HCL Technologies Morocco Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and

for the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022

HCL Technologies Morocco Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023
(All amount in MAD thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2.1(A)	7,528	1,985
(b) Capital work in progress	2.1(B)	-	3,791
(c) Right-of-use-assets	2.18	1,719	2,868
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Others	2.2	182	170
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	2.17	-	72
Total non-current assets		**9,429**	**8,886**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables			
Billed	2.3	6,098	441
Unbilled	2.3	2,706	7,854
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.4	13,541	5,550
(iii) Others	2.2	21	50
(b) Other current assets	2.5	3,354	1,222
Total current assets		**25,720**	**15,117**
TOTAL ASSETS		**35,149**	**24,003**
II. EQUITY			
a) Equity share capital	2.6	-	-
b) Other equity		7,023	5,494
TOTAL EQUITY		**7,023**	**5,494**
III. LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.7	19,823	10,448
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.18	891	2,007
Total non-current liabilities		**20,714**	**12,455**
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	2.18	1,129	1,140
(ii) Trade payables			
Billed	2.8	812	1,154
Unbilled and accruals	2.8	1,292	831
(iii) Others	2.9	2,925	2,116
(b) Other current liabilities	2.10	625	340
(c) Provisions	2.11	629	324
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	2.17	-	149
Total current liabilities		**7,412**	**6,054**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**28,126**	**18,509**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**35,149**	**24,003**
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
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Rakesh Dewan
Rakesh Dewan (May 8, 2024 19:08 GMT+5.5)

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
Date: 08 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Managers
of HCL Technologies Morocco Limited

Shiv Walia
Shiv Walia (May 8, 2024 12:52 GMT+1)

Shiv Kumar Walia
Manager

Date: 08 May 2024

HCL Technologies Morocco Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amount in MAD thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	Year ended 31 December 2023	For the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022
I Revenue			
Revenue from operations	2.12	27,925	9,002
Other income	2.13	117	3
Total income		**28,042**	**9,005**
II Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	2.14	18,815	5,547
Outsourcing costs		62	200
Finance cost	2.15	1,395	275
Depreciation expense	2.1 and 2.18	2,031	359
Other expenses	2.16	4,387	2,239
Total expenses		**26,690**	**8,620**
III Profit before tax		**1,352**	**385**
IV Tax expense			
Current tax (credit)/charge		(149)	149
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		72	(72)
Total tax (income)/expense	2.17	(77)	77
V Profit for the year/period		**1,429**	**308**
VI Total Comprehensive income for the year/period		**1,429**	**308**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

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Shiv Kumar Walia
Manager

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HCL Technologies Morocco Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2023
(All amount in MAD thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Equity share capital	Other equity		
		Share application money	Reserve and Surplus	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**-**	**5,186**	**308**	**5,494**
Share application money pending allotment	-			
-Proceeds	-	100	-	100
Profit for the year	-	-	1,429	1,429
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**100**	**1,429**	**1,529**
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**-**	**5,286**	**1,737**	**7,023**

Balance as at beginning of the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Share application money pending allotment	-	5,186	-	5,186
Profit for the period	-	-	308	308
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**5,186**	**308**	**5,494**
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**-**	**5,186**	**308**	**5,494**

Refer note 1 for summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

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Shiv Kumar Walia
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HCL Technologies Morocco Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amount in MAD thousands, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 December 2023	For the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		1,352	385
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation expense		2,031	359
Interest income		(12)	(3)
Interest on lease liability		169	55
Interest on borrowings		1,146	187
		4,686	**983**
Net change in:			
Trade receivables		(509)	(8,295)
Trade payables		119	1,985
Other financial assets and other assets		(1,909)	(1,476)
Other financial liabilities, provisions and other liabilities		387	2,593
Cash from/(used in) operations		**2,774**	**(4,210)**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**(A)**	**2,774**	**(4,210)**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(3,425)	(5,874)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		608	-
Interest received		12	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(B)**	**(2,805)**	**(5,874)**
C. Cash from financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		9,375	10,448
Proceeds towards share application money pending allotment		100	5,186
Interest on borrowings		(134)	-
Payment of lease liabilities		(1,319)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	**(C)**	**8,022**	**15,634**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**7,991**	**5,550**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		5,550	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**13,541**	**5,550**
Summary of significant accounting policies		**1**	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

