

GEOMETRIC AMERICAS, INC.

Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2021

With Report of Independent Auditors

Geometric Americas, Inc.
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B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 12th Floor, Tower-C
DLF Cyber City, Phase - II Gurugram -
122 002, India

Telephone: +91 124 719 1000
Fax: +91 124 235 8613

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
Geometric Americas, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Geometric Americas, Inc., which comprise the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related Statement of Income and Other Comprehensive income (loss), Statement of Equity, and Statement of Cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Geometric Americas, Inc. as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in note 2(f) to the financial statements, the Company adopted new accounting guidance for Leases, Accounting Standard Codification Topic 842, Leases (Topic 842), as of April 1, 2019. Our opinion is not modified with respect of this matter.

Other matters – Basis of accounting and restriction of use

This report covering the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, is intended for the information and use of the board of director of the Company and HCL Technologies Limited, the ultimate holding company to comply with the financial reporting requirement in India. These financial statements have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the basis of preparation as set out in Note 2(a) of the financial statements of the company, which describes the basis of accounting and the related audit covered by the report was carried out following U.S. GAAP. Use of these financial statements or the related audit report for any other purposes other than for the purposes it has been issued is subject to our prior written consent.

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

ANURAG KUMAR / Digitally signed by ANURAG
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Date: 2021.07.30 20:36:36
+05'30'

Anurag Maheshwary
Partner
Membership No.: 506533
ICAI UDIN: 21506533AAAACI1312

Place: Gurugram
Date: 30 July, 2021

Geometric Americas, Inc.

Balance Sheets

Amount in USD, Except share and per share data

	As at March 31,	
	2020	2021
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,442,280	4,328,715
Accounts receivable, net	10,590,221	8,208,498
Unbilled receivable	1,606,517	907,327
Advance income tax, net	187,494	508,758
Short term loan to group company	6,650,000	4,150,000
Other current assets	2,876,196	5,435,721
Total current assets	23,352,708	23,539,019
Deferred income taxes, net	-	143,743
Property and equipment, net	192,273	227,242
Operating lease right-of-use assets	208,021	884,356
Goodwill	2,828,090	-
Other assets	136,189	133,489
Total assets	26,717,281	24,927,849
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	171,366	349,549
Accounts payable	2,861,293	1,688,358
Short term borrowings from group company	3,000,000	-
Accrued employee costs	1,659,557	1,620,252
Contract liabilities	3,158,620	3,043,973
Other current liabilities	720,350	1,706,057
Total current liabilities	11,571,186	8,408,189
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	-	572,222
Deferred income taxes, net	481,080	-
Accrued employee costs	7,500	-
Contract Liabilities	-	565,658
Total liabilities	12,059,766	9,546,069
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, no par value. Authorized 10,000 shares as on March 31, 2020 & March 31, 2021; issued and outstanding 1,432 shares as on March 31, 2020 & March 31, 2021 respectively	12,062,771	12,062,771
Additional paid-in capital	276,178	276,178
Retained earnings	2,318,566	3,042,831
Total equity	14,657,515	15,381,780
Total liabilities and equity	26,717,281	24,927,849
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
See accompanying notes to the financial statements		

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Statements of Income and Other Comprehensive Income
Amount in USD, Except share and per share data

	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2021
Revenues	47,254,557	30,595,803
Cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortisation)	41,922,250	22,219,663
Gross profit	5,332,307	8,376,140
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,616,302	4,241,907
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	76,743	2,896,947
Other (income), net	(210,870)	(172,304)
Finance cost	130,663	54,030
Income before income taxes	1,719,469	1,355,560
Provision for income taxes (net)	2,452,237	631,295
Net income (loss)	(732,768)	724,265
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(732,768)	724,265

Earnings per equity share (See note 16)

Basic	(\$512)	\$506
Diluted	(\$512)	\$506

**Weighted average number of equity shares
used in computing earnings per equity share**

Basic	1,432	1,432
Diluted	1,432	1,432

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Statements of Equity
Amount in USD, Except share and per share data

