Standalone
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Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of HCL Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 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) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, 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 standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Description of Key Audit Matter

Evaluation of tax positions and litigations See Note 1(h) and 2.27 to standalone financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Company is required to estimate its income tax liabilities in accordance with the tax laws applicable in India. Further, there are matters of interpretation in terms of application of tax laws and related rules to determine current tax provision and deferred taxes. The Company has material tax positions and litigations on a range of tax matters. This requires management to make significant judgments to determine the possible outcome of uncertain tax positions and litigations and their consequent impact on related accounting and disclosures in the standalone financial statements.	In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: • testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Company's key controls over identifying uncertain tax positions and matters involving litigations/disputes. • obtaining details of tax positions and tax litigations for the year and as at 31 March 2024 and holding discussions with designated management personnel. • assessing and analysing select key correspondences with tax authorities and inspecting external legal opinions obtained by management for key uncertain tax positions and tax litigations. • evaluating underlying evidence and documentation to determine whether the information provides a basis for amounts provided/not provided in the books of account. • involving our internal tax specialists and evaluating management's underlying key assumptions in estimating the tax provisions and estimate of the possible outcome of significