

HCL Technologies Denmark ApS

Tuborg Boulevard 12, 3., 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 33 04 14 54

Annual report

1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 8 July 2022.



Goutam Rungta
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Financial highlights	6
Management's review	8
Financial statements 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	
Accounting policies	13
Income statement	18
Balance sheet	19
Statement of changes in equity	21
Notes	22

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of HCL Technologies Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 March 2022 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 8 July 2022

Managing Director




Goutam Rungta


Board of directors



Goutam Rungta



Shiv Kumar Walia



Bejoy Joseph George



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of HCL Technologies Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCL Technologies Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 March 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control, that Management determines is 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, Management is 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 in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company 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 an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the 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 contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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.



Independent auditor's report

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 8 July 2022

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Klaus Rytz', written over a vertical line.

Klaus Rytz
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne33205

Company information

The company	HCL Technologies Denmark ApS Tuborg Boulevard 12, 3. 2900 Hellerup
	Company reg. no. 33 04 14 54 Financial year: 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022
Board of directors	Goutam Rungta Shiv Kumar Walia Bejoy Joseph George
Managing Director	Goutam Rungta
Auditors	KPMG P/S Dampfærgevej 28 2100 København Ø
Bankers	Citibank
Parent company	HCL Technologies Limited

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
Income statement:					
Revenue	606.170	529.701	583.187	601.768	405.060
Gross profit	138.416	137.328	153.525	140.369	97.444
Profit from operating activities	33.221	30.381	30.151	34.541	20.847
Net financials	-274	-447	-989	-47	-1.633
Net profit or loss for the year	25.692	23.333	22.730	26.889	14.963
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	301.655	290.495	258.326	280.194	203.721
Investments in tangible fixed assets	0	703	1.120	730	656
Equity	136.012	110.320	86.987	64.256	37.368
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	114	100	122	126	108
Key figures in %:					
Gross margin ratio	22,8	25,9	26,3	23,3	24,1
Profit margin (EBIT margin)	5,5	5,7	5,2	5,7	5,1
Acid test ratio	190,9	169,7	151,8	128,3	9,3
Solvency ratio	45,1	38,0	33,7	22,9	18,3
Return on equity	20,9	23,7	30,1	52,9	50,1
Return on assets	10,4	10,4	11,7	12,3	10,0

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

Financial highlights

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin ratio	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin (EBIT margin)	$\frac{\text{Operating profit or loss (EBIT)} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Acid test ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short term liabilities other than provisions}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Results from operating activities} \times 100}{\text{Assets in total, closing balance}}$

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

1. To supply all kinds of IT solutions for software management services for remote infrastructure outsourcing of business processes and all related services.
2. To advise on and deliver services such as employee and management recruitment, training and internships, technical data analysis, signal processing, preparation of project reports, studies and analysis aimed at project implementation and processing review it, critical analysis, organizational and methodological studies and economic, mathematical, statistical, scientific and modern management techniques thereof and to establish and provide all consultancy and other services of professional and technical in nature and carry out projects, tasks and appointments.

Unusual circumstances

No unusual circumstances have affected the company's activities during the year.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

The company has no uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement.

Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year totals DKK 606.170.365 against DKK 529.700.885 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 25.692.351 against DKK 23.333.349 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

Special risks

The software industry is characterized by a dynamic and fiercely competing environment with rapid technological changes and innovations, which constantly challenge the existing and conventional business models. The Company is confronted with several business risks. The most important ones will be explained below:

Dependencies/concentrations

The group led by the ultimate parent company, HCL Technologies Ltd. in India, which HCL Technologies Denmark ApS belongs to, maintains a broad customer base to ensure the independence from individuals, clients, special services or geographical factors.

Competition

To continue to have a strong position in the market and remain competitive, the group has made substantial investments in software technology and other offshore technologies.

People

In line with the parent company, the company has approved an initiative under the name "Employee first". In combination with other measures, this initiative aims at making the company an attractive employer.

Management's review

Finance

The company is exposed to some financial risks, e.g., exchange rate risks, credit risks and the risk of inability to pay. The company has established an internal control mechanism aiming at reducing these risks.

Research and development activities

The research and development is done centrally by the ultimate parent company, HCL Technologies Ltd.

Expected developments

The company expects a profit after tax at approx. 27 Mn. DKK for the coming year.

The company expect a normal increase in revenue approximately 5% keeping the Profit Before Tax intact similar to last year to arrive at expected profit after tax.

