

HCL Canada Inc.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of HCL Canada Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCL Canada Inc. (the “Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as “the financial statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (‘SAs’) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 on the financial statements.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’). 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 accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 the Board of Directors 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing opinion on whether the company has in place adequate internal financial controls 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 in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Other Matter-Restriction on Use

As explained in note 1(a), these financial statements are prepared for the use by the Company and the Ultimate Holding Company, HCL Technologies Limited, to comply with the requirements of the Act. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report must not be copied, disclosed, quoted, or referred to, in correspondence or discussion, in whole or in part to anyone other than the purpose for which it has been issued without our prior written consent.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

**Rakesh
Dewan**

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Rakesh Dewan

Partner

Membership No. 092212

ICAI UDIN: 23092212BGXMBC2101

Place: Gurugram, India

Date: 14 July 2023

HCL Canada Inc.
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

| | Note No. | As at 31 March 2023 | As at 31 March 2022 |
|---|----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| I. ASSETS | | | |
| (1) Non-current assets | | | |
| (a) Property, plant and equipment | 2.1 | 78 | 67 |
| (b) Capital work in progress | 2.2 | - | 6 |
| (c) Right-of-use assets | 2.27 | 64 | 74 |
| (d) Goodwill | 2.3 | 68 | 68 |
| (e) Other intangible assets | 2.4 | 14 | 17 |
| (f) Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Trade receivables - unbilled | 2.5a | 24 | 35 |
| (ii) Others | 2.6 | 25 | 25 |
| (g) Other non-current assets | 2.7 | 31 | 29 |
| Total non-current assets | | 304 | 321 |
| (2) Current assets | | | |
| (a) Inventories | 2.8 | 16 | 13 |
| (b) Financial assets | | | |
| (i) Trade receivables | | | |
| Billed | 2.5b | 1,076 | 695 |
| Unbilled | 2.5b | 174 | 143 |
| (ii) Cash and cash equivalents | 2.9 | 296 | 239 |
| (iii) Loans | 2.10 | 54 | 100 |
| (iv) Others | 2.6 | 35 | 46 |
| (c) Other current assets | 2.11 | 324 | 238 |
| Total Current assets | | 1,975 | 1,474 |
| | | 2,279 | 1,795 |
| II. EQUITY | | | |
| (a) Equity share capital | 2.12 | 2 | 2 |
| (b) Other equity | | 1,198 | 956 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | 1,200 | 958 |
| III. LIABILITIES | | | |
| (1) Non - current liabilities | | | |
| (a) Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Lease liabilities | 2.27 | 53 | 58 |
| (ii) Others | 2.13 | 11 | 2 |
| (b) Contract Liabilities | 2.14 | 4 | 10 |
| (c) Provisions | 2.15 | 39 | 29 |
| (d) Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 2.25 | 8 | 5 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 115 | 104 |
| (2) Current liabilities | | | |
| (a) Financial liabilities | | | |
| (i) Lease liabilities | 2.27 | 15 | 17 |
| (ii) Trade payables | | | |
| Billed | 2.16 | 256 | 144 |
| Unbilled and accruals | 2.16 | 335 | 247 |
| (iii) Others | 2.13 | 114 | 105 |
| (b) Contract Liabilities | 2.14 | 159 | 141 |
| (c) Other current liabilities | 2.17 | 29 | 35 |
| (d) Provisions | 2.15 | 31 | 31 |
| (e) Current tax liabilities (net) | | 25 | 13 |
| Total current liabilities | | 964 | 733 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 2,279 | 1,795 |
| Summary of significant accounting policies | 1 | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Chartered Accountants

Rakesh
Dewan

Digitally signed by Rakesh Dewan
Date: 2023.07.14 22:00:28 +05'30'

Rakesh Dewan

Partner

Membership Number: 092212

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Canada Inc.

VIJAYAKUMAR CHINNASWAMY
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Date: 2023.07.14 17:16:25 +05'30'

C. Vijayakumar

Director

PRATEEK AGGARWAL
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Prateek Aggarwal

Director

Gurugram, India
Date: 14 July 2023

Noida (UP), India
Date: 14 July 2023

Noida (UP), India
Date: 14 July 2023

HCL Canada Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 2022

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

| | Note No. | Year ended 31 March 2023 | Year ended 31 March 2022 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I Revenue | | | |
| Revenue from operations | 2.18 | 4,587 | 3,272 |
| Other income | 2.19 | 25 | 6 |
| Total Income | | 4,612 | 3,278 |
| II Expenses | | | |
| Purchase of stock-in-trade | | 43 | 51 |
| Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade | 2.20 | (3) | (3) |
| Employee benefits expense | 2.21 | 2,450 | 1,638 |
| Finance costs | 2.22 | 4 | 2 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | 2.1, 2.4 & 2.27 | 44 | 41 |
| Outsourcing costs | 2.23 | 1,629 | 1,256 |
| Other expenses | 2.24 | 111 | 73 |
| Total Expenses | | 4,278 | 3,058 |
| III Profit before tax | | 334 | 220 |
| IV Tax Expense | | | |
| Current tax | 2.25 | 89 | 42 |
| Deferred tax charge (credit) | 2.25 | 3 | 11 |
| Total Tax expense | | 92 | 53 |
| V Profit after tax | | 242 | 167 |
| VI Other comprehensive income | | | |
| VII Total other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| VIII Total comprehensive income for the year | | 242 | 167 |
| Earnings per equity share | 2.26 | | |
| Basic | | 2,420 | 1,670 |
| Diluted | | 2,420 | 1,670 |

Summary of significant accounting policies

1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Chartered Accountants

Rakesh Dewan

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Date: 2023.07.14 12:00:57 +05'30'

Rakesh Dewan

Partner

Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India

Date: 14 July 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Canada Inc.