Common Stock				
	No of Stock	Value	Additional paid-in capital	Total Equity
Balances as at April 1, 2019	1,432	\$12,062,771	\$276,178	\$15,390,283
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	(732,768)
Balances as at March 31, 2020	1,432	\$12,062,771	\$276,178	\$14,657,515

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Common Stock				
	No of Stock	Value	Additional paid-in capital	Total Equity
Balances as at April 1, 2020	1,432	\$12,062,771	\$276,178	\$14,657,515
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	724,265
Balances as at March 31, 2021	1,432	\$12,062,771	\$276,178	\$15,381,780

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows

Amount in USD, Except share and per share data

	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	(\$732,768)	\$724,265
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities</i>		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	76,743	2,896,947
Deferred income taxes	841,401	(624,823)
Provision for doubtful accounts and bad debts, net	(306,817)	189,367
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable and unbilled receivable	1,537,782	2,891,546
Current assets, operating lease right-of-use assets and other asset		
Assets	543,051	(3,554,423)
Accounts payable	(5,456,084)	(1,172,935)
Contract liabilities	177,931	451,011
Current liabilities, operating lease liabilities and other liabilities	(544,696)	1,689,306
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(3,863,457)	3,490,261
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(44,730)	(103,826)
Short term loan to group company	2,800,000	2,500,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,755,270	2,396,174
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of short term borrowings from group company	-	(3,000,000)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	-	(3,000,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,108,187)	2,886,435
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,550,467	1,442,280
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$1,442,280	\$4,328,715
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow		
Cash payments for income taxes	\$696,000	\$321,263
Cash payments for interest expenses	\$148,602	\$30,191

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
Amounts in USD, Except share and per share data

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Geometric Americas, Inc. ("GAI" or "the Company") was incorporated on August 18, 1997 as a Massachusetts corporation. GAI's operations are primarily located in the Midwestern United States, where it is engaged in providing engineering services to major automotive, agricultural, construction equipment manufacturers, and related tier one suppliers. Additionally, GAI provides marketing assistance and promotes software products as well as provides software consultancy services.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on the basis of US generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"). These financial statements have been prepared on the request of the Ultimate Holding Company to comply with the financial reporting requirement in India.

The Company uses the United States Dollar ('\$' or 'USD') as its reporting currency.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income (loss) that are reported 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 assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The most significant estimates relate to contract cost expected to be incurred to complete software development, allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables, income taxes, the measurement of lease liabilities and right of use assets, the useful lives of property and equipment, valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, measurement of uncertain tax positions, estimate of future cash flows used in assessing impairment and other contingencies and commitments. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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, other assets, impact on revenues and costs and 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 financial statements may differ from that estimated and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

c) Functional currency and transaction

The functional currency of the Company is the United States Dollar (USD). Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at an appropriate daily exchange rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in the functional currency at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of income and other comprehensive income.

d) Revenue recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

Revenue is recognized when, or as, control of a promised service or good transfers to a client, 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

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
Amounts in USD, Except share and per share data

contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. A contract is accounted when it is legally enforceable through executory contracts, approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, 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 processed etc. that correspond with value transferred to customer till date which is related to our right to invoice for services performed for contracts, in accordance with the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-55-18

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, system implementations and application development is recognized based on progress towards completion of the performance obligation using a cost-to-cost measure of progress (i.e., percentage-of-completion (POC) method of accounting). Revenue is recognized based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated costs to fulfill the contract. Any revision in cost to complete would result in increase or decrease in revenue and such changes are recorded in the period in which they are identified. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on contracts-in-progress are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Contract losses are determined to be the amount by which the estimated direct and incremental cost to complete exceeds the estimated total revenues that will be generated by the contract and are included in cost of revenues and classified 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, in accordance with the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-55-18. If 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 sale tax, 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.