Statements of corporate social responsibility

Business model and engagement

HCL Technologies Denmark ApS is the wholly owned subsidiary of HCL Technologies Austria Ltd., which is ultimately held by ultimate parent company HCL Technologies Limited. The business activities are related to IT-solutions within the area of software, management services, outsourcing services, consultancy services and related business activities. Specifically, HCL Technologies Denmark ApS helps enterprises reimagine their businesses for the digital age.

HCL Technologies Denmark ApS' main impacts on society are related to social conditions amongst suppliers. In relation to HCL Technologies Denmark ApS' own operations, the main impacts are related to labor conditions and environmental issues such as waste and energy use related to the office.

Environmental issues – including climate change

Policy: As a responsible company, HCL Technologies Denmark believe that we have a responsibility for the future – also an imperative role to play in addressing Global Energy challenges, climate change and Environmental Sustainability.

Risks, actions and results: HCL Technologies Denmark ApS has not identified any material risks related to environment. HCL Technologies Denmark ApS has continued to reduce the company's environmental impact in 2022 and has not registered any breaches of environmental legislation during the year.

Further, HCL Technologies Denmark ApS has identified energy consumption in the office and employee transportation to clients, as the main areas with risks of having a negative climate impact in terms of energy use and CO2 emissions. In 2021-22, we due to COVID conditions continued encouraging employees to avail our video conferencing services and reduce travel by conducting virtual meetings instead. This has had a positive impact on the amount of travelled kilometer.

Social issues and employee issues

Management's review

Policy: HCL Technologies Denmark ApS recognizes our employees as the most valuable asset for the company. Therefore, the company not only aspires to provide a healthy work environment, but also provides continuous education of our workforce to make sure their competencies stay up-dated and relevant.

Risks, actions, and results: With regards to labor conditions, HCL Technologies Denmark ApS has identified risks related to wellness, wellbeing and career development among employees. In 2022, the company continued an open dialogue with the employees to ensure their wellbeing. The company has different types of leave policy annual leave, vacation leave, paternity and maternity leave etc. for the well being of employees. In 2022, out of total leave taken by employees around 18% percent sick leave were taken. We have one male employee who has availed parental leave in the last one year.

Human rights

Policy: HCL Technologies Denmark ApS recognizes its social responsibility not only in relation to its own employees but also in relation to employees at suppliers. The company supports and respects the internationally recognized human rights as formulated in the UN Human Rights Declaration and the internationally recognized labor rights as specified in the International Labor Organization (ILO) core conventions.

Risks, actions and results: HCL Technologies Denmark has identified the risk of discrimination and harassment including sexual harassment at workplace. To provide a safe and healthy work environment free of any hassles and to prevent and redress the harassment complaints, the Company has in place Prevention and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at Work Place Policy. To mitigate the risks and to secure a satisfactory and healthy work environment, HCL Technologies Denmark ApS there is option to raise online complaint by raising Smart Service Desk requests or by writing to hear@hcl.com / secure@hcl.com. However, no such incident has been reported.

Fighting corruption and bribery

Policy: It is the policy of HCL Technologies Denmark to conduct all of its business activities with honesty, integrity and the highest possible ethical standards and vigorously enforce its business practice, wherever it operates throughout the world, of not engaging in bribery or corruption.

Risks, actions, and results: HCL Technologies Denmark has identified the most material risks associated with anti-corruption as related to giving improper benefits due to relationships between employees and customers. The company has online courses and encourage employees to undergo training on Business ethics and anti-corruption/bribery sessions. In 2022 total 77 employees attended these training programs

HCL Technologies Denmark ApS expect to continue its focus on environmental issues - including climate change, social issues and employee issues, human rights and fighting corruption and bribery in the coming year.

Management's review

Target figures and policies for the underrepresented gender

Board of directors: HCL Technologies Denmark ApS board consisted of three men on 31-3-2022. It is the company's target to have one female elected for the Board of Directors before the end of 2023. HCL Technologies Denmark ApS did not reach the target for 2022 due to no rotation in the Board during the year.

Management: It is HCL Technologies Denmark ApS policy that management positions must be occupied by the most suitable candidates while at the same time wishing to qualify female management talents. In order to follow the policy, at least one person of each gender should be among the last three candidates when recruiting for management positions. At 31-3-2022 the proportion of the underrepresented gender in the company's other management levels constituted 19 women and 100 men. The goal to achieve 15% women in executive and middle management positions is accomplished.