VIJAYAKUMAR CHINNASWAMY
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C. Vijayakumar

Director

Noida (UP), India

Date: 14 July 2023

PRATEEK AGGARWAL
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Date: 2023.07.14 16:59:29 +05'30'

Prateek Aggarwal

Director

Noida (UP), India

Date: 14 July 2023

HCL Canada Inc.
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

| Particulars | Equity share capital | | Other equity | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | No. of Shares | Share capital | Reserves and Surplus | | Total |
| | | | Retained earnings | Securities premium | |
| Balance as at 1 April 2021 | 10,000 | 2 | 770 | 19 | 789 |
| Profit for the year | | | 167 | | 167 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | | 167 | - | 167 |
| Balance as at 31 March 2022 | 10,000 | 2 | 937 | 19 | 956 |
| Balance as at 1 April 2022 | 10,000 | 2 | 937 | 19 | 956 |
| Profit for the year | | | 242 | | 242 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | | 242 | - | 242 |
| Transactions with Owner of the Company | | | | | |
| Balance as at 31 March 2023 | 10,000 | 2 | 1,179 | 19 | 1,198 |

Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
Date: 14 July 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Canada Inc.

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Date: 2023.07.14 16:59:41 +05'30'

PRATEEK AGGARWAL
Director

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VIJAYAKUMAR CHINNASWAMY
Date: 2023.07.14 17:15:50 +05'30'

C. Vijayakumar
Director

Noida (UP), India
Date: 14 July 2023

Noida (UP), India
Date: 14 July 2023

HCL Canada Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

| | Year ended 31 March 2023 | Year ended 31 March 2022 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Profit before tax | 334 | 220 |
| Adjustment for: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 44 | 41 |
| Interest income | (7) | (2) |
| Interest expenses | 3 | 1 |
| Share Based Payment to Employees | 9 | 2 |
| Provision for doubtful debts | 7 | 0 |
| Other non cash benefits (net) | (5) | 4 |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | 385 | 266 |
| Net change in | | |
| Trade receivables | (408) | (113) |
| Inventories | (3) | 12 |
| Other financial assets and other assets | (74) | (108) |
| Trade payables | 201 | 59 |
| Provisions, other financial liabilities, contract liabilities and other liabilities | 48 | 35 |
| Cash generated from operations | 149 | 151 |
| Income taxes paid (net of refunds) | (78) | (43) |
| Net cash flow from operating activities (A) | 71 | 108 |
| B. Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Proceeds from loans extended to group companies | 51 | 77 |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles, including capital work in progress and capital advances | (46) | (19) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | - | 1 |
| Interest received | 4 | 1 |
| Net cash flow from investing activities (B) | 9 | 60 |
| C. Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Payment of lease liabilities including interest | (21) | (18) |
| Interest paid | (2) | - |
| Net cash used in financing activities (C) | (23) | (18) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) | 57 | 150 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 239 | 89 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period as per note 2.9 | 296 | 239 |

Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Rakesh Dewan

Rakesh Dewan
Partner

Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
Date: 14 July 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Canada Inc.

VIJAYAKUMAR
CHINNASWA
MY

C. Vijayakumar
Director

Noida (UP), India
Date: 14 July 2023

PRATEEK
AGGARWAL
AL

Prateek Aggarwal
Director

Noida (UP), India
Date: 14 July 2023

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Canada Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the Company') is a Business Transformation Consultancy Company is primarily engaged in providing a range of IT and business services, engineering and R&D services and modernized software products and IP-led offerings. The Company was incorporated on July 1, 2012 in Winnipeg (Canada) having its registered office at 55 City Centre Drive, Unit# 303, Mississauga Ontario, L5B 1M3, Canada. The Company leverages its global technology workforce and intellectual properties to deliver solutions across following verticals - Financial Services, Manufacturing, Life Sciences & Healthcare, Public Services, Retail & CPG, Technology & Services and Telecom, Media, Publishing and Entertainment.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 July 2023.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES***a) Basis of preparation***

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, to the financial statements. The Company is not domiciled in India and hence was not incorporated under Companies Act, 2013 or under any previous Company law in India. These financial statements have been prepared on the request of HCL Technologies, being the Ultimate Holding Company to comply with requirements of the Companies Act.

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

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

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

The Company uses the CAD as its reporting currency.

b) Use of estimates and Judgements

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

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(e)
- ii. Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables, refer note 1(n)(i)
- iii. Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(f) and note 2.25
- iv. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, refer note 1(g)
- v. Lives of intangible assets, refer note 1(h)
- vi. Key assumptions used for impairment of goodwill, refer note 1(k) and note 2.3
- vii. Identification of leases and measurement of lease liabilities and right of use assets, refer note 1(i)
- viii. Provisions and contingent liabilities, refer note 1(l) and note 2.31

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

c) Foreign currency and translation

The financial statements are presented in CAD, which is also the Company's functional currency. For each foreign operation, the Company determines the functional currency which is its respective local currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction. Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of 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 (loss) for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currency using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

d) 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.

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 methodology.
- c) Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets consist primarily of non-financial assets such as goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets recognized in business combinations are measured at fair value initially and subsequently when there is an indicator of impairment, the impairment is recognized. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant who would use the asset in its highest and best use.

e) 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 bases/ 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 of transactions processed, etc. that correspond with value transferred to customer till date which is related to our right to invoice for services performed.

