

Report and Financial Statements

HCL Great Britain Limited

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Registered Number: 03299523

HCL Great Britain Limited

Company Information

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Directors | Mr. Ajit Kumar Mr. Shiv Kumar Walia Mr. Rahul Singh |
| Registered number | 03299523 |
| Registered office | 6 th Floor 70 Gracechurch Street London EC3V 0XL United Kingdom |
| Independent auditor | KNAV Limited Hygeia Building, Ground floor 66-68 College Road Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1BE, UK |
| Banker | Deutsche Bank London Branch Winchester House 1 Great Winchester Street EC2N 2DB |

HCL Great Britain Limited

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HCL Great Britain Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 March 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of approving these financial statements were:

Mr. Shiv Kumar Walia

Mr. Rahul Singh

Mr. Ajit Kumar

Mr. Prateek Aggarwal (resigned w.e.f 6 September 2024)

Principal activities

The Company has no principal activity following the sale of its business.

Going concern

In FY 21-22, the Company entered into an agreement with its immediate holding company, HCL Technologies UK Limited to sell its business. The directors have decided not to seek replacement trade and as a result have concluded that the going concern basis is no longer appropriate. Accordingly, these financial statements are prepared on a basis other than going concern. The effect of this is explained in note 2.1.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditor

The auditor, KNAV Limited are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

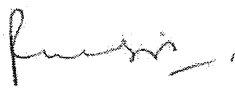
Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 10 June 2025 and signed on its behalf.



Shiv Kumar Walia
Director



Rahul Singh
Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK accounting standards and applicable laws).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so (as explained in note 2.1, the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis)

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of HCL Great Britain Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCL Great Britain Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2025, which comprise the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, Statement of changes in equity and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – financial statements prepared on basis other than going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the basis other than going concern in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

We draw attention to note 2.1 of the financial statements which explains the reason that the directors do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of HCL Great Britain Limited

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of HCL Great Britain Limited

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 ISAs (UK) 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.

Extent to which the audit is capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We design our procedures so as to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the financial statements are not materially misstated due to non-compliance with laws and regulations or due to fraud and error.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations. The primary responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Based on our understanding of the Company and the industry, discussions with the management, we identified Companies Act 2006, Financial Reporting Standard 102 and UK taxation legislation as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

As part of the engagement team discussion about how and where the Company's financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, we did not identify any area with an increased risk of fraud.

Our audit procedures included:

- enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with the laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review of the minutes of the meetings conducted by the Board of Directors;
- enquiry of management of legal matters during the year and use of legal firms thereof;
- evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
- analytical procedures to verify unusual or unexpected relationships;
- testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements; and
- review of accounting estimates for biases

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

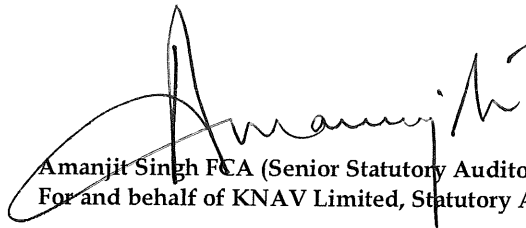
The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes designed to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of financial statements is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of HCL Great Britain Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Amanjit Singh FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and behalf of KNAV Limited, Statutory Auditor

Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Date: 10 June 2025

UAC: 2025-46-UK

Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2025

| | Note | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|--|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Administrative expenses | | (15) | (15) |
| Operating loss | 4 | (15) | (15) |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 7 | 56 | 37 |
| Interest payable and similar charges | 8 | (1) | (5) |
| Profit before tax | | 40 | 17 |
| Tax credit/(expense) | 9 | 377 | (4) |
| Profit for the year after tax | | 417 | 13 |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 417 | 13 |

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

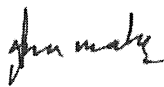
HCL Great Britain Limited
Registered number: 03299523

Statement of financial position


As at 31 March 2025

| | Note | 31 March 2025 £000 | 31 March 2024 £000 |
|--|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 10 | - | 19 |
| Cash at bank | 11 | <u>1,152</u> | <u>1,092</u> |
| | | 1,152 | 1,111 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 12 | <u>(693)</u> | <u>(1,069)</u> |
| Net current assets | | <u>459</u> | <u>42</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>459</u> | <u>42</u> |
| Net assets | | <u>459</u> | <u>42</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 13 | - | - |
| Retained earnings | | <u>459</u> | <u>42</u> |
| Shareholder's funds | | <u>459</u> | <u>42</u> |

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf on 10 June 2025.



Shiv Kumar Walia
Director



Rahul Singh
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

HCL Great Britain Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2025

| | Share capital* £000 | Retained earnings £000 | Total Equity £000 |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| As at 1 April 2023 | - | 29 | 29 |
| Profit for the year | - | 13 | 13 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | 13 | 13 |
| As at 31 March 2024 | - | 42 | 42 |
| | | | |
| As at 1 April 2024 | - | 42 | 42 |
| Profit for the year | - | 417 | 417 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | 417 | 417 |
| As at 31 March 2025 | - | 459 | 459 |

*The Company has 1 ordinary share of £1 at the year end. (Refer note 13 for further details).