Target figures and policies for the under-represented sex

HCL Technologies Denmark ApS is step down wholly owned subsidiary of HCL Technologies Limited, based in Noida. It is engaged in provision of Information Technology services worldwide. The Company is determined to promote diversity and achieve sensible gender diversity based on desire to strengthen the overall decision making and competencies in the Company. The Company believes that gender balance has positive working environment.

It is the goal of the Board that its members should have competency in finance and business so that they can meet the company goals after understanding the business requirements. The nomination of the board members is done at the group level based on assessment of the competency of the candidate.

Presently the Board comprises of three male Non- Executive Director. The Company will strive to have one female elected for the Board of Directors before the end of year 2023.

The company do not have any female director in the Board of Directors as there was no rotation in board during the year.

The Company recruits middle and executive management based on the strength of the candidate and his competencies and his match with the company requirement. The Company will strive to achieve better female gender ratio at executive and middlemen management. The total employees in the company were 119 at March 31, 2022 of which 19 women and 100 men constituted HCL Technologies Denmark's middle and executive management. On the gender diversity the HCL group have done an organization wide initiative which is being implement locally in each geos. The Company is striving to achieve a better female gender ratio each year. The Company launched a new series of workshops around gender inclusion sensitization called 'Balance the Scales - be an ally' designed for managers with more than four women employees in their team.

Management's review

The Company as part of HCL group will consider the need to initiate specific actions to promote a higher level of gender diversity in the middle and lower management and has already achieved target of 16 % women in executive and middle management so that decisions taken are for the betterment of the company.

There are various HR policies in force for the betterment of the employees of the company.

Data Ethics Policy

As business and technological opportunities grow so does the amount of data handled and stored. Data access and exchange is fundamental for us in order to run an efficient operation and in order to provide the best possible experience to our customers, employees and other partners.

It is deeply rooted in our company values that we run a tidy business, meaning that we act in a professional and reliable manner towards our customers and partners. Therefore, we are dedicated to following the legislation on data privacy. Beyond that we also handle vast amount of data that is essential to our daily operation. Data includes information about our customers and their customers, and we take our responsibility for keeping all data safe.

Currently we do not have a formal written policy for data ethics. As the use of and storage of data is continuously increasing and becoming more and more critical we will start formulating a formal policy around data ethics.

Accounting policies

The annual report for HCL Technologies Denmark ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (large enterprises).

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited, India.

Recognition and measurement in general

Revenues are recognised in the Income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized costs are recognized. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognized in the Income statement, including depreciation, amortization, write-downs and provisions.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at cost, thus recognising a constant effective interest over the term. Amortised cost is computed as original cost less deductions, if any, as well as additions/deductions of the difference between cost and nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Exchange rate differences arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency, which are not settled at the date of the balance sheet, are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of establishment of the receivable or the payable is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and financial costs.

Income statement

Net turnover

The net revenues comprises of sale of Management Service fee and consultancy fee.

Accounting policies

Revenue is measured net of all types of discounts/rebates granted. Also, revenue is measured net of VAT and other indirect taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

Revenue are recorded on an accrual basis when it has been realized or is realizable and earned.

Time-and-material contracts

Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognized as the related services are performed. In arrangements involving sharing of customer revenues, revenue is recognized when the amounts are known and the right to receive is established. Incremental revenue from existing contracts arising on future sales to the customers is recognized when it is earned and collectability is reasonably assured.

Fixed Price contracts

Revenue related to contracts providing maintenance and support services, is recognized over the term of the contract where the company has continuing obligation. Revenue from technology integration is recognized in accordance with the Percentage-Of-Completion (POC) method. Under the POC method, progress towards completion is measured based on either achievement of specified contract milestones, cost incurred as a proportion of estimated total cost or other measures of progress when available. If circumstances arise that change the original estimates of revenues, costs, or extent of progress towards completion, revisions are made to the estimates. These revisions may result in increase or decrease in estimated revenues or costs, and such revisions are reflected in income in the year in which the circumstances that gave rise to the revision become known to the management. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on contracts in progress are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current cost estimates. Contract losses are determined to be the amount by which the estimated total cost to complete exceeds the estimated total revenue that will be generated by the contract and are included in cost of sales and classified in other accrued liabilities.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of services used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sale, marketing, administration, premises, bad debts etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Accounting policies

Net financials

Net financials include interest income, interest expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities. Net financials are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Patents and licences

Other intangible assets include other acquired intangible rights, including software licenses and distribution rights. The estimated useful lives for intangible assets represent 3 years. The residual value represents 0 DKK.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Customer relationship

Customer relationship is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and write-down.