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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 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 and term license software is recognized at a point in time at the inception of the arrangement when control transfers to the client. Revenue from proprietary and term license software is recognized at a point in time for the committed term of the contract. In case of renewals of proprietary term licenses with existing customers, revenue from term license is recognized at a point in time when the renewal is agreed on signing of contracts. 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 ratably over the contractual period that the support services are provided. Revenue from these proprietary software products is classified under sale of services.

Multiple performance obligation

When a sales arrangement contains multiple performance, 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

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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 controls 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 the balance sheet, 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. Contract assets are recognized where there is excess of revenue over the billings. Unbilled receivables represent 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.

Other income mainly comprises interest income on debt securities, bank and other deposits, other interest income recognized using the effective interest method, profit on sale of property, plant and equipment, debt securities and mutual fund and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income

Interest income for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in statement of profit and loss. 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.

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

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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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 period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

g) 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.

All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repairs, maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period 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 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.

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

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

| <u>Asset description</u> | <u>Asset life (in years)</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Office equipment | 5 |
| Computers | 4-5 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 7 |

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

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

h) Intangibles 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 economic 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 period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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

| <u>Asset description</u> | <u>Asset life (in years)</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Software | 3 |
| Customer relationships | 1 to 10 |

i) 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 and accommodation for its employees. These leases are evaluated to determine whether it contains a lease based on principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors as defined in Ind AS 116.

Right-of-use asset represents the Company'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 asset under 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. 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 liability is measured at the lease commencement date and determined using the present value of the minimum lease payments not yet paid and the Company's incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the rate at which the Company would borrow, in the country where the lease was executed. The Company has used a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics. 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 Company 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 increase 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.

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.

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

j) Inventory

Stock in trade are valued at the lower of the cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost of stock in trade procured for specific projects is assigned by identification of individual costs of each item. Cost of stock in trade, that are interchangeable and not specific to any project are determined using the weighted average cost formula.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets***Goodwill***

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

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

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

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

l) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

The Company uses significant judgment to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

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 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. Actuarial gain/loss are directly taken to the statement of profit and loss and not deferred. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

ii. The Company and employees contribute to the social security scheme in accordance with the local statutory requirements to the RRSP (Registered Retirement Savings Plan) governed by The Federal Income Tax Act and administered by Canada Revenue Agency. Contributions are charged to income in the period in which they accrue.

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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 the 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. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks and cheques in hand, 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 statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category includes cash and bank balances, loans, unbilled receivables, trade and other receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

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

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

Derecognition

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

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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) Nature and purpose of reserves***Securities premium reserve***

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares.

q) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

On 31 March 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 effective from 1 April 2023. Following is key amended provision which may have an impact on the financial statements of the Company:

Disclosure of accounting policies (amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements)

The amendments intend to assist in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in the financial statements. The amendments to Ind AS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Definition of accounting estimate (amendments to Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)

The amendments distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes)

The amendments specify how to account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases. The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2. Notes to financial statements**2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment**

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2023

| Particulars | Office Equipment | Computers | Furniture & Fixtures | Total |
|--|------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------|
| Gross Block as at 1 April 2022 | 30 | 51 | 17 | 98 |
| Additions | 10 | 14 | 8 | 32 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| Gross Block as at 31 March 2023 | 40 | 65 | 25 | 130 |
| Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2022 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 31 |
| Charge for the year | 7 | 11 | 3 | 21 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| Accumulated Depreciation as at 31 March 2023 | 15 | 31 | 6 | 52 |
| Net Block as at 31 March 2023 | 25 | 34 | 19 | 78 |
| Net Block as at 31 March 2022 | 22 | 31 | 14 | 67 |

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2022

| Particulars | Office Equipment | Computers | Furniture & Fixtures | Total |
|--|------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------|
| Gross Block as at 1 April 2021 | 31 | 66 | 15 | 112 |
| Additions | - | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| Disposals | 1 | 40 | - | 41 |
| Gross Block as at 31 March 2022 | 30 | 51 | 17 | 98 |
| Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2021 | 1 | 36 | - | 37 |
| Charge for the year | 7 | 9 | 3 | 19 |
| Disposals | - | 25 | - | 25 |
| Accumulated Depreciation as at 31 March 2022 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 31 |
| Net Block as at 31 March 2022 | 22 | 31 | 14 | 67 |
| Net Block as at 31 March 2021 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 75 |

2.2 Capital work in progress (CWIP)

| Particulars | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| As at 31 March 2023 | | | | | |
| Project in progress | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | |
| As at 31 March 2022 | | | | | |
| Project in progress | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |
| | | | | | |

2.3 Goodwill

The changes in the carrying value of goodwill, for the year ended 31 March 2023

| Particulars | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Opening balance as at 1 April 2022 | 68 |
| Addition | - |
| Closing balance as at 31 March 2023 | 68 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

The changes in the carrying value of goodwill, for the year ended 31 March 2022

| Particulars | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Opening balance as at 1 April 2021 | 68 |
| Addition | - |
| Closing balance as at 31 March 2022 | 68 |

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

Goodwill is tested annually on March 31, for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. Impairment is recognized, when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The estimated value-in-use of this CGU is based on the future cash flow forecasts for 5 to 8 years & then on perpetuity on the basis of certain assumptions which include revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement. The assumptions are taken on the basis of past trends and management estimates and judgement. Future cash flows are discounted with "Weighted Average Cost of Capital". The key assumptions are as follows:

| | As at | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Growth rate (%) | 2.0 to 5.0 | 2.0 to 5.0 |
| Terminal growth rate (%) | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Pre-tax discount rate (%) | 4.41 | 5.43 |