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Shiv Kumar Walia
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Date: 08 May 2024

HCL Technologies Morocco Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
(All amount in MAD thousands, except share data and as stated otherwise)

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Technologies Morocco Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Company') is primarily engaged in business of development, installation and implementation of software and management services. The Company was incorporated in Rabat on 30 March 2022, having its registered office at 15 AV AL ABTAL APPT Number 4 AGDAL, Rabat.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Managers on 08 May 2024.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') 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 do not constitute a set of statutory financial statements in accordance with local laws of the Country in which the Company is incorporated. These financial statements are prepared for the use of the Company and the ultimate holding Company, HCL Technologies Limited, to comply with the requirements of the 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).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle of 12 months. The Statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method. The functional currency of the Company is Moroccan Dirhams (MAD).

The Company was incorporated in Rabat on 30 March 2022. Accordingly, the previous financial year of the Company is for the period from 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022. Accordingly, the figures for the current financial year are not comparable to those of the previous year.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income (OCI) that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

These estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in the estimates are reflected in the financial statement in the year in which the changes are made.

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

i. Accounting for costs expected to be incurred to complete performance under fixed price projects, refer note 1(f)
ii. Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables, refer note 1(i)(i)
iii. Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(h) and note 2.17
iv. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, refer note 1(d)
v. Identification of leases and measurement of lease liabilities and right of use assets, refer note 1(c) and note 2.18
vi. Provisions, refer note 1(j)

Significant estimates and assumptions are used for, but not limited to, accounting for costs expected to be incurred to complete performance under fixed price projects, allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, income taxes, future obligations under employee benefit plans, the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and other contingencies and commitments. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which the changes are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c) 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 leasehold land, office space, accommodation for its employees & IT equipment. These leases are evaluated to determine whether it contains lease based on principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors as defined in Ind AS 116 effective 1 January 2020.

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

d) Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard or period of performance.

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

Property, plant and equipment under construction and cost of assets not ready for use 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 tangible fixed assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

Category of asset	*Life (in years)*
Laptop and Computer	5
Office Equipment	5
Leasehold Improvements	10
Furniture and fixtures	10

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The useful life as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. Hence, the useful life for the assets is different from the useful life prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

e) Fair value measurement

The company records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The company determines fair values based on the price it would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

The guidance of fair value specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to each measurement are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about current market conditions. The fair value hierarchy also requires a company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The prescribed fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant who would use the asset in its highest and best use.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Revenue Recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

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

Revenue is recognized net of discounts and allowances, value-added tax and service tax, and includes reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, with the corresponding out-of-pocket expenses included in cost of revenues.

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

Time-and-material / Volume based / Transaction based contracts

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

Revenue from Time-and-material is recognized on cost plus model when services has been rendered, the fee is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured in terms of master service agreement.

Fixed Price contracts

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

Revenue related to other fixed price contracts providing maintenance and support services, are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

g) Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of the company are presented in its functional currency MAD. 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 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 currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

h) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Provision for income tax includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions, as well as the related interest 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

According to Article 6 of General Tax Code, HCL Morocco has been granted exemption from corporate tax for first five consecutive financial years from the date of start of operations. HCL Morocco is exempt for tax years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026.

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

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

i) Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

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

Financial instruments at amortized cost

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category includes cash and bank balances, loans, trade and other receivables.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in the fair

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

A financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial instruments included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

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. However there is no credit risk of nonperformance by counterparties as the entire revenue belongs to group company.

(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 payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

j) Provisions

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.

k) Retirement and other Employee benefits

The Company has implemented a public insurance scheme for all employees, which includes health insurance, welfare pension insurance and worker's accident compensation insurance.