Multiple-performance obligations

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 estimate standalone selling price by using the expected cost plus a margin approach. We 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

Geometric Americas, Inc.
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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 using the guidance for recognizing Software revenue (ASC 606-10-55) and the lease revenue, as amended.

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 and generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying the performance obligation in the future are considered as contract fulfillment costs classified as deferred contract cost and recognized over the period of arrangement. Certain upfront non-recurring incremental contract acquisition costs and other upfront fee paid to customers are deferred and classified as Deferred contract cost and amortized to revenue or cost, 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 whether 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 statements of financial position, Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on those contracts utilizing the cost to cost method of revenue recognition and right to consideration is not unconditional. Unbilled receivable represents contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due). A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

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.

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
Amounts in USD, Except share and per share data

e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation which is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life for assets
Computer hardware	4 -5 years
Software	3 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 -7 years
Plant & equipment	10 years

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property and equipment and cost of property and equipment not put to use before the balance sheet date are classified as capital work-in-progress (Note 8).

f) Leases (effective from April 01, 2019)

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 Lessee

Company is Lessee in case of office space. These leases are evaluated to determine whether it contains a lease and they are classified as Finance lease or Operating lease in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard Board's (FASB) guidance under ASC 842, 'Accounting for Leases'.

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.

Right-of-use assets represent the entity's right to control the underlying assets under lease, and the lease liability is the obligation to make the lease payments related to the underlying assets under lease. Right-of-use assets are for finance lease and operating lease.

Operating lease - Right-of-use asset is measured initially based on the lease liability adjusted for any initial direct costs, prepaid rent, and lease Incentives. Right-of-use asset is depreciated based on straight line method over the lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset, whichever is less.

Finance lease – Right-of-use asset is capitalized at the lower of the net present value of the total amount of rent payable under the leasing agreement (excluding finance charges) or the fair market value of the leased asset. Finance lease assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis, over a period consistent with the Company's normal depreciation policy for tangible fixed assets, but not exceeding the lease term. Interest charges are expensed over the period of the lease in relation to the carrying value of the finance lease obligation.

Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability.

The lease liabilities are measured at the lease commencement date and determined using the present value of the minimum lease payments not yet paid and the entity's incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the rate at which the entity would borrow in the country where the lease was executed. The lease payment comprises fixed payment less any lease incentives, variable lease payment that depends on an index or a rate, exercise price of a purchase option if the entity is reasonably certain to exercise the option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising an option to terminate the lease. Lease Liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or modification, if any.

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
Amounts in USD, Except share and per share data

The entity 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 income. For all asset classes, the entity 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 Lessor

When substantially all the risks and rewards of property ownership have been transferred to the Company, as determined by the test criteria in FASB's guidance under ASC 842, the lease qualifies as a finance lease which is further sub classified into sales type lease or direct finance lease. For a sales-type lease, the net investment in the lease is measured at commencement date as the sum of the lease receivable, the estimated guaranteed and unguaranteed residual value of the equipment. Any selling profit or loss arising from a sales-type lease is recorded at lease commencement.

Operating lease income and expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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.

g) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price in a business combination over the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if indicators arise. Goodwill is tested annually on March 31, for impairment, or sooner when circumstances indicate impairment may exist, using a fair-value approach. The fair value used in this evaluation is estimated based upon discounted future cash flow projections. These cash flow projections are based upon a number of estimates and assumptions. Impairment loss of \$2,828,090 has been recorded for the year ended March 31, 2021.

h) Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each balance sheet date, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. If it is determined that it is more likely than not that future tax benefits associated with a deferred income tax asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is provided. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities due to change in the tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Provision for income taxes also includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions, as well as the related interest and penalties.

i) Employee benefits

Compensated absences: The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences. 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 company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

The accrual for unutilized leave balance is determined for the entire available leave balance standing to the credit of the employees at period-end. The leave balance eligible for carry-forward is valued at gross compensation cost.