The basis of depreciation is cost. The amortisation period is determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4-5 years

Accounting policies

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

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The book values of fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Provisions are made for bad debts on the basis of objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables are impaired. Provisions are made to the lower of the net realizable value and the carrying amount.

Prepayments and accrued income

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under accrued expenses and deferred income.

Segmental statement

Information is disclosed by activities and geographical markets. Segment information is based on the Company's accounting policies, risks and management control.

Segment reporting

Till 31 March 2019, Chief operating decision maker (CODM) evaluated the Company's performance by business segment, comprising software services, infrastructure management services and business process outsourcing services. Consequent to reorganization of global operations due to technological changes and business requirements with increased focus to meet customer expectations and provide better services, the company effective 1 April 2019, has reorganized itself into IT and Business services, Engineering and R&D services and Products & Platforms.

Segment information previously reported has been restated to present business segments following the change in composition of operating segments. This change in segment presentation does not affect the income statement, Statement of financial position.

Segment revenue from customers by geographical area based on geographical location of the customer. The principal geographical segments of the company have been classified as America, Europe, India and others.

Income statement 1 April - 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
1 Revenue	606.170.365	529.700.885
Costs of raw materials and consumables	-462.335.901	-385.385.441
Other external costs	-5.418.050	-6.987.458
Gross profit	138.416.414	137.327.986
2 Staff costs	-103.081.402	-103.122.822
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-2.114.467	-3.824.227
Operating profit	33.220.545	30.380.937
Other financial income	98.256	80.950
Other financial costs	-372.009	-528.043
Pre-tax net profit or loss	32.946.792	29.933.844
3 Tax expense for the year	-7.254.441	-6.600.495
4 Net profit or loss for the year	25.692.351	23.333.349

Balance sheet at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-current assets			
6	Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired	178.782	528.492
7	Customer relationship	5.573.946	7.001.921
	Total intangible assets	<u>5.752.728</u>	<u>7.530.413</u>
8	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	28.532	1.469.738
	Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>28.532</u>	<u>1.469.738</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>5.781.260</u>	<u>9.000.151</u>
Current assets			
	Trade receivables	183.890.030	160.360.388
	Receivables from group enterprises	95.543.110	63.815.147
	Income tax receivables	4.636.204	2.500.594
	Other receivables	3.734.788	2.400.320
10	Prepayments and accrued income	6.957.064	3.760.500
	Total receivables	<u>294.761.196</u>	<u>232.836.949</u>
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>1.112.883</u>	<u>48.657.497</u>
	Total current assets	<u>295.874.079</u>	<u>281.494.446</u>
	Total assets	<u>301.655.339</u>	<u>290.494.597</u>

Balance sheet at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Equity			
11	Contributed capital	3.268.624	3.268.624
	Retained earnings	132.743.740	107.051.389
	Total equity	136.012.364	110.320.013
Provisions			
12	Provisions for deferred tax	578.578	350.409
	Total provisions	578.578	350.409
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Prepayments received from customers	2.853.072	3.518.852
13	Other payables	7.257.874	10.395.345
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	10.110.946	13.914.197
	Trade payables	14.904.101	12.310.362
	Payables to group enterprises	94.478.767	104.459.692
	Other payables	32.145.730	35.679.591
14	Accruals and deferred income	13.424.853	13.460.333
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	154.953.451	165.909.978
	Total liabilities other than provisions	165.064.397	179.824.175
	Total equity and liabilities	301.655.339	290.494.597
5 Fees, auditor			
15 Charges and security			
16 Contingencies			
17 Related parties			