As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount and accordingly, no impairment was recognized. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key assumptions based on reasonable probability did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

2.4 Other Intangible Assets**The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2023**

| Particulars | Software | Customer Relationships | Total |
|--|----------|------------------------|-------|
| Gross Block as at 1 April 2022 | 2 | 29 | 31 |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| Gross Block as at 31 March 2023 | 2 | 29 | 31 |
| Accumulated amortization as at 1 April 2022 | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Charge for the year | - | 3 | 3 |
| Accumulated amortization as at 31 March 2023 | 2 | 15 | 17 |
| Net Block as at 31 March 2023 | - | 14 | 14 |
| Net Block as at 31 March 2022 | - | 17 | 17 |

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2022

| Particulars | Software | Customer Relationships | Total |
|--|----------|------------------------|-------|
| Gross Block as at 1 April 2021 | 2 | 29 | 31 |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| Gross Block as at 31 March 2022 | 2 | 29 | 31 |
| Accumulated amortization as at 1 April 2021 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Charge for the year | - | 5 | 5 |
| Accumulated amortization as at 31 March 2022 | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Net Block as at 31 March 2022 | - | 17 | 17 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.5 (a) Trade receivables - Non Current

| Particulars | As at | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Unbilled receivable | 24 | 35 |
| | 24 | 35 |

2.5 (b) Trade receivables - Current

| | As at | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Unsecured, considered good (refer note below) | 1084 | 695 |
| Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk | 1 | 3 |
| | 1085 | 698 |
| Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts | (9) | (3) |
| | 1076 | 695 |
| Unbilled receivables (refer note below) | 174 | 143 |
| Total trade receivables | 1250 | 838 |

Note: Trade receivables include receivables from related parties amounting to CAD 544 (previous year: CAD 204) and Unbilled receivables from related parties amounting to CAD 43 (previous year CAD 43) (Refer note 2.30(d))

| Trade Receivable – Current | Not due | Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 from the due date of payment | | | | |
|---|------------|--|-----------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| Undisputed - considered good | 368 | 685 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 1084 |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | 368 | 685 | 21 | 9 | 2 | 1085 |
| Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts | | | | | | (9) |
| Unbilled receivables | | | | | | 174 |
| | | | | | | 1,250 |

| Trade Receivable – Current | Not due | Outstanding as at 31 March 2022 from the due date of payment | | | | |
|---|------------|--|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| Undisputed - considered good | 275 | 408 | 9 | - | 3 | 695 |
| Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | 275 | 408 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 698 |
| Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts | | | | | | (3) |
| Unbilled receivables | | | | | | 143 |
| | | | | | | 838 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.6 Other financial assets

| | As at | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Non-Current | | |
| Finance lease receivables (refer note 2.27(b)) | 21 | 21 |
| Security Deposits | 4 | 4 |
| | 25 | 25 |
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Current | | |
| Finance lease receivables (refer note 2.27(b)) | 17 | 20 |
| Interest receivable-related parties (refer note 2.30(d)) | 6 | 3 |
| Security deposits | 11 | 7 |
| Other Receivables | 1 | 16 |
| | 35 | 46 |

2.7 Other non-current assets

| | As at | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated | | |
| Deferred contract cost (refer note 2.18) | 30 | 27 |
| Prepaid expenses | 1 | 2 |
| | 31 | 29 |

2.8 Inventories

| | As at | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Stock in trade | 16 | 13 |
| | 16 | 13 |

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

| | As at | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Balance with banks | | |
| - in current accounts | 296 | 239 |
| | 296 | 239 |

2.10 Financial Assets -Loans

| | As at | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Unsecured, considered good | | |
| Loans to related party (refer note 2.30(d)) | 54 | 100 |
| | 54 | 100 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.11 Other Current assets

| | As at | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Unsecured, considered good | | |
| Advances other than capital advances | | |
| Advance to employees | 3 | 2 |
| Others | | |
| Deferred contract cost (refer note 2.18) | 35 | 15 |
| Deferred contract cost-related parties (refer note 2.18 & 2.30(d)) | 248 | 206 |
| Prepaid Expenses | 7 | 9 |
| Contract Assets (refer note 2.18) | 31 | 3 |
| Others | 1 | 3 |
| | 325 | 238 |
| Less: Provision for Other Current Assets | 1 | - |
| | 324 | 238 |

2.12 Share Capital

| | As at | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Authorized | | |
| Equity Shares | - | - |
| Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares | | |
| 10,000 equity shares (no specified par value) (refer note below) | 2 | 2 |
| | 2 | 2 |

Note:

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity having no par value. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share

a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

| | As at | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | 31 March 2023 | | 31 March 2022 | |
| | No. of shares | CAD | No. of shares | CAD |
| Number of shares at the beginning | 10,000 | 2 | 10,000 | 2 |
| Number of shares at the end | 10,000 | 2 | 10,000 | 2 |

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the Company

| | As at | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | | 31 March 2022 | |
| | No. of shares | % holding in the class | No. of shares | % holding in the class |
| Equity shares of CAD 20.7316, fully paid | | | | |
| HCL Bermuda Limited, Bermuda | 9,999 | 100% | 9,999 | 100% |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

There are no bonus shares issued, no shares issued for consideration other than cash and no shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

c) Details of promoter holding shares in the company is as follows:

| | As at | | | | % change during the year |
|--|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | | 31 March 2022 | | |
| | No. of shares | % holding in the class | No. of shares | % holding in the class | |
| Equity shares of CAD 20.7316, fully paid | | | | | |
| HCL Bermuda Limited, Bermuda | 9,999 | 100% | 9,999 | 100% | 0% |

