

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Gurugram – 122 002, India

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

B S R & Co. LLP

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

Other Matter-Restriction on Use

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

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

Place: Gurugram, India
Date: 27th May 2025

Prince Sharma
Partner
Membership Number. 521307
UDIN: 25521307BMNPKB8991

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Balance Sheet
 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Note No.	As at	
		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Deferred tax assets (net)	2.11	-	26
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables			
Billed	2.1	4,574	3,334
Unbilled	2.1	596	57
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.2	7,346	6,412
(b) Other current assets	2.3	36	-
(c) Income tax asset	2.11	252	46
TOTAL ASSETS		12,804	9,875
II. EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	2.4	230	230
(b) Other equity		665	356
TOTAL EQUITY		895	586
III. LIABILITIES			
(1) Non Current liabilities			
(a) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.11	68	-
(1) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
Billed			
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.5	10,372	8,300
Unbilled and accruals	2.5	1,131	868
(b) Other current liabilities	2.6	338	121
TOTAL LIABILITIES		11,909	9,289
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		12,804	9,875

Material accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

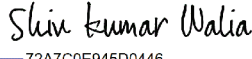
For B S R & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No. : 101248W/W-100022

Signed by:

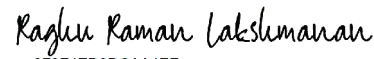
 EA624BD3EFED467...
 Partner
 Membership no.: 521307

Gurugram, India
 Date: 27 May,2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Signed by:

 72A7C0E945D0446...
 Shiv Walia
 Director
 Noida, India

Date: 27 May,2025

Signed by:

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 Raghu Raman Lakshmanan
 Director
 Texas, USA

Date: 27 May,2025

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Note No.	Year ended	
		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
I Revenue			
Revenue from operations	2.7	6,348	4,934
Other income	2.8	349	-
Total income		6,697	4,934
II Expenses			
Outsourcing cost		6,023	4,220
Other expenses	2.10	217	225
Finance costs	2.9	5	5
Total expenses		6,245	4,450
III Profit before tax		452	484
IV Tax expense	2.11		
Current tax		49	754
Deferred Tax Charge/ (Credit)		94	(26)
Total tax expense		143	728
V Profit (loss) for the year		309	(244)
VI Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VII Total Comprehensive Income (loss) for the year		309	(244)
Earning per equity share of TTD par value			
Basic and diluted	2.13	9.22	(7.28)
Material accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

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 Prince Sharma
 Partner
 Membership no.: 521307

Gurugram, India
 Date: 27 May,2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Signed by:  Signed by: 
 72A7C0E945D0446... 379F4ED9DCAA44EF...
Shiv Walia **Raghu Raman Lakshmanan**
 Director Director
 Noida, India Texas, USA

Date: 27 May,2025 Date: 27 May,2025

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Equity share capital		Other Equity
	No. of Shares	Share Capital	
Balance as of 01 January 2023	33,500	230	600
Profit for the year	-	-	(244)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(244)
Balance as of 31 December 2023	33,500	230	356
Balance as of 01 January 2024	33,500	230	356
Profit for the year	-	-	309
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	309
Balance as of 31 December 2024	33,500	230	665

Material accounting policies (Note 1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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


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 Partner
 Membership no.: 521307

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 Director
 Noida, India

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 379F4ED9DCAA4EF...
 Director
 Texas, USA

Gurugram, India
 Date: 27 May,2025

Date: 27 May,2025 Date: 27 May,2025

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
 Statement of Cash flow
 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	452	484
Adjustment for:		
Loss Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(85)	85
	367	569
Net change in		
Trade receivables	(1,694)	1,273
Other financial assets and other assets	(36)	-
Trade payables	2,336	6,249
Other financial liabilities and other liabilities	216	(4,648)
Cash generated from operations	1,189	3,443
Direct taxes paid	255	945
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	934	2,498
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	934	2,498
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,412	3,914
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 2.2)	7,346	6,412

Material accounting policies (Note 1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

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

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited**

Signed by:

Prince Sharma

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Partner
 Membership no.: 521307

Gurugram, India
 Date: 27 May,2025

Signed by:

Shiv Kumar Walia

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Director
 Noida, India

Date: 27 May,2025

Signed by:

Raghu Raman Lakshmanan

379F4ED9DCAA4EF...