The contribution to the public insurance scheme, a defined contribution plan, is made in accordance with the local statutory requirements and charged to the statement of profit and loss for every period, when the contribution is due.

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to the specified portion of the unutilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the absences occur.

l) Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

m) Contingent liabilities

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

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

p) Adoption of new accounting principles

Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract (amendment to Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets). The amendment clarified that the 'costs of fulfilling a contract' comprise both the incremental costs and allocation of other direct costs. The Company has adopted this amendment effective 1 January 2023 and the adoption did not have any material impact on its financial statements.

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 Technologies Morocco Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
(All amount in MAD thousands, unless otherwise stated)

2.1(A) Property, plant and equipment
The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Furniture and fixtures	Lease hold Improvements	Office Equipment	Computes and networking equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**-**	**-**	**29**	**2,111**	**2,140**
Transfer from CWIP during the year	-	3791	-	-	3,791
Additions during the year	274	293	192	2,666	3,425
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	713	713
Gross block as at 31 December 2023	**274**	**4,084**	**221**	**4,064**	**8,643**
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**-**	**-**	**2**	**153**	**155**
Depreciation expense for the year	26	344	28	667	1,065
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	105	105
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2023	**26**	**344**	**30**	**715**	**1,115**
Net Block as at 31 December 2023	**248**	**3,740**	**191**	**3,349**	**7,528**

The changes in the carrying value for the period ended 31 December 2022

	Furniture and fixtures	Lease hold Improvements	Office Equipment	Computes and networking equipment	Total
Balance as at beginning of the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions during the period	-	-	29	2,111	2,140
Gross block as at 31 December 2022	**-**	**-**	**29**	**2,111**	**2,140**
Balance as at beginning of the period			**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions during the period	-	-	-	57	57
Depreciation expense for the period	-	-	2	96	98
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2022	**-**	**-**	**2**	**153**	**155**
Net Block as at 31 December 2022	**-**	**-**	**27**	**1,958**	**1,985**

2.1(B) Capital work in progress (CWIP)
The following table presents the ageing schedule for Capital-work-in progress:

	Amount in CWIP for a period of	
	Less than 1 year	Total
As at 31 December 2023		
Projects in progress	-	-
	-	**-**
As at 31 December 2022		
Projects in progress	3,791	3,791
	3,791	**3,791**

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Balance as at beginning of the period	**3,791**	**-**
Transfer to PPE	(3,791)	3,791
	-	**3,791**

2.2 Financial assets - others

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Non-current		
Security deposits	182	170
Current		
Security deposits	21	50
	203	**220**

2.3 Financial assets - Trade receivables

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Current		
Billed		
Unsecured considered good (refer note 2.23)	6,098	441
Unbilled (refer note 2.23)	2,706	7,854
	8,804	**8,295**

Trade receivables - current	**Not Due**	**Outstanding as at 31st December 2023 from the due date of payment**		
		Less than 6 months	**6 months - 1year**	**Total**
Undisputed – considered good	-	6,062	36	6,098
Unbilled receivables	2,706	-	-	2,706
				8,804

Trade receivables - current	**Not Due**	**Outstanding as at 31st December 2022 from the due date of payment**		
		Less than 6 months	**6 months - 1year**	**Total**
Undisputed – considered good	-	441	-	441
Unbilled receivables	7,854	-	-	7,854
				8,295

2.4 Financial assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Balances with banks	13,541	5,550
	13,541	**5,550**

2.5 Other current assets

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Unsecured		
Advances to employees	44	1
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(3)	(1)
	41	**-**
Others		
Other advances	3,313	1,222
	3,354	**1,222**

2.6 Share capital

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Authorized share capital		
1,000 equity shares of 100 each	100	100
Issued share capital	**-**	**-**

Note: Shares are pending for allotment.