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
Amounts in USD, Except share and per share data

j) Commitments and contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed in the statement of income and other comprehensive income.

k) Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risks consist principally of accounts receivables. To reduce its credit risk on accounts receivables, the Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of customers.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, at the date of purchase/investment, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and balance with banks.

m) Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

3. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

New accounting pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13 (ASU 2016-13) "Financial Instruments—Credit Losses" which require a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is to be deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset(s) to present the net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. The amendments are effective for the fiscal year beginning April 01, 2023 including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact that adoption of this standard will have on its financial statements.

In May 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-05, "Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326)." The ASU provides final guidance that allows entities to make an irrevocable one-time election upon adoption of the new credit losses standard to measure financial assets measured at amortized cost (except held-to-maturity securities) using the fair value option. The amendments are effective for the fiscal year beginning April 01, 2023, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact that adoption of this standard will have on its financial statements.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740). The amendments in this Update simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740. The amendments also improve consistent application of and simplify GAAP for other areas of Topic 740 by clarifying and amending existing guidance. The ASU amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning April 01, 2022. Early adoption of the amendments is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact that adoption of this standard will have on its financial statements.

Geometric Americas, Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
Amounts in USD, Except share and per share data

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2020 and 2021, are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Balances with banks	\$1,442,280	\$4,328,715
	\$1,442,280	\$4,328,715

5. ALLOWANCE FOR ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company maintains an allowance for uncollectible receivables based on the trade receivables at the end of the year. Factors considered by the management in determining the adequacy of the allowance includes the present and prospective financial condition of the debtors and the ageing of the trade receivables.

The movement in allowance for accounts receivables is given below:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$704,224	\$267,096
Additional provision during the year	48,931	116,514
Deductions on account of write offs and collections	(481,076)	(14,382)
Other adjustment	(4,983)	-
Balance at the end of the year	\$267,096	\$369,228

6. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS TO GROUP COMPANY

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021, short term borrowings comprise the following:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Loan to group company	\$6,650,000	\$4,150,000
	\$6,650,000	\$4,150,000

Loan carries a mutually agreed simple interest of LIBOR+1% and the loan shall be repaid no later than twelve months and is further extendable for additional one year.

7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021, other current assets comprise the following:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	\$134,661	\$354,315
Employee advances	40,261	882
Interest receivable	18,745	9,772
Advance to group company	2,500,000	-
Deferred contract cost	-	1,669,893
Advance to suppliers	60,368	8,579
Others	122,161	3,392,280
	\$2,876,196	\$5,435,721

Geometric Americas, Inc.
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Amounts in USD, Except share and per share data

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021, property and equipment comprises the following:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Office equipment	\$73,536	\$73,536
Computer hardware	227,131	331,999
Computer software	56,887	11,752
Furniture and fixtures	142,919	142,919
Capital work in progress	7,653	6,611
	508,126	566,817
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(315,853)	(339,575)
Property and equipment, net	\$192,273	\$227,242

Depreciation expense was \$76,743 and \$2,896,947 (including impairment of goodwill of \$2,828,090) for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

9. OTHER ASSETS

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021, other assets comprise the following:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Deposits	\$127,553	\$132,574
Prepaid expenses	8,636	915
	\$136,189	\$133,489

10. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS FROM GROUP COMPANY

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021, short term borrowings comprise the following:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Loan from group company	\$3,000,000	-
	\$3,000,000	-

Loan carries a mutually agreed simple interest of LIBOR+1% and the loan shall be repaid no later than twelve months and is further extendable for additional one year.