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 April 2020	3.268.624	83.718.040	86.986.664
Profit for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>23.333.349</u>	<u>23.333.349</u>
Equity 1 April 2021	3.268.624	107.051.389	110.320.013
Profit for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>25.692.351</u>	<u>25.692.351</u>
	<u>3.268.624</u>	<u>132.743.740</u>	<u>136.012.364</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>			
1. Revenue					
IT and Business services	549.538.706	478.751.126			
Engineering and R&D services	24.754.114	25.297.214			
Products & Platforms	<u>31.877.545</u>	<u>25.652.545</u>			
	<u>606.170.365</u>	<u>529.700.885</u>			
Segmental statement					
	<u>USA</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Geographically (TDKK)	<u>1.535</u>	<u>591.068</u>	<u>5.843</u>	<u>7.724</u>	<u>606.170</u>
2. Staff costs					
Salaries and wages		100.083.832			100.811.492
Pension costs		2.555.403			1.999.773
Other costs for social security		<u>442.167</u>			<u>311.557</u>
		<u>103.081.402</u>			<u>103.122.822</u>
Average number of employees			<u>114</u>		<u>100</u>
By reference to section 98b(3), (II), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to management is not disclosed					
3. Tax expense for the year					
Tax of the results for the year		7.026.272			6.351.991
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax		<u>228.169</u>			<u>248.504</u>
		<u>7.254.441</u>			<u>6.600.495</u>
4. Net profit for the year					
Transferred to retained earnings		<u>25.692.351</u>			<u>23.333.349</u>
Total allocations and transfers		<u>25.692.351</u>			<u>23.333.349</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
5. Fees, auditor		
Total fee for KPMG P/S	<u>100.000</u>	<u>97.000</u>
Audit	<u>100.000</u>	<u>97.000</u>
	<u>100.000</u>	<u>97.000</u>
6. Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired		
Cost opening balance	3.318.799	3.835.065
Additions during the year	0	576.702
Disposals during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-1.092.968</u>
Cost end of period	<u>3.318.799</u>	<u>3.318.799</u>
Amortisation and writedown opening balance	-2.790.307	-2.832.205
Amortisation for the year	-349.710	-1.051.070
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>0</u>	<u>1.092.968</u>
Amortisation and writedown end of period	<u>-3.140.017</u>	<u>-2.790.307</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>178.782</u>	<u>528.492</u>
7. Customer relationship		
Cost opening balance	<u>9.327.014</u>	<u>9.327.014</u>
Cost end of period	<u>9.327.014</u>	<u>9.327.014</u>
Amortisation and writedown opening balance	-2.325.093	-319.108
Amortisation for the year	<u>-1.427.975</u>	<u>-2.005.985</u>
Amortisation and writedown end of period	<u>-3.753.068</u>	<u>-2.325.093</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>5.573.946</u>	<u>7.001.921</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/3 2022</u>	<u>31/3 2021</u>
8. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost opening balance	2.948.292	3.576.589
Additions during the year	0	703.303
Disposals during the year	<u>-2.721.035</u>	<u>-1.331.600</u>
Cost end of period	<u>227.257</u>	<u>2.948.292</u>
Depreciation and writedown opening balance	-1.478.554	-2.042.982
Depreciation for the year	-336.782	-767.172
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>1.616.611</u>	<u>1.331.600</u>
Depreciation and writedown end of period	<u>-198.725</u>	<u>-1.478.554</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>28.532</u>	<u>1.469.738</u>
9. Property, plant, and equipment under construction		
Cost opening balance	0	13.315
Amount capitalized during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-13.315</u>
Cost end of period	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/3 2022</u>	<u>31/3 2021</u>
10. Prepayments and accrued income		
Prepaid expenses	4.949.463	3.732.438
Employee recoverables	548.600	28.062
Contract assets	<u>1.459.001</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>6.957.064</u>	<u>3.760.500</u>

Out of total prepayments and accrued income, TDKK 4.302 are short term.

11. Contributed capital

The share capital consists of 439.205 shares, each with a nominal value of EUR 1, the equivalent value of DKK 3.268.624

12. Provisions for deferred tax

Provisions for deferred tax opening balance	350.409	101.905
Deferred tax of the results for the year	<u>228.169</u>	<u>248.504</u>
	<u>578.578</u>	<u>350.409</u>

13. Other payables

Holiday pay obligations, salaried staff	6.922.588	10.395.345
Other long term payables group	<u>335.286</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>7.257.874</u>	<u>10.395.345</u>

14. Accruals and deferred income

Deferred income	<u>13.424.853</u>	<u>13.460.333</u>
	<u>13.424.853</u>	<u>13.460.333</u>

15. Charges and security

The Company has no pledges or collateral at 31 March 2022.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

16. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The Company has entered into operating leases. Total future payments falling due within 1 year represents 1.113.912 DKK (2020/2021: 1.060.380)

17. Related parties

Controlling interest

Related party

Basis for control

HCL Technologies Austria GmbH

Majority shareholder

Vienna, Austria

Transactions

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
Sale of services	38.003.077	26.743.265
Purchase of services	438.593.684	368.262.611
Interest on intermediate account with related parties (cost)	813.153	201.629
Receivables from related parties	95.543.109	63.815.147
Debt to related parties	94.478.767	104.459.692
Other payables to related parties	335.286	0

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated annual accounts for HCL Technologies Limited, India may be ordered by contacting the company at following address. HCL Technologies Limited 806, Sidharth 96, Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019, India.