Capital management

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

2.13 Other financial liabilities

| | As at | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Non-Current | | |
| Carried at Amortized Cost | | |
| Other Payable- related parties (refer note below & 2.30(d)) | 10 | 2 |
| Other financial Liability Non-Current | 1 | - |
| | 11 | 2 |
| Current | | |
| Carried at amortized cost | | |
| Capital accounts payables | 1 | 22 |
| Accrued Salary & benefits | | |
| Employee bonuses accrued | 87 | 66 |
| Other employee costs | 24 | 17 |
| Others Payable - related parties (refer note below & 2.30(d)) | 1 | - |
| Others | 1 | - |
| | 114 | 105 |

Note: Amount payable to HCL Technologies Limited, the ultimate Parent Company against RSUs awarded to the employees of the Company (refer note 2.21)

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.14 Contract Liabilities

| Particulars | As at | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| | 31- March-2023 | 31-March-2022 |
| Non-Current | | |
| Contract Liabilities (refer note 2.18) | 4 | 10 |
| | 4 | 10 |
| Current | | |
| Contract Liabilities (refer note 2.18) | 159 | 141 |
| | 159 | 141 |

2.15 Provisions

| | As at | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Non-Current | | |
| Provision for compensated absences | 39 | 29 |
| | 39 | 29 |
| Current | | |
| Provision for compensated absences | 31 | 31 |
| | 31 | 31 |

2.16 Trade Payables-Current

| | As at | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Trade payables others | 67 | 57 |
| Trade payables - related parties (refer note 2.30(d)) | 189 | 87 |
| | 256 | 144 |
| Unbilled and accruals | 163 | 139 |
| Unbilled and accruals- related parties (refer note 2.30(d)) | 172 | 108 |
| | 335 | 247 |
| Total Trade Payables | 591 | 391 |

| Particulars | Not due | Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 from the due date of payment | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| Others | 57 | 199 | - | - | - | 256 |
| Unbilled and accruals | | | | | | 335 |
| | | | | | | 591 |

| Particulars | Not due | Outstanding as at 31 March 2022 from the due date of payment | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| Others | 68 | 76 | - | - | - | 144 |
| Unbilled and accruals | | | | | | 247 |
| | | | | | | 391 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.17 Other current liabilities

| | As at | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Other Current liabilities | | |
| Advance received from customers | 1 | 15 |
| Withholding and other taxes payable | 28 | 20 |
| | 29 | 35 |

2.18 Revenue from operations

| | For year ended | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Sale of services | 4,534 | 3,215 |
| Sale of hardware and software | 53 | 57 |
| | 4,587 | 3,272 |

Disaggregate Revenue Information

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

| | For year ended | |
|---------|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| America | 571 | 402 |
| Canada | 2,450 | 1,911 |
| Others | 1566 | 959 |
| | 4,587 | 3,272 |

Remaining performance obligations

Remaining performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc.)

As at 31 March 2023, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of INDAS 115 was CAD 4377 (31 March 2022 CAD 2291) out of which, approximately 39% is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year and the balance beyond one year. This is after exclusions as below:

- Contracts for which we recognize revenues based on the right to invoice for services performed,
- Variable consideration allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation or to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct good or service that forms part of a single performance obligation, or
- Variable consideration in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

Contract balances

Contract assets: A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets are recognized where there is excess of revenue over the billings. Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivable in our balance sheet. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed price contracts using 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).

CAD 31 contract assets pertains to the Current year (i.e., from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023)

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

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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

| | For year ended | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Balance as at beginning of the year | 151 | 121 |
| Additional amounts billed but not recognized as revenue | 133 | 89 |
| Deduction on account of revenues recognized during the year | (121) | (59) |
| Balance as at end of the year | 163 | 151 |

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

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

| | For year ended | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Balance as at beginning of the year | 248 | 152 |
| Additional cost capitalized during the year | 129 | 225 |
| Deduction on account of cost amortized during the year | (64) | (129) |
| Balance as at end of the year | 313 | 248 |

Reconciliation of revenue recognized with the contracted price is as follows:

| | For year ended | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Contracted price | 4607 | 3,285 |
| Reduction towards variable consideration components | (20) | (13) |
| Revenue recognized | 4,587 | 3,272 |

The reduction towards variable consideration comprises of volume discounts, service level credits, etc.

2.19 Other Income

| | For year ended | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Interest Income | | |
| - Related parties (refer note 2.30 (c)) | 3 | 1 |
| - On Banks | 3 | - |
| - On others | 1 | 1 |
| Exchange differences (net) | 18 | 4 |
| | 25 | 6 |

2.20 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

| | For year ended | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Opening stock | 13 | 10 |
| Less: Closing stock | (16) | (13) |
| | (3) | (3) |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.21 Employee benefit expenses

| | For year ended | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 2,313 | 1,520 |
| Contribution to employee benefits | 127 | 116 |
| Share based payments to employees (Refer Note Below) | 9 | 2 |
| Staff Welfare Expenses | 1 | - |
| | 2,450 | 1,638 |

During the previous year, HCL Technologies Limited ('HCLT'), the ultimate Parent Company instituted the Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2021 ('RSU Plan') to provide equity-based incentives to all eligible employees of HCLT and its subsidiaries. Each RSU granted under the plan entitles the holder to one equity share of HCLT at an exercise price, which is approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of HCLT.