11. ACCRUED EMPLOYEE COSTS

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021, accrued employee costs comprise the following:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Accrued salaries	\$979,773	\$1,050,381
Accrued vacation and holiday pay	679,784	569,871
	\$1,659,557	\$1,620,252

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12. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021, other current liabilities comprise the following:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Accrued expenses	\$706,326	\$1,018,995
Advances from customers	-	11,821
Interest payable	11,382	-
Sales tax and other taxes payable	2,642	675,241
	\$720,350	\$1,706,057

13. SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

The Company has only one class of equity shares. For all matters submitted to vote in the shareholders' meeting, every holder of equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company shall have one vote in respect of each share held. In the event of liquidation of the affairs of the Company, all preferential amounts, if any, shall be discharged by the Company. The remaining assets of the Company after such discharge shall be distributed to the holders of equity shares in proportion to the number of shares held by them. Shares issued at no par value.

14. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense attributable to income from continuing operations consists of the following:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Current		
Federal tax	\$1,311,553	\$757,784
State and local tax	24,341	188,165
	1,335,894	945,949
Adjustment in respect of prior year WHT	440,711	37,271
Adjustment in respect of prior year current tax	(165,768)	272,898
	1,610,837	1,256,118
Deferred		
Deferred tax for the current year	273,318	(635,467)
	273,318	(635,467)
Adjustment in respect of prior year deferred tax	568,082	10,644
	841,401	(624,823)
Total tax expense	\$2,452,238	\$631,295

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Significant components of activities that gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities included in the financial statements are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets:		
Employee accruals	\$265,201	\$327,402
Doubtful debts	64,558	91,396
Stock based compensation expense	-	-
Others	178,663	90,032
Total deferred tax assets	\$508,422	\$508,830
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Goodwill	(932,576)	(255,025)
Others	(56,926)	(110,062)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(989,502)	(365,087)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) assets	(\$481,080)	\$143,743

No valuation allowance is provided on deferred tax assets. Management believes that the realization of the deferred tax assets is more likely than not based on the expectation that the Company will generate the necessary taxable income in future periods.

The reported income tax expense attributable to income from continuing operations differed from amounts computed by applying the enacted tax rate to income from continuing operations before income-taxes as a result of the following:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Profit before income taxes	\$1,719,469	\$1,355,560
Weighted average enacted tax rate in US	24.17%	24.75%
Computed expected income tax	\$415,596	\$335,547
Effect of :		
Permanent differences	3,763	(20,816)
True up of previous years	402,315	320,813
Provision for withholding tax	440,711	-
Beat tax	1,189,292	-
Others	560	(4249)
Reported income tax expense	\$2,452,237	\$631,295
 Effective tax rate	 142.62%	 46.57%

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15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Net income (loss) as per statement of income and other comprehensive income	(\$732,768)	\$724,265
Weighted average number of shares outstanding in calculating basic EPS	1,432	1,432
Weighted average number of shares outstanding in calculating dilutive EPS	1,432	1,432
Earnings per equity share		
- Basic	(\$512)	\$506
- Diluted	(\$512)	\$506

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Sr. No.	Category of related parties	Names
1	Parent company	HCL Technologies Limited
2	Entities under common control	HCL Asia Pacific Pte Ltd HCL America Inc. Telerx Marketing Inc. HCL Canada Inc. HCL America Solutions Inc. Butler America Aerospace LLC HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited HCL Mexico S. de R.L. HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l. Geometric SAS Geometric SRL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited Geometric China, Inc. HCL Technologies UK Limited

The transactions entered into by the Company with its related parties are as follows:

Nature of the transaction	Parent company	Entities under common control	Parent company	Entities under common control
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Transactions during the year:				
Service income	\$2,402,951	\$5,846,403	\$743,982	\$6,078,292
Software service expense	11,496,279	1,561,653	2,490,223	829,170
Insurance expense	23,572	-	29,842	-
Interest income	-	261,039	-	89,290
Interest Expense	-	91,562	-	13,520
Rental income	-	-	-	24,819

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Balances as at	Parent	Entities	Parent	Entities
	company	under common control	company	under common control
	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2021	
Account payable	\$448,835	\$309,224	\$373,321	\$842,024
Accounts receivables	243,187	3,881,923	3,508,455	3,477,667
Short term loan to group company	-	6,650,000	-	4,150,000
Short term loan from group company	-	3,000,000	-	-
Other assets	-	2,518,745	1,683,662	39,881
Other liabilities	1,498,282	11,382	-	-
Unbilled receivable	-	-	731	-

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTIGENCIES

As of March 31, 2021, the Company had contractual commitments for capital expenditure of \$233,977.

