact on leases including but not limited to the assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption. However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on the Company's special purpose standalone financial statements may differ from that estimated and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

(c) 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. 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 special purpose statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and any previous interest held, over the fair value of 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.

(d) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the 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 special purpose 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.

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. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

(e) 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 Company holds certain equity securities, which must be measured using the guidance for fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies. The guidance specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to each measurement are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about current market conditions.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The prescribed fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies are as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations, in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable in active markets.
Level 3 - Valuations derived from valuation techniques, in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

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

a. Market approach – Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
b. Income approach – Converting the future amounts based on market expectations to its present value using the discounting method.
c. Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

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.

(f) Revenue recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

Revenue is recognized when, or as, control of a promised service or good transfers to a customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring those products or services. To recognize revenues, the following five step approach is applied: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. Contract is accounted when it is legally enforceable through executory contracts, approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are defined, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

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

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 fulfil 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 sales tax and applicable 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.

Proprietary software products

Revenue from distinct proprietary perpetual license software is recognized at a point in time at the inception of the arrangement when control transfers to the client. Revenue from proprietary term license software is recognized at a point in time for the committed term of the contract. Revenue from support and subscription (S&S) is recognized over the contract term on a straight-line basis as the Company is providing a service of standing ready to provide support, when-and-if needed, and is providing unspecified software upgrades on a when-and-if available basis over the contract term. In case software are bundled with one year of support and subscription either for perpetual or term based license, such support and subscription contracts are generally priced as a percentage of the net fees paid by the customer to purchase the license and are generally recognized as revenues rateably over the contractual period that the support services are provided.

Multiple performance obligation

When a sales arrangement contains multiple performance obligations, such as services, hardware and Licensed IPs (software) or combinations of each of them, revenue for each element is based on a five step approach as defined above. To the extent a contract includes multiple promised deliverables, judgment is applied to determine whether promised deliverables are capable of being distinct and are distinct in the context of the contract. If these criteria are not met, the promised deliverables are accounted for as a combined performance obligation. For arrangements with multiple distinct performance obligations or series of distinct performance obligations, consideration is allocated among the performance obligations based on their relative standalone selling price. Standalone selling price is the price at which Company would sell a promised good or service separately to the customer. When not directly observable, we typically estimate standalone selling price by using the expected cost plus a margin approach. We typically establish a standalone selling price range for our deliverables, which is reassessed on a periodic basis or when facts and circumstances change. If the arrangement contains obligations related to License of Intellectual property (Software) or Lease deliverable, the arrangement consideration allocated to the Software deliverables, lease deliverable as a Company is then allocated to each software obligation and lease deliverable.

Revenue recognition for delivered elements is limited to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges.

Revenue from certain activities in transition services in outsourcing arrangements are not capable of being distinct or represent separate performance obligation. Revenues relating to such transition activities are classified as Contract liabilities and subsequently recognized over the period of the arrangement. Direct and incremental costs in relation to such transition activities which are expected to be recoverable under the contract are considered as contract fulfilment costs classified as Deferred contract cost and recognized over the period of arrangement. Certain upfront non-recurring incremental contract acquisition costs incurred in the initial phases of outsourcing contracts are deferred and recorded as Deferred contract cost and amortized, usually on a straight line basis, over the term of the contract unless revenues are earned and obligations are fulfilled in a different pattern. The undiscounted future cash flows from the arrangement are periodically estimated and compared with the unamortized costs. If the unamortized costs exceed the undiscounted cash flow, a loss is recognized.

In instances when revenue is derived from sales of third-party vendor services, material or licenses, revenue is recorded on a gross basis when the Company is a principal to the transaction and net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor. Several factors are considered to determine whether the Company is a principal or an agent, most notably being Company control the goods or service before it is transferred to customer, latitude in deciding the price being charged to customer. Revenue is recognized net of discounts and allowances, value-added and service taxes, and includes reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, with the corresponding out-of-pocket expenses included in cost of revenues.

Volume discounts, or any other form of variable consideration is estimated using either the sum of probability weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts (expected value), or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (most likely amount), depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration realizable. Transaction price includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Our estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price may involve judgment and are based largely on an assessment of our anticipated performance and all information that is reasonably available to us.

Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivable in our special purpose standalone balance sheet, contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on those contracts utilizing the cost to cost method of revenue recognition. Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due).

Revenue from sales-type leases is recognized when risk of loss has been transferred to the client and there are no unfulfilled obligations that affect the final acceptance of the arrangement by the client.