"Share based payment expense" represents reimbursement of cost to HCLT, towards RSUs granted by HCLT to the employees of the Company. The fair value of these RSUs are determined using the Black-Scholes Model for RSUs with time and non-market performance-based vesting conditions.

2.22 Finance cost

| | For year ended | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Interest | | |
| -on the lease liability | 1 | 1 |
| -others | 2 | - |
| Bank charges | 1 | 1 |
| | 4 | 2 |

2.23 Outsourcing cost

| | For year ended | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Outsourcing Cost | 605 | 424 |
| Outsourcing Cost-related parties (refer note 2.30(c)) | 1024 | 832 |
| | 1,629 | 1,256 |

2.24 Other expenses

| | For year ended | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Rent | 1 | 1 |
| Power and fuel | 21 | 18 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| - Plant and equipment | 1 | 1 |
| - others | 3 | 7 |
| Communication costs | 11 | 8 |
| Travel and conveyance | 35 | 11 |
| Legal and professional charges | 17 | 14 |
| Provision for doubtful debts/ bad debts | 7 | - |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 15 | 13 |
| | 111 | 73 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.25 Income Taxes

| | For year ended | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss | | |
| Current tax charge | 89 | 42 |
| Deferred tax charge (credit) | 3 | 11 |
| | 92 | 53 |

The reconciliation between the Company's provision for income tax and amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate in Canada is as follows:

| | For year ended | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Profit before income tax | 334 | 220 |
| Statutory tax rate in Canada | 26.44% | 26.49% |
| Expected tax expense | 89 | 58 |
| Permanent Difference | (0) | 4 |
| Income taxed at a lower / higher rate | - | (1) |
| Reversal of prior year provision | (1) | (7) |
| Additional provision created in books | 4 | - |
| Others | - | (1) |
| Total taxes | 92 | 53 |
| Effective income tax rate | 27.60% | 24.09% |

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2023

| | Opening balance | Recognized in profit and loss | Closing balance |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax assets | | | |
| Accrued employee costs | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Unrealized Forex Loss | 1 | (1) | - |
| Others | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Gross deferred tax assets (A) | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 11 | (1) | 10 |
| Deferred revenue/cost | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Intangibles | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Others | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Gross deferred tax liabilities (B) | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| Net deferred tax Assets/(liabilities) (A-B) | (5) | (3) | (8) |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2022

| | Opening balance | Recognized in profit and loss | Closing balance |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax assets | | | |
| Accrued employee costs | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Unrealized Forex Loss | 2 | (1) | 1 |
| Others | 12 | (10) | 2 |
| Gross deferred tax assets (A) | 19 | (2) | 17 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Unrealized Forex Gain | - | 5 | 5 |
| Intangibles | 1 | - | 1 |
| Others | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Gross deferred tax liabilities (B) | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Net deferred tax Assets/(liabilities) (A-B) | 6 | (11) | (5) |

2.26 Earnings per share

| | For year ended | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Net Profit as per Statement of Profit and Loss for computation of EPS | 242 | 167 |
| Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Earnings per equity share | | |
| - Basic | 2420 | 1670 |
| - Diluted | 2420 | 1670 |

2.27 Leases**a) Company as a lessee**

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of leases for office spaces & accommodation for its employees.

The details of right-of-use assets held by the Company is as follows:

| Particulars | Buildings | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Balance as at 1 April 2021 | 57 | 57 |
| Additions | 34 | 34 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 17 | 17 |
| Balance as at 31 March 2022 | 74 | 74 |
| Balance as at 1 April 2022 | 74 | 74 |
| Additions | 10 | 10 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 20 | 20 |
| Balance as at 31 March 2023 | 64 | 64 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

| Particulars | For year ended | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Balance as at beginning of the year | 75 | 57 |
| Additions | 13 | 35 |
| Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense | 1 | 1 |
| Payment of lease liabilities | (21) | (18) |
| Balance as at end of the year | 68 | 75 |

The lease rental expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss account for the year is CAD 1 (previous year CAD 1).

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as on 31 March 2023:

| Particulars | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Within one year | 17 | 19 |
| One to two years | 16 | 13 |
| Two to three years | 16 | 12 |
| Three to five years | 22 | 26 |
| After 5 years | - | 9 |
| Total lease payments | 71 | 79 |
| Imputed interest | (3) | (4) |
| Total lease liabilities | 68 | 75 |

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.

b) Company as a lessor

The Company has given IT equipment's to its customers on a finance lease basis. The future lease receivables in respect of assets given on finance lease are as follows:

| | Total minimum lease payments outstanding | Interest included in minimum lease payments | Present value of minimum lease payments |
|---|--|---|---|
| 31 March 2023 | | | |
| Not later than one year | 18 | 1 | 17 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 22 | 1 | 21 |
| | 40 | 2 | 38 |
| 31 March 2022 | | | |
| Not later than one year | 21 | 1 | 20 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 22 | 1 | 21 |
| | 43 | 2 | 41 |

2.28 Financial Instruments**(a) Financial assets and liabilities**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2023 is as follows:

| | Amortized cost | Total Carrying Value |
|--|----------------|----------------------|
| Financial Assets | | |
| Trade receivables (Including unbilled) | 1274 | 1274 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 296 | 296 |
| Loans | 54 | 54 |
| Others | 59 | 58 |
| Total | 1,683 | 1,682 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Financial Liabilities | | |
| Lease Liabilities | 68 | 68 |
| Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals) | 591 | 591 |
| Others | 125 | 125 |
| Total | 784 | 784 |

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

| | Amortized cost | Total Carrying Value |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Financial Assets | | |
| Trade receivables(including unbilled) | 873 | 873 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 239 | 239 |
| Loans | 100 | 100 |
| Others | 71 | 71 |
| Total | 1,283 | 1,283 |
| Financial Liabilities | | |
| Lease Liabilities | 75 | 75 |
| Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals) | 391 | 391 |
| Others | 107 | 107 |
| Total | 573 | 573 |

(b) Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to market risk and credit risk which may impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy to manage & mitigate these risks.