2.7 Financial liabilities - Borrowings

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Long term borrowings (refer note 2.23)	19,823	10,448
	19,823	**10,448**

Note: The company has taken an unsecured loan from HCL Technologies UK Limited for a tenure of 3 years for its working capital requirement with repayment of interest within 180 days from the date of accrual of interest and repayment of Principal not later than 3 years from the effective date of agreement. The loan shall carry a mutually agreed simple interest of SOFR+50 bps.

2.8 Financial liabilities - Trade payables

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Trade payables	812	307
Trade payables - related parties (refer note 2.23)	-	847
	812	1,154
Unbilled and accruals	1,292	831
	1,292	831
	2,104	**1,985**

Trade payables - current	**Not Due**	**Outstanding as at 31st December 2023 from the due date of payment**	
		Less than 6 months	**Total**
Undisputed	253	559	812
Unbilled			1,292
			2,104

Trade payables - current	**Not Due**	**Outstanding as at 31st December 2022 from the due date of payment**	
		Less than 6 months	**Total**
Undisputed	212	942	1,154
Unbilled			831
			1,985

2.9 Financial liabilities - Others

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note 2.23)	1,180	168
Accrued salaries and benefits		
Employee bonuses accrued	354	224
Other employee costs	131	30
Others		
Other payables	1,260	1,694
	2,925	**2,116**

2.10 Other current liabilites

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Withholding and other taxes payable	625	340
	625	**340**

2.11 Provisions

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Provsion for employee benefits	629	324
	629	**324**

2.12 Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 December 2023	For the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022
Sale of services (refer note 2.23)	27,925	9,002
	27,925	**9,002**

Revenue disaggregation as per geography has been included in segment information (Refer note 2.19).

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 (change in currency rates, tax laws, etc.). As at 31 December 2023, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 was MAD Nil. This is after exclusions as below:

a) Contracts for which we recognize revenues based on the right to invoice for services performed,

b) Variable consideration allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation or to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct good or service that forms part of a single performance obligation, or

c) Variable consideration in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

2.13 Other income

	Year ended 31 December 2023	For the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022
Interest income	12	3
Exchange difference	105	-
	117	**3**

2.14 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended 31 December 2023	For the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	15,755	4,446
Contribution to other employee benefits	3,047	1,099
Staff welfare expenses	13	2
	18,815	**5,547**

2.15 Finance costs

	Year ended 31 December 2023	For the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022
Interest		
-on lease liabilities	169	55
-borrowings (refer note 2.23)	1,146	187
Bank charges	80	33
	1,395	**275**

2.16 Other expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2023	For the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022
Exchange difference	-	27
Travel and conveyance	78	22
Recruitment, training and development	808	90
Rent	64	532
Repairs and maintenance	1,508	962
Communication costs	516	325
Printing and stationary	61	1
Legal and professional charges	388	256
Fines and penalties	-	21
Utilities	299	-
Rates and taxes	121	-
Other marketing costs	487	-
Miscellaneous expenses	57	3
	4,387	**2,239**

2.17 Income taxes

	Year ended 31 December 2023	For the period 30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022
Current tax (credit)/charge	(149)	149
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	72	(72)
	(77)	**77**

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

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Profit before income tax	1,352	385
Statutory tax rate	0%	20%
Expected tax expense	**-**	**77**
Total taxes	**0**	**77**
Effective income tax rate	**0%**	**20%**

2.17 Income taxes (continued)

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets			
Depreciation and amortization	16	(16)	-
Lease assets (net)	56	(56)	-
Net deferred tax assets (A)	**72**	**(72)**	**-**
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**72**	**(72)**	**-**

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets			
Depreciation and amortization	-	16	16
Lease assets (net)	-	56	56
Net deferred tax assets (A)	**-**	**72**	**72**
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**-**	**72**	**72**

2.18 Leases

The company's significant leasing arrangements is in respect of leases for office accomodation.