The notes on page 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Company information

HCL Great Britain Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England. The registered office is 6th Floor, 70 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0XL, United Kingdom.

2. Accounting policies

Basis for preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A- 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime under the historical cost convention. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company's presentation and functional currency is Pound Sterling (£). The financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand.

2.1 Going concern

In FY 21-22, the Company entered into an agreement with its immediate holding company, HCL Technologies UK Limited to sell its business. The directors have decided not to seek replacement trade and as a result have concluded that the going concern basis is no longer appropriate. Accordingly, these financial statements are prepared on a basis other than going concern. In preparation of the financial statements on an alternate basis, the management has continued to apply the requirements of FRS 102 Section 1A taking into account that the Company is not expected to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future. This has resulted in assets and liabilities measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value. As a result of such measurement, no adjustments were necessary to the carrying amounts reported, and accordingly no gain or loss was realised. There is no impact on the financial statements as a result of this basis of preparation.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Pounds Sterling (£).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. 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 recognised 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. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transaction gains or losses realised 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.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as and when received.

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the country where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.5 Finance cost

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as and when incurred.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like cash and other accounts receivable and payable.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out right short term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Cash is represented by cash at bank and deposits (if any) with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 Section 1A requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, expenses and other comprehensive income that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no significant estimates and assumptions.

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is derived after charging:

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements | <u>6</u> | <u>6</u> |

5. Employees

The Company has no employees.

6. Directors' remuneration

In addition to being directors of the Company, the directors hold roles in the wider HCL group outside of the UK. Furthermore, all the HCL entities in the UK are viewed as one business unit and it is impracticable to identify accurately remuneration they receive for services to each entity separately. Therefore, directors' remuneration disclosure has not been included in these financial statements. Full remuneration of the directors is disclosed in the financial statements of HCL Technologies UK Limited, HCL America Inc. and HCL Technologies Limited which are the companies that pay remuneration and their financial statements are publicly available on the website of its ultimate parent company, "HCL Technologies Limited".

The Company has no key management personnel other than the directors.

7. Interest receivable and similar income

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Interest income on current account | <u>56</u> | <u>37</u> |
| | <u>56</u> | <u>37</u> |

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

8. Interest payable and similar charges

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bank charges | 1 | 1 |
| Interest on direct taxes | - | 4 |
| | <u>1</u> | <u>5</u> |

9. Tax on profit

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Corporation tax | | |
| Current tax on profits for the year | 10 | 4 |
| Provision for uncertain tax position | (416) | - |
| Others | 29 | - |
| Total current tax (credit)/expense | <u>(377)</u> | <u>4</u> |

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (March 2024 - 25%). The differences are explained below:

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Profit before tax | <u>40</u> | <u>17</u> |
| Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (March 2024 -25%) | 10 | 4 |
| Provision for uncertain tax position | (416) | - |
| Others | 29 | - |
| Total tax (credit)/expense for the year | <u>(377)</u> | <u>4</u> |

The Company has filed for bilateral advance pricing agreements (BAPA) for the period beginning from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024 for which the resolutions are yet to be reached. The resolution of the BAPA involves some degree of uncertainty and estimate; accordingly, the Company recognizes income tax liability that it believes will ultimately result from the conclusion of the BAPA proceedings.

The Company has reversed the provision for uncertain tax position of FY 2018-19 of £416k due to the expiration of limitation period for tax assessment.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

10 Debtors

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Amounts falling due within one year | | |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | - | 19 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>19</u> |

In previous year, amounts owed by group undertakings were interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cash at bank | 1,152 | 1,092 |
| | <u>1,152</u> | <u>1,092</u> |

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Corporation tax | 660 | 1,037 |
| Accruals | 15 | 15 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 18 | 17 |
| | <u>693</u> | <u>1,069</u> |

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and are repayable on demand.

13 Share capital

| | Year ended 31 March 2025 £000 | Year ended 31 March 2024 £000 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Allotted, called up and fully paid up | | |
| 1 (March 2024 - 1) - Ordinary shares of £1 each | - | - |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

14. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 Section 1A from disclosing transactions with related parties that are wholly owned by HCL Technologies Limited group, on the basis that 100% of the Company's voting rights are controlled within the group.

15. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is HCL Technologies UK Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is HCL Technologies Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The largest and smallest group of undertaking for which group financial results have been prepared that include the results of the Company is that headed by HCL Technologies Limited registered office at 806, Siddharth, 96, Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110019, India. The information is included in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent company, HCL Technologies Limited as at 31 March 2025 and the consolidated financial statements are available to the public on the Company's website at <https://www.hcltech.com>.