The Company's risk management policy aims to reduce volatility in financial statements while maintaining balance between providing predictability in the Company's business plan along with reasonable participation in market movement.

Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

The exchange rate risk primarily arises from assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency and foreign currency forecasted revenue and cash flows. A significant portion of the Company revenue and cost is in CAD and USD. The fluctuation in exchange rates in respect to the CAD may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity.

The impact of appreciation / depreciation of 1% in respective foreign currencies is not material for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Non-derivative foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2023 & as of 31 March 2022 in major currencies is as below:

| | Financial Assets | | Financial Liabilities | |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| USD/CAD | 371 | 389 | 244 | 90 |
| INR/CAD | - | - | 11 | - |
| CNY/CAD | - | - | (8) | (8) |
| GBP/CAD | - | 1 | - | - |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in the market interests rate arises on loans given with floating interest rate.

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and Bank balances, inter-corporate deposits, trade receivables, finance lease receivables, investment securities and Derivative instruments. The cash resources of the Company are invested with mutual funds, banks, financial institutions and corporations after an evaluation of the credit risk. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risks, including the credit risk of non-performance by counterparties.

The customers of the Company are primarily corporations based in the United States of America and Europe and accordingly, trade receivables, unbilled receivables and finance lease receivables are concentrated in the respective countries. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets and finance lease receivables. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of trade receivables, unbilled receivables and finance lease receivables. The Company also outsourced selected client related credit risks to financial markets through "Non-recourse assignment" of receivables.

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

| | As at | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 3 | 4 |
| Additional provision during the year | 7 | 1 |
| Deductions on account of write offs and collections | 1 | 2 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 9 | 3 |

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The investment philosophy of the Company is capital preservation and liquidity in preference to returns. The Company consistently generates sufficient cash flows from operations and has access to multiple sources of funding to meet the financial obligations and maintain adequate liquidity for use.

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

| | Year 1 (Current) | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4-5 and thereafter | Total | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|--|
| As at 31 March 2023 | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 17 | 16 | 16 | 22 | 71 | |
| Employee bonus accrued | 87 | - | - | - | 87 | |
| Trade payables | 591 | - | - | - | 591 | |
| Other financial liabilities | 27 | 11 | - | - | 38 | |
| Total | 722 | 27 | 16 | 22 | 787 | |
| As at 31 March 2022 | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 19 | 13 | 12 | 35 | 79 | |
| Employee bonus accrued | 66 | - | - | - | 66 | |
| Trade payables | 391 | - | - | - | 391 | |
| Other financial liabilities | 41 | - | - | - | 41 | |
| Total | 517 | 13 | 12 | 35 | 577 | |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.29 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and their results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), for allocation of resources and assessing performance. The Company's ultimate holding company, HCL Technologies Limited's chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews its results for allocation of resources and assessing performance by business segment comprising IT and Business Services, Engineering and R&D Services, and HCL Software segment. The ultimate Holding Company monitors the risk and returns of the Company's businesses on an entity level and evaluates the performance of the Company as one business segment. Hence there is only one reportable segment of the Company, as envisaged under Indian Accounting Standards -108 "Operating segments".

Revenue disaggregation as per geography is given in note 2.18.

2.30 Related party transactions**a) Related parties where control exists****Ultimate holding Company**

HCL Technologies Limited

Holding Company

HCL Bermuda Limited, Bermuda

b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year**Ultimate holding Company**

HCL Technologies Limited

Fellow subsidiaries

HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA

HCL Technologies Sollutions GmBh (fly Axon Soltns Schz GmbH)

HCL America Inc. (Axon)

HCL Canada Inc. (Fy HCL Axon Technologies Inc.)

HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co., Limited

HCL Argentina

HCL TECHNOLOGIES MEXICO S DE RL DE CV

HCL Latin America Holding, LLC

HCL Technologies Starschema Kft

HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.

HCL Technologies UK Limited

HCL istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited sirketi

HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C.

HCL Technologies BV

HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited

HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA

HCL Technologies Germany GmbH

HCL Technologies Finland Oy

HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD

HCL Vietnam Company Limited

HCL TECHNOLOGIES ANGOLA (SU), LDA.

HCL TECHNOLOGIES S.A.C.