Interest attributable to sales-type leases and direct financing leases included therein is recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and is recognized as other income.

Interest income

Interest attributable to balances in bank account as per banking rules of respective country has been recognized on actual basis as other income.

(g) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in special purpose 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, wherever applicable. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Provision for income tax includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions, as well as the related interest and penalties, wherever applicable.

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 special purpose standalone financial statements.

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 by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the year 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.

(h) 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 asset 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 special purpose statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

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

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

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

Asset description	Asset life (in years)
Computers and networking equipment	4-5
Furniture and fixtures	5-7

(i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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 special purpose 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 special purpose 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:

Asset description	**Asset life (in years)**
Customer relationship	10

(j) Inventory

Stock in trade, stores and spares are valued at the lower of the cost or net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. 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 identifying 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.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

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 special purpose 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.

(l) Provision 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.

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 special purpose standalone financial statements.

(m) Retirement and other employee benefits

i. Compensated absences: The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to the specified portion of the unutilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation (using the projected unit credit method) based on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the special purpose statement of profit and loss in the period in which the absences occur.

ii. Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity which is recognized as an expense in the special purpose standalone statement of profit and loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the special purpose balance sheet.

(n) 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 equivalents
Cash in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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 finance income in the special purpose statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the special purpose statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Equity investments in subsidiaries
Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment if any.

Derecognition
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 special purpose statement of profit and loss.

ii. **Financial liabilities - Initial recognition and measurement**

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the special purpose statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost
The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost includes 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 special purpose 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 special purpose statement of profit and loss.

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

(o) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic 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 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. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(p) Leases

A lease is a contract that contains right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

Company is lessee in case of office space & IT equipment. These leases are evaluated to determine whether it contains lease based on principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors as defined in Ind AS 116.

(All amounts are in thousands, except stated otherwise)

All leases with a term of more than 12 months are recognized as right-of-use assets along-with associated lease liabilities, in the balance sheet.

The Company has elected to not recognize leases with a lease term of 12 months or less in the balance sheet, including those acquired in a business combination, and lease costs for those short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit and loss. For all asset classes, the Company has elected the lessee practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components and account for the combined unit as a single lease component in case there is no separate payment defined under the contract.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are earned or contingency is resolved.

Leases in which the Company transfers substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance lease are recognized as a receivable at an amount equal to the present value of lease receivable. After initial recognition, the Company apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance leases. The interest income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal cost, brokerage cost etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When arrangements include multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract between the lease components and the non-lease components on a relative standalone selling price basis.

(q) 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 amendments on its special purpose standalone financial statements.

(r) Acquisition of select IBM software products

On 7 December 2018, the ultimate holding Company had signed a definitive agreement to acquire business relating to select IBM software products.

The ultimate holding company acquired these products for security, marketing, commerce, and digital solutions along with certain assumed liabilities and in scope employees. With this the Company 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 Company intends to enhance its products and platforms offering to customers across a wide range of industries and markets.

Acquisition has been consummated effective 30 June 2019.

As part of this deal, the Company had to pay SGD 187.1 (inclusive of VAT of SGD 17.01). Of which SGD 102.06 was paid till 30th June'19 and the balance of SGD 85.04 was paid on 30th June'20 as per the agreement. At the beginning of FY 20-21 it was fair valued at SGD 84.52 and interest expense of SGD 0.52 has been recorded in FY 20-21.

The net assets acquired have been accounted for at fair value and are as follows:

	Amount (SGD)
Customer relationship	167.99

HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)
Notes to special purpose standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

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

	Leasehold Improvements	Computers and networking equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2020	**11.00**	**66.96**	**15.00**	**92.96**
Additions	-	53.53	-	**53.53**
Amount capitalised from CWIP	-	168.59	-	**168.59**
Translation difference	-	(24.03)	-	**(24.03)**
Gross block as at 31 March 2021	**11.00**	**265.05**	**15.00**	**291.05**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	**11.00**	**35.00**	**15.00**	**61.00**
Charge for the year	-	102.18	-	**102.18**
Translation difference	-	(23.92)	-	**(23.92)**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021	**11.00**	**113.26**	**15.00**	**139.26**
Net block as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**151.79**	**-**	**151.79**