18. LEASES

The Company has taken office space. Components of lease cost for operating leases for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are summarized below:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Operating Lease cost	598,248	462,447
Short term Lease cost	79,420	12,117
Total Lease cost	\$677,668	\$474,564

Operating and short term lease cost is included in cost of revenues, selling general and administrative expenses in statement of Income.

Other information

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash outflows from Operating leases	653,514	388,377
Weighted average remaining lease term - Operating leases	0.54 Year	2.82 Years
Weighted average discount rate - Operating leases	3.45%	2.06%

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The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for operating leases on an annual basis for next five years and thereafter, and its reconciliation with respective lease liabilities recorded at the balance sheet date.

		Operating leases
Year ending March 31,		
2022		\$364,797
2023		334,204
2024		178,543
2025		36,600
2026		33,550
Thereafter		-
Total lease payments		\$947,694
Imputed interest		(25,923)
Total lease liabilities		\$921,771

Certain lease agreements include options to terminate or extend the leases. The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

Rental expenses under operating leases are amortized on the straight line method.

19. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and whose their results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), for allocation of resources and assessing performance. The Company's holding company, HCL Technologies Limited's chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews its results for allocation of resources and assessing performance by business segment comprising IT and Business Services, Engineering and R&D Services, and Products & Platforms 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.

Revenue disaggregation as per geography has been included in note 20.

20. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS:

A. Disaggregate Revenue Information

The disaggregated revenue from contracts with the customers for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 by contract type and geography wise.

Revenues by contract type

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Fixed price	15,888,267	2,512,363
Time and material	31,366,290	28,083,440
Total	47,254,557	30,595,803

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Revenues geography wise

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
America	37,177,532	25,785,430
Europe	5,300,899	3,015,978
India	159,986	7,43,982
Others	6,616,140	1,050,413
Total	47,254,557	30,595,803

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021 the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of ASC 606 was Nil and \$4,030,966 respectively out of which, approximately 0% and 30% respectively, is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year and the balance beyond one year. This is after exclusions as below:

- a) Contracts for which we recognize revenues based on the right to invoice for services performed,
- b) Variable consideration allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation or to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct good or service that forms part of a single performance obligation in accordance with ASC 606-10-25-14(b), for which the criteria in ASC 606-10-32-40 have been met, or
- c) Variable consideration in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

C. Contract Balances

Contract assets

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

Contract liabilities

A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized. The below table discloses the significant movement in contract liabilities:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Balance as at beginning of the year	2,980,689	3,158,620
Additional amounts billed but not recognized as revenue	232,943	620,802
Deduction on account of revenues recognized during the year	(55,012)	(169,791)
Closing balance as at year end	3,158,620	3,609,631

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Deferred contract cost

Deferred contract cost represents the contract fulfilment cost and cost for obtaining the contract. The below table discloses the significant movement in Deferred contract cost:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Balance as at beginning of the year	1,727,619	-
Additional cost capitalised during the year	-	1,669,893
Deduction on account of cost amortised during the year	(1,727,619)	-
Closing balance as at year end	<u>-</u>	<u>1,669,893</u>

21. OTHER INCOME, NET

For the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021, other income (expenses), net consist of:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(\$46,015)	\$83,104
Loss on sale of property and equipment	(4,154)	-
Interest income	261,039	89,290
	<u>\$210,870</u>	<u>\$172,304</u>

22. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable, are carried at cost, which approximates their fair value because of the short term maturity of these instruments.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 30 July 2021, which is the date on which these financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the financial statements.