Director
 Texas, USA

Date: 27 May,2025

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited ("the Company") is primarily engaged in providing a range of IT and business services. The Company was incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago on 23 May 2019, having its registered office at Nos. 5-7, Sweet Briar Road, St. Clair, Trinidad. The company leverages its global technology workforce and intellectual properties to deliver solutions across following verticals - Financial Services, Manufacturing, Life Sciences & Healthcare, Public Services, Retail & CPG, Technology & Services and Telecom, Media, Publishing and Entertainment.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 May, 2025.

1. Material 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).

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

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method.

The functional currency of the Company is Trinidad and Tobago Dollar (TTD). All amounts are presented in thousands of rounded to whole number and amounts less than 0.50 thousand is presented as "-".

b) Use of estimates

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

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

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

- i. Accounting for costs expected to be incurred to complete performance under fixed price projects and determination of stand-alone selling prices for each distinct performance obligation in contracts involving multiple performance obligations, refer note 1(d)
- ii. Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables, refer note 1(h)
- iii. Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(f) and note 2.11
- iv. Provisions and contingent liabilities, refer note 1(g)

c) Foreign currency and translation

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date of 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 or 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 the 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 year. Revenue, expenses 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.

d) Revenue recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

Revenue is recognized when, or as, control of a promised service or good transfers to a 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. A contract is accounted when it is legally enforceable through executory contracts, approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are defined, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

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

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

Fixed Price contracts

Revenue related to fixed price contracts where performance obligations and control are satisfied over a period of time like technology integration, complex network building contracts, system implementations and application development are recognized based on progress towards completion of the performance obligation using a cost-to-cost measure of progress (i.e., percentage-of-completion (POC) method of accounting). Revenue is recognized based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated costs to 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.

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

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed based on the cost-to-cost method described above.

In arrangements involving sharing of customer revenues, revenue is recognized when the right to receive is established.

Revenue from product sales are shown net of applicable taxes, discounts and allowances. Revenue related to product with installation services that are critical to the product is recognized when installation of product at customer site is completed and accepted by the customer. If the revenue for a delivered item is not recognized for non-receipt of acceptance from the customer, the cost of the delivered item continues to be in inventory.

Multiple performance obligation

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

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

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

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

Volume discounts, or any other form of variable consideration is estimated using either the sum of probability weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts (expected value), or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (most likely amount), depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration realizable. Transaction price includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Our estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price may involve judgment and are based largely on an assessment of our anticipated performance and all information that is reasonably available to us.

The Company recognizes an onerous contract provision when the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations exceed the expected economic benefits to be received under a contract. Such provision, if any, is recorded in the period in which such losses become probable and is included in cost of revenues.

Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivables in balance sheet. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on those contracts utilizing the cost-to-cost method of revenue recognition and right to consideration is not unconditional. Contract assets are recognized when there is excess of revenue over the billings. Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due). A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

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

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

e) Other income

Other income mainly comprises of net foreign exchange gains.

f) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit or 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. Tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for those temporary differences which originate during the tax holiday period and are reversed after the tax holiday period. For this purpose, reversal of timing differences is determined using first-in-first-out method.

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 entity and the same taxation authority.

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the year that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

The Company uses significant 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.

h) 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.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks, which is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset 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 or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. This category includes cash and bank balances, unbilled receivables and trade receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or 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 statement of profit or loss.

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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 subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The company's financial liabilities include trade payables.

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

Derecognition

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

i) 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.

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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.

j) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for bonus shares.

k) *Recently issued accounting pronouncements*

As on 31 December 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the company.

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
 Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.1 Trade receivables

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Billed		
Unsecured considered good (refer note 1 below)	4,574	3,419
Trade receivables - Gross	4,574	3,419
Loss Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	85
Trade Receivable - Current -	4,574	3,334
Unbilled receivables - Related parties	300	-
Unbilled receivables - Others	296	57
	5,170	3,391

Note 1:- Includes billed receivables from related parties amounting to TTD 1,748 as on 31 December 2024 and TTD 1,693 as on 31 December 2023 .

Trade receivables - current	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 December 2024 from the due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed - considered good	826	2,055	-	-	1,693	-	4,574
							4,574
Unbilled receivables							596
							5,170

Trade receivables - current	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 December 2023 from the due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed - considered good	865	590	219	1,745	-	-	3,419
Impairment Allowance for bad and doubtful debts							(85)
							3,334
Unbilled receivables							57
							3,391

2.2 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance with banks		
- in current accounts	7,346	6,412
	7,346	6,412

2.3 Other current assets

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Duties & taxes recoverable	36	-
	36	-

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited
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 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.4 Equity Share Capital

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Authorized 33,500 equity shares of USD 1 each (6.88 TTD each)	230	230
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up 33,500 equity shares of USD 1 each (6.88 TTD each)	230	230

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of USD 1/- . All the shares are owned by holding company HCL Technologies UK Limited , so holding company has voting rights. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holding company will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited is the wholly owned subsidiary of HCL Technologies UK Limited.