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

	Leasehold Improvements	Computers and networking equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2020	**597.93**	**3,639.74**	**815.36**	**5,053.03**
Additions	-	2,909.73	-	**2,909.73**
Amount capitalised from CWIP	-	9,164.05	-	9,164.05
Translation difference	-	(1,306.20)	-	**(1,306.20)**
Gross block as at 31 March 2021	**597.93**	**14,407.32**	**815.36**	**15,820.61**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	**597.93**	**1,902.50**	**815.36**	**3,315.79**
Charge for the year	-	5,554.20	-	**5,554.20**
Translation difference	-	(1,300.22)	-	**(1,300.22)**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021	**597.93**	**6,156.48**	**815.36**	**7,569.77**
Net block as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**8,250.84**	**-**	**8,250.84**

(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.2 Intangible assets

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2021 — **Amount in SGD**

	Customer relationships	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2020	**168.00**	**168.00**
Translation difference	3.54	3.54
Gross block as at 31 March 2021	**171.54**	**171.54**
Accumulated amortization as at 1 April 2020	**12.77**	**12.77**
Charge for the year	29.40	29.40
Translation difference	0.59	0.59
Accumulated amortization as at 31 March 2021	**42.76**	**42.76**
Net block as at 31 March 2021	**128.78**	**128.78**

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2021 — **Amount in ₹**

	Customer relationships	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2020	**9,131.98**	**9,131.98**
Translation difference	192.42	192.42
Gross block as at 31 March 2021	**9,324.40**	**9,324.40**
Accumulated amortization as at 1 April 2020	**694.14**	**694.14**
Charge for the year	1,598.10	1,598.10
Translation difference	32.07	32.07
Accumulated amortization as at 31 March 2021	**2,324.31**	**2,324.31**
Net block as at 31 March 2021	**7,000.09**	**7,000.09**

2.3 Investments

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Financial assets	(SGD)	(₹)
Non - current		
Unquoted investments		
Equity investments in subsidiary company carried at cost (refer detail below)		
Reversal of impairment of investment	450.76	24,501.96
	450.76	**24,501.96**

The Company has equity investment in the following entity:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Amount (SGD)	Amount (₹)
Geometric China Inc.	China	Ordinary	100.00%	450.76	24,501.96

Note: Investment in Geometric China Inc. was fully impaired as of 31 March 2020. During the year ended 31 March 2021, on account of positive net worth of Geometric China Inc. we have fully reversed the impairment of investment in accordance with para 114 of Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets.

HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)
Notes to special purpose standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.4 Other financial assets

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Non - current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Finance lease receivables (refer note 2.22)	132.94	7,226.22
Security deposits	29.82	1,620.93
	162.76	8,847.15
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Security deposits	17.69	961.58
Interest receivable - related parties (refer note 2.26)	12.87	699.57
Unbilled receivables	158.66	8,624.28
Unbilled receivables - related parties (refer note 2.26)	7.20	391.37
Finance lease receivables (refer note 2.22)	53.56	2,911.36
Other recoverables - related parties (refer note 2.26)	501.45	27,257.32
Other employee costs	108.23	5,883.06
	859.66	**46,728.54**

2.5 Other non- current assets

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Unsecured, considered good		
Others		
Prepaid expenses	5.88	319.62
Deferred contract cost	2.30	125.02
	8.18	**444.64**

2.6 Trade Receivables

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Unsecured, considered good (refer note below)	4,622.33	251,255.99
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	19.12	1,039.31
	4,641.45	**252,295.30**
Impairment allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(19.23)	(1,045.29)
	4,622.22	**251,250.01**

Note: Includes receivables from related parties amounting to SGD 1,181.70 (₹ 64,233.47). Refer note 2.26.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Balance with banks		
- in current accounts	4,232.47	230,064.37
	4,232.47	**230,064.37**

(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.8 Other current assets

	31 March 2021 (SGD)	31 March 2021 (₹)
Unsecured , considered good		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advance to suppliers	7.87	427.79
Others		
Deferred contract cost	1.32	71.75
Deferred contract cost - related parties (refer note 2.26)	3,023.00	164,321.21
Prepaid expenses	15.20	826.23
Other receivables	68.19	3,706.60
	3,115.58	**169,353.58**

2.9 Share capital

	As at	
	31 March 2021 (SGD)	31 March 2021 (₹)
Issued and paid up		
100,000 ordinary shares of SGD 1 each fully paid up	100.00	5,435.70

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as ordinary shares having a par value of SGD 1 each. 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 financial year

	As at 31 March 2021
Number of shares at the beginning	100,000
Add: shares issued during the year	-
Number of shares at the end	**100,000**

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Ordinary shares of SGD 1 each fully paid up		
HCL Technologies Limited	100,000	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to support business continuity and growth of the Company while maximizing 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.