HCL Japan Limited, Japan

HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited
HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited
HCL TECHNOLOGIES TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED
HCL Technologies Sweden AB
HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S.
HCL Technologies Beijing Co., Ltd
HCL Technologies Egypt Ltd
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.
HCL Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
Geometric Americas Inc.
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited
HCL Technologies Middle East FZ LLC
HCL Australia Services PTY. Limited
HCL (New Zealand) Limited, New Zealand
HCL Saudi Arabia LLC
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited, Singapore
HCL Technologies Malaysia SDN BHD (Fy HCL Axon Malaysia SDNBHD)
PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia
FILIAL ESPANOLA DE HCL TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.(HCL Spain)
HCL Technologies France
HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o.
HCL America Inc., United States of America
Telerx Marketing, Inc.
HCL America Solutions Inc.
HCL Technologies (PTY) Ltd. (Fy HCL Axon PTY Ltd.)
HCL Latin America Holding, LLC
HCL Muscat Technologies L.L.C
HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima
HCL TECHNOLOGIES COSTA RICA S.R.L.
HCL TECHNOLOGIES CZECH REPUBLIC s.r.o.
HCL Technologies Estonia OU
HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited, Hong Kong
HCL Technologies Philippines Inc
HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited
HCL Technologies Austria GmbH
C3i Europe Eood
C3i Services &Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd
HCL Technologies Chile SpA
HCL Technologies Denmark ApS
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co.
HCL Technologies Sweden (IOMC)
HCL Technologies Middle East FZ- LLC
HCL Technologies Norway AS
HCL Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited
Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited
Sankalp Semiconductor Inc.

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

c) Transactions with related parties:

| Transactions with related parties during the normal course of business | Ultimate Holding Company | | Fellow Subsidiaries | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Revenue from operations | 313 | 347 | 1639 | 852 |
| Outsourcing cost | 631 | 606 | 393 | 226 |
| Interest Income | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| Insurance | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Repayment of short term loan given | - | - | 51 | 77 |

| Material related party transactions with HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited | As at | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Revenue from operations | 1,132 | 561 |
| Consulting charges | 3 | - |

d) Outstanding balances with related parties:

| Outstanding balances | Ultimate Holding Company | | Fellow Subsidiaries | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | As at | | | |
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Trade Receivables | 39 | 3 | 505 | 201 |
| Prepaid expenses | 1 | - | - | - |
| Deferred contract cost | 248 | 206 | - | - |
| Unbilled receivables | 23 | 43 | 20 | - |
| Trade payables | 10 | 13 | 179 | 74 |
| Interest Receivable | - | - | 6 | 3 |
| Liability for expenses | 165 | 107 | 7 | 1 |
| Loans and Advances | - | - | 54 | 100 |
| Other Payable | 11 | 2 | - | |

| Material related party transactions with HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited | As at | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Trade receivables | 331 | 83 |
| Unbilled receivable | 16 | - |
| Trade Payables | - | 1 |

2.31 Commitments and Contingent liabilities

| | As at | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 |
| Capital and other commitments | | |
| Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts | 6 | 17 |
| | 6 | 17 |

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.32 Ratios

| Ratio | Numerator | Denominator | Units | Year ended | | % Variance |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| | | | | 31 March 2023 | 31 March 2022 | |
| Current ratio | Current assets | Current liabilities | Times | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2% |
| Debt equity ratio | Total debts (refer note 1 below) | Total equity | Times | 0.1 | 0.1 | 27% |
| Debt service coverage ratio | Earnings available for debt service (refer note 2 below) | Debt service (refer note 3 below) | Times | 13.2 | 11.9 | 11% |
| Return on equity ratio | Profit for the year | Average total equity | % | 22.5 | 19.2 | 15% |
| Inventory turnover ratio | Cost of goods sold (refer note 4 below) | Average inventories | Times | 2.8 | 4.2 | (33)% |
| Trade receivables turnover ratio | Revenue from operations | Average trade receivables | Times | 4.3 | 4.0 | 7% |
| Trade payables turnover ratio | Net credit purchases (refer note below 5) | Average trade payables | Times | 3.6 | 3.8 | (5)% |
| Net capital turnover ratio | Revenue from operations | Working capital (refer note below 6) | Times | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4% |
| Net profit ratio | Profit for the year | Revenue from operations | % | 5.3 | 5.1 | 3% |
| Return on capital employed | Earnings before interest and taxes | Capital employed (refer note 7 below) | % | 25.9 | 21.2 | 18% |

Notes :

(1) Total debts consists of borrowings and lease liabilities

(2) Earning available for debt services = Profit for the year + depreciation, amortization and impairment + interest + loss on sale of property, plant and equipment's + Provision for doubtful debts + share based payment to employees + non-cash charges

(3) Debt service = Interest + payment for lease liabilities + principal repayments

(4) Cost of goods sold includes purchase of stock in trade and change in inventories of stock in trade

(5) Net credit purchase includes purchase of stock-in-trade , change in inventories of stock-in-trade, outsourcing costs and other expenses

(6) Working capital = current assets - current liabilities

(7) Capital employed = Tangible net worth includes acquired goodwill and other intangibles assets + total debt - deferred tax assets+ deferred tax liability

(8) Average is calculated based on simple average of opening and closing balances.

- **Debt Equity ratio** has increased mainly due to increase in profit for the year.
- **Inventory Turnover ratio** has decreased mainly due to lower cost of goods sold.

HCL Canada Inc.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in CAD lakhs, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.33 Round off

The Company has presented its financial statements in "CAD in lakhs" and accordingly, amounts less than CAD 0.50 lakh are rounded off to zero

2.34 Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 14 July 2023, 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.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Chartered Accountants

Rakesh Dewan Digitally signed by Rakesh Dewan
Date: 2023.07.14 12:03:42 +05'30'

Rakesh Dewan

Partner

Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India

Date: 14 July 2023

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of HCL Canada Inc.**

VIJAYAKUMAR Digitally signed
by VIJAYAKUMAR
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Date: 2023.07.14
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CHINNASWA
MY

C. Vijayakumar
Director

Noida (UP), India

Date: 14 July 2023

PRATEEK Digitally signed
by PRATEEK
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Date: 2023.07.14
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Prateek Aggarwal
Director

Noida (UP), India

Date: 14 July 2023