The details of the right-of-use asset held by the company is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year/period	2,868	-
Addition	-	3,128
Depreciation	966	260
Other adjustment*	183	-
Balance as at 31 December	**1,719**	**2,868**

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year/period	3,148	-
Additions	-	3,093
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	169	55
Payment of lease liabilities	1,319	-
Other adjustment*	22	-
Balance as at 31 December	**2,020**	**3,148**

*This includes reduction on account of rent concession

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities :

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Within one year	1,230	1,318
One to two years	913	1,217
Two to three years	-	913
Total lease payments	**2,143**	**3,448**
Imputed interest	123	300
Total lease liabilities	**2,020**	**3,148**

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.

2.19 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. 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".

Segment revenue from customers by geographic area based on location of the customer is as follows:

Particulars	**Year ended**	**For the period**
	31 December 2023	**30 March 2022 to 31 December 2022**
Europe	20,928	2,204
India	4,652	4,552
America	-	18
Others	2,345	2,228
Total	**27,925**	**9,002**

2.20 Commitments

Particulars	**As at**	**As at**
	31 December 2023	**31 December 2022**
Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1	229
	1	**229**

2.21 Financial assets and liabilities

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

Particulars	**As at 31 December 2023**		**As at 31 December 2022**	
	Amortized cost	**Total carrying value**	**Amortized cost**	**Total carrying value**
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	8,804	8,804	8,295	8,295
Cash and cash equivalents	13,541	13,541	5,550	5,550
Others	203	203	220	220
Total	**22,548**	**22,548**	**14,065**	**14,065**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	19,823	19,823	10,448	10,448
Trade payables	2,104	2,104	1,985	1,985
Lease Liabilties	2,020	2,020	3,147	3,147
Others	2,925	2,925	2,116	2,116
Total	**26,872**	**26,872**	**17,696**	**17,696**

2.21 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

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 foreign currency. An insignificant portion of the Company's revenue is in other foreign currency while a large portion of costs are in MAD. The fluctuation in exchange rates in respect to MAD may not have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and equity.

Appreciation / depreciation of 1% in respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in decrease / increase in the Company's profit before tax by approximately MAD 196 for the period ended 31 December 2023.

(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. Hence the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit risk
Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and bank balances,unbilled receivables and trade receivables. The cash resources of the Company are invested with banks after an evaluation of the credit risk. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risks, however there is no credit risk of nonperformance by counterparties as the entire revenue belongs to group company.

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

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

	Year 1	Year 2-5 and thereafter	Total
As at 31 December 2023			
Borrowings	-	19,823	19,823
Trade payables	2,104	-	2,104
Lease liabilities	1,230	913	2,143
Other financial liabilities	2,925	-	2,925
Total	**6,259**	**20,736**	**26,995**
As at 31 December 2022			
Borrowings	-	10,448	10,448
Trade payables	1,985	-	1,985
Lease liabilities	1,318	2,130	3,448
Other financial liabilities	2,116	-	2,116
Total	**5,419**	**12,578**	**17,997**

HCL Technologies Morocco Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
(All amount in MAD thousands, unless otherwise stated)

2.22 Ratio

	Numerator	Denominator	Units	As at		% Variance
				31 December 2023	31 December 2022	
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	3.47	2.50	**38.97%**
Debt equity ratio	Total debts (refer note 1 below)	Total equity	Times	3.11	2.47	**25.68%**
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning availables for debt service (refer note 2 below)	Debt service (refer note 3 below)	Times	3.29	N.A	**N.A**
Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax	Average total equity	%	22.83%	5.61%	**307.27%**
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	3.27	1.09	**200.97%**
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases (refer note 4 below)	Average trade payables	Times	2.18	1.23	**77.10%**
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (refer note below 5)	Times	1.53	0.99	**53.56%**
Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	%	5.12%	3.42%	**49.56%**
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (refer note 6 below)	%	9.24%	3.28%	**181.28%**

Notes :
(1) Total Debts = Lease liabilities + Borrowings
(2) Earning availables for debt services = Profit after tax + depreciation + interest + provision for doubtful debts + non cash charges
(3) Debt service = Interest + payment for lease liabilities + principal repayments
(4) Net credit purchase includes outsourcing costs and other expenses
(5) Working capital = current assets - current liabilities
(6) Capital employed = Tangible net worth including intangible assets + total debt

Note: Ratios for year ended 31 December 2023 are calculated based on Statement of Profit and Loss for the twelve months period ended 31 December 2023, however ratios for the period 31 March 2022 to 31 December 2022 are calculated based on Statement of Profit and Loss for peroid 31 March 2022 to 31 December 2022.