(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.10 Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Accrued salaries and benefits		
Employee bonuses accrued	119.39	6,489.68
Others		
Liabilities for expenses	384.00	20,873.09
Liabilities for expenses - related parties (refer note 2.26)	1,411.79	76,740.67
Capital accounts payables	36.26	1,970.98
	1,951.44	106,074.42
	1,951.44	**106,074.42**

2.11 Provisions

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	72.07	3,917.51
	72.07	**3,917.51**

2.12 Other non-current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Contract liability	4.15	225.58
	4.15	**225.58**

2.13 Trade payables

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Trade payables	325.07	17,669.83
Trade payables - related parties (refer note 2.26)	1,981.15	107,689.37
	2,306.22	**125,359.20**

2.14 Other current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Contract liability	2,923.74	158,925.74
Advances from customer	91.91	4,995.95
Others		
Withholding and other taxes payable	417.16	22,675.56
	3,432.81	**186,597.25**

(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.15 Revenue from operations

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Sale of services	3,196.90	173,773.89
Sale of hardware and software	8,501.51	462,116.58
	11,698.41	**635,890.47**

Disaggregate Revenue Information

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Fixed Price	10,681.66	580,622.99
Time and material	1,016.75	55,267.48
	11,698.41	**635,890.47**

(b) The disaggregated revenue from customers by geographic area based on location of customer is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Japan	1,947.45	105,857.49
South Korea	8,097.28	440,143.74
Rest of World	1,653.68	89,889.24
	11,698.41	**635,890.47**

2.16 Other income

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Interest income		
- On loan to related parties	18.96	1,030.61
- Others	0.50	27.18
Exchange differences (net)	95.89	5,212.29
	115.35	**6,270.08**

HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.)
Notes to special purpose standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.17 Inventories

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
	(SGD)	(₹)
Opening stock	-	-
Closing stock	2.87	156.00
	2.87	**156.00**

2.18 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
	(SGD)	(₹)
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,570.69	139,735.00
Contribution to other employee funds	337.59	18,350.38
	2,908.28	**158,085.38**

2.19 Finance costs

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
	(SGD)	(₹)
Interest		
-others	0.53	28.81
Bank charges	3.58	194.60
	4.11	**223.41**

2.20 Other expenses

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
	(SGD)	(₹)
Rent	57.37	3,118.46
Communication costs	18.72	1,017.56
Travel and conveyance	23.17	1,259.45
Legal and professional charges	165.00	8,968.91
Business promotion	9.28	504.43
Miscellaneous expenses	191.02	10,383.27
	464.56	**25,252.08**

(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.21 Tax expense

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	86.42	4,697.53
Deferred tax charge	31.25	1,698.66
	117.67	**6,396.19**

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2021**
	(SGD)	**(₹)**
Deferred tax assets		
Employee provisions	53.92	2,930.93
Other provisions	29.88	1,624.19
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	83.80	4,555.12
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(0.06)	(3.26)
Carry forward losses	(15.18)	(825.14)
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	(15.24)	(828.40)
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**99.04**	**5,383.52**

2.22 Leases

The Company leases various office premises under non-cancellable lease agreements. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

All the leases entered into by the Company are in the nature of short term leases for which the Company has elected the option of not recognising the right-of-use assets and associated lease liabilities. All the rentals relating to such short-term leases have been recognised in the Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The total lease expense for the year ended 31 March 2021 amounts to SGD 57.37 (₹ 3,118.46).

(b) Company as a lessor

The Company has provided IT equipments to its customers on a finance lease basis. The future lease receivables in respect of such assets are as follows:

	Total minimum lease payments receivable	**Present value of minimum lease payments receivable**	**Interest included in minimum lease payments receivable**
SGD			
As at 31 March 2021			
Not later than one year	56.93	53.56	3.37
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	137.67	132.94	4.73
	194.60	186.50	8.10
(₹)			
As at 31 March 2021			
Not later than one year	3,094.54	2,911.36	183.18
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	7,483.33	7,226.22	257.11
	10,577.87	10,137.58	440.29

(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.23 Earnings per share

The computation of earnings per share is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2021	
	(SGD)	(₹)
Net profit as per statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS	1,455.05	79,092.15
Weighted average number of shares outstanding in calculating of Basic EPS	100,000	100,000
Weighted average number of shares outstanding in calculating of Dilutive EPS	100,000	100,000
Nominal value of shares (SGD 1 each)	1.00	1.00
Earnings per share		
- Basic	14.55	790.92
- Diluted	14.55	790.92

2.24 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and whose results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), for allocation of resources and assessing performance. The Company's ultimate parent 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 segments. 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 which is overall a part of the reorganized entity level business segments. Hence there is only one reportable segment of the Company, as envisaged under Indian Accounting Standards -108 "Operating segments".