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at			
	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning	33,500	230	33,500	230
Number of shares at the end	33,500	230	33,500	230

Details of promoters holding in the company is as follows :-

Name of the shareholder	As at				% change during the year
	31 December 2024		31 December 2023		
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding	
Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid HCL Technologies UK Limited, the holding company	33,500	100%	33,500	100%	0.00%

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

Name of the shareholder	As at			
	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid HCL Technologies UK Limited, the holding company	33,500	100%	33,500	100%

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

There are no bonus shares issued, no shares issued for consideration other than cash and no shares bought back immediately preceding the reporting date from date of incorporation

Capital management

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

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 Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.5 Trade payables

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Billed		
Trade payables (refer note 2 below)	10,372	8,300
	10,372	8,300
Unbilled		
Unbilled and accruals - others	586	868
Unbilled and accruals -related parties	545	-
	1,131	868
	11,503	9,168

Note 2:- Includes billed payables to related parties amounting to TTD 10,134 as on 31 December 2024 and TTD 8,042 as on 31 December 2023 .

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 December 2024 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade Payables	238	2,599	2,872	-	4,663	10,372
Unbilled and accruals						1,131
						11,503

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 December 2023 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade Payables	1	3,531	-	2,691	2,077	8,300
Unbilled and accruals						868
						9,168

2.6 Other Current liabilities

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Advances received from customers	16	-
Withholding and other statutory dues	322	121
	338	121

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 Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
 (All amounts in thousands of TTD, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.7 Revenue from operations

	Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Sale of services	6,348	4,934
	6,348	4,934

Disaggregate Revenue Information

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

	Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Geography wise		
Europe	1,986	11
Trinidad,Tobago	4,280	4,923
Others	82	-
Total	6,348	4,934

Remaining performance obligations

As at 31 December 2024, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 was TTD 12,730 (31 December 2023, TTD 10,235) out of which, approximately 38% in December 2024 (39% in December 2023) is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year and the balance beyond one year. This is after exclusions as below:

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

2.8 Other income

	Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Exchange differences (net)	264	-
Provision for doubtful debts/ bad debts written off	85	-
	349	-

2.9 Finance cost

	Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Bank charges	5	5
	5	5

2.10 Other expenses

	Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Exchange difference (net)	-	2
Legal and professional charges	179	103
Rates and taxes	19	31
Dues and subscription	19	4
Provision for doubtful debts/ bad debts written off	-	85
	217	225

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2.11 Income taxes

	Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax charge	49	754
Deferred tax charge / (credit)	94	(26)
	143	728

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

	Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Profit before income tax	452	484
Statutory tax rate	30%	30%
Expected tax expense	136	145
Permanent difference	27	583
Creation / (Reversal) of prior year provision	(20)	-
Total taxes	143	728
Effective income tax rate	32%	151%

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 December 2024

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Unrealised forex gain/ (loss)	-	-	-	-
Provisions	26	(26)	-	-
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	-	(26)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised forex gain/ (loss)	-	68	-	68
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	-	68	-	68
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (A-B)	-	(94)	-	(68)

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Unrealised forex gain/ (loss)	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	26	-	26
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	-	26	-	26
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised forex gain/ (loss)	-	-	-	-
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (A-B)	-	26	-	26

2.11 Income tax asset

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Advance tax refundable	13	13
Current tax	239	33
	252	46

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
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2.12 Related party transactions

a) Related parties where control exists

Ultimate Holding company

HCL Technologies Limited, India

Holding company

HCL Technologies UK Limited

b) Related Party where transactions have taken place during the year

Ultimate Holding company

HCL Technologies Limited, India

Fellow Subsidiary

Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited	HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited sirketi
Filial Espanola De HCL Technologies S.L.	HCL Japan Limited
HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia Da Informacao EIRELI	HCL Mexico S. de R.L.
HCL Asia Pacific Pte Limited	HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited
HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited
HCL America Solutions Inc.	HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA
HCL Canada Inc.	HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC
HCL Hungary kft	HCL Technologies Norway AS
HCL Latin America Holding, LLC	HCL Technologies Philippines, Inc
HCL Technologies (Thailand) Limited	HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	