Explanation where change in the ratio is more than 25%

1) Current ratio: This is on account of significant increase in cash and cash equivalents and other advances forming part of current assets.
2) Debt equity ratio: This is on account of significant increase in borrowings from group entitiy during the year.
3) Debt service coverage ratio: This is on account no interest or repayment of borrowings in PY
4) Trade receivables turnover ratio: This is on account of signifcant increase in revenue during the year in comparison to trade receivables.
5) Trade payables ratio: This is on account of increase in other expenses during the year in comparison to trade payables.
6) Net capital turnover ratio: This ratio increased primarily on account of significant increase in revenue during the year.
7) Net profit ratio: The variance is majorly on account of increase in profit during the year.
8) Return on equity ratio: The variance is majorly on account of significant increase in profit during the year.
9) Return on capital employed ratio: The variance is majorly on account of significant increase in profit during the year.

2.23 Related party transactions

a) Related parties where control exists
HCL Technologies Limited (Ultimate holding company)
HCL Technologies UK Limited (Holding company)

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

2.23 Related party transactions (continued)

Fellow Subsidiaries

Filial Espanola De HCL Technoloiges, S.L.(HCL Spain)
HCL Argentina s.a.
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Limited
HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co., Limited
HCL Canada Inc. (Fy HCL Axon Technologies Inc.)
HCL Hungary Kft
HCL Japan Limited
HCL Technologies (PTY) Limited. (Fy HCL Axon PTY Limited.)
HCL Technologies Chile SpA
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited
HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.
HCL Technologies Egypt Limited
HCL Technologies Estonia OU
HCL Technologies Finland Oy
HCL Technologies France
HCL Technologies Italy S.p.A.
HCL Technologies Mexico
HCL Technologies Sollutions GmBh (fly Axon Soltns Schz GmbH)
PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia

c) Transactions with related parties during the normal course of business

Particulars	Revenue	Interest expense
Year ended 31 December 2023		
Ultimate holding company	4,652	-
Holding company	4,625	1,146
Fellow Subsidiaries	18,648	-
Total	**27,925**	**1,146**
Period ended 31 December 2022		
Ultimate holding company	4,552	-
Holding company	-	187
Fellow Subsidiaries	4,450	-
Total	**9,002**	**187**

d) Outstanding balances

Particulars	Unbilled receivables	Trade receivable	Interest payable on borrowings	Trade payables	Borrowings
As at 31 December 2023					
Ultimate holding company	1,603	-	-	-	-
Holding company	-	1,636	1,180	-	19,823
Fellow subsidiary company	1,103	4,462	-	-	-
Total	**2,706**	**6,098**	**1,180**	**-**	**19,823**
As at 31 December 2022					
Ultimate holding company	4,552	-	-	-	-
Holding company	-	-	168	-	10,448
Fellow subsidiary company	3,302	441	-	847	-
Total	**7,854**	**441**	**168**	**847**	**10,448**

2.24 Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events up until 08 May 2024, 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.

2.25 Change in classification

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company has revised the presentation of certain notes to the standalone financial statements for better presentation. Comparative amounts in the notes to the standalone financial statements were reclassified for consistency.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

Rakesh Dewan
Rakesh Dewan (May 8, 2024 19:08 GMT+5.5)

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
Date: 08 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Managers
of HCL Technologies Morocco Limited

Shiv Walia
Shiv Walia (May 8, 2024 12:52 GMT+1)

Shiv Kumar Walia
Manager

Date: 08 May 2024