Revenue disaggregation as per geography has been included in note 2.15.

2.25 Commitments and contingent liabilities

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) as on 31 March 2021 is SGD 23.04 (₹ 1,252.39)

The Company is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. Some of these matters include speculative and frivolous claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. The Company records a liability when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. The Company believes that the amount or estimable range of reasonably possible loss, will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of the Company, or cash flows with respect to loss contingencies for legal and other contingencies as at 31 March 2021.

2.26 Related party transactions

a) Related parties where control exists

Ultimate holding and holding company
HCL Technologies Limited

b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Ultimate holding and holding company
HCL Technologies Limited

Subsidiary
Geometric China Inc.

Fellow Subsidiaries

C3i Japan GK
Filial Espanola De HCL Technoloiges, S.L.(HCL Spain)
Geometric Americas Inc.
HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited
HCL (New Zealand) Limited
HCL America Inc.
HCL Argentina s.a.
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Limited
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co., Limited
HCL Canada Inc. (Fy HCL Axon Technologies Inc.)
HCL Great Britain Limited
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited
HCL Hungary Kft
HCL Japan Limited
HCL Latin America Holding LLC
HCL Netherlands B.V.
HCL Saudi Arabia LLC
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited
HCL Technologies (PTY) Limited. (Fy HCL Axon PTY Limited.)
HCL Sweden AB
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited.
HCL Technologies Austria GmbH
HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA
HCL Technologies BV
HCL Technologies Chile SpA
HCL Technologies Colombia SAS
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited
HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.
HCL Technologies Finland Oy
HCL Technologies France
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH
HCL Technologies Italy S.p.A.
HCL Technologies Mexico
HCL Technologies Middle East FZ- LLC
HCL Technologies Norway AS
HCL Technologies Sweden (IOMC)
HCL Technologies UK Limited
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited
HCL Technologies Malaysia SDN BHD (Fy HCLAxonMalaysiaSDNBHD)

(All amounts are in thousands except stated otherwise)

2.26 Related party transactions (continued)

	Transactions with related parties during the normal		
	Revenue from operations	**Outsourcing costs**	**Interest income**
31 March 2021 (SGD)			
Ultimate holding company	77.38	5,553.80	-
Fellow subsidiaries	3,573.88	391.38	18.96
	3,651.26	**5,945.18**	**18.96**
31 March 2021 ('₹)			
Ultimate holding company	4,206.25	301,887.72	-
Fellow subsidiaries	194,265.39	21,274.24	1,030.87
	198,471.64	**323,161.96**	**1,030.87**

	Outstanding balances						
	Trade receivables	**Unbilled receivables**	**Other recoverables**	**Interest receivable**	**Deferred cost**	**Trade payables**	**Liabilities for expenses**
31 March 2021 (SGD)							
Ultimate holding company	80.35	-	6.66	-	3,023.00	1,939.96	1,411.79
Fellow subsidiaries	1,101.34	7.20	494.79	12.87	-	41.19	-
	1,181.70	**7.20**	**501.45**	**12.87**	**3,023.00**	**1,981.15**	**1,411.79**
31 March 2021 ('₹)							
Ultimate holding company	4,367.72	-	361.96	-	164,321.24	105,450.47	76,740.45
Fellow subsidiaries	59,865.75	391.49	26,895.20	699.35	-	2,239.13	-
	64,233.47	**391.49**	**27,257.16**	**699.35**	**164,321.24**	**107,689.60**	**76,740.45**

2.27 Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events since the year ended 31 March 2021 that would have material impact on the statement of financial position of the Company as shown in these special purpose standalone financial statements.

2.28 Impact of Covid-19

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

As per our report of even date

FOR KNAV & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 120458W/W100679

Khozema Anajwalla

Khozema Anajwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 042557

Mumbai, India
Date: 26 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan

Subramanian Gopalakrishnan
Director

Noida, India
Date: 26 August 2021

Sridharan S

Sundaram Sridharan
Director

Singapore