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

	Ultimate Holding company		Fellow Subsidiaries	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Revenue	-	-	2,123	10
Outsourcing cost	27	32	3,292	673

d) Outstanding balances of related parties

	Ultimate Holding company		Fellow Subsidiaries	
	As at		As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade payables - Billed	669	712	9,466	7,330
Trade payables - Unbilled and Accruals	-	-	545	-
Trade receivables - Unbilled	-	-	300	-
Trade receivables - Billed	-	-	1,748	1,693

2.13 Earning per share (EPS)

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Net profit as per statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS	309	(244)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating basic and dilutive EPS	33,500	33,500
Nominal value of equity shares	6.88	6.88
Earning per equity share (Basic and Diluted)	9.22	(7.28)

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2.14 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 Ind AS 108 "Operating segments". Revenue disaggregation as per geography is given in note 2.6.

2.15 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Value
Financial assets		
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	5,170	5,170
Cash and cash equivalent	7,346	7,346
Total	12,516	12,516
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	11,503	11,503
Total	11,503	11,503

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

	Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Value
Financial assets		
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	3,391	3,391
Cash and cash equivalent	6,412	6,412
Total	9,803	9,803
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	9,168	9,168
Total	9,168	9,168

(b) Financial risk management

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

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

(i) 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.

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(ii) 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 functional currency. An insignificant portion of the Company's revenue is in other foreign currency while a large portion of costs are in TTD. The fluctuation in exchange rates in respect to TTD 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 TTD 93.33 for the year ended 31 December, 2024 and TTD 90.02 for the year ended 31 December, 2023.

The rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of all the currencies by 1% against the respective functional currencies of the Company. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change.

Non-derivative foreign currency exposure as of 31 December 2024 in major currencies is as below:

	Net financial assets		Net financial liabilities	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
USD/TTD	1,253	31	8,805	6,848

(iii) Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and bank balances, trade receivables and finance lease 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, including the credit risk of non-performance by counterparties.

The customers of the Company are primarily corporations based in the Trinidad & Tobago and accordingly, trade receivables and unbilled receivables are concentrated in Trinidad & Tobago. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of trade receivables, unbilled receivables and finance lease receivables.

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

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	85	-
Additional/(Reversal of) provision	(85)	85
Deductions on account of write offs and	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	85

(iv) 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 (Current)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4-5 and thereafter	Total
As at 31 December 2024					
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	11,503	-	-	-	11,503
As at 31 December 2023					
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	9,168	-	-	-	9,168

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
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2.16 Ratio

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Units	Year ended		%Variance
				31 December 2024	31 December 2023	
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	1.08	1.06	2%
Return on equity ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	%	42	(34)	224%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	1.48	1.21	22%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	Times	0.60	0.74	-19%
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (refer note below 1)	Times	6.60	8.81	-25%
Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	%	5	(5)	200%
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (refer note 2 below)	%	47	86	-45%

Notes :

- (1) Working capital = current assets - current liabilities
- (2) Capital employed = Net Worth - Deferred Tax Assets (Net)
- (3) Average is calculated based on simple average of opening and closing balances

Explanation where change in the ratio is more than 25%

1. Return on equity ratio - The increase is due to increase in profit for the year. Profit has increased in current year due to lesser income tax expense, the same was higher last year due to higher disallowances of expenses accrued for services received from foreign affiliates.
2. Net profit ratio - The increase is due to increase in profit for the year. Profit has increased in current year due to lesser income tax expense, the same was higher last year due to higher disallowances of expenses accrued for services received from foreign affiliates.
3. Return on capital employed - Decline is due to increase in capital employed driven by higher profits in the current year.
4. Net capital turnover ratio - Declined is due to higher increase in working capital as compared to increase in revenue.

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2.17 Subsequent event

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 27 May,2025, 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.

2.18 The Company has presented its financial statements in "TTD in thousands" and accordingly, amounts less than ` 0.50 crores are presented as "-".

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP

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

Chartered Accountants

Signed by:

Prince Sharma

EA624BD3EFED467...

Partner

Membership no.: 521307

Gurugram, India

Date: 27 May,2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

of HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Signed by:

Shiv Kumar Walia

72A7C0E945D0446...

Shiv Walia

Director

Noida, India

Date: 27 May,2025

Signed by:

Raghu Raman Lakshmanan

379F4ED9DCAA4EF...

Raghu Raman Lakshmanan

Director

Texas, USA

Date: 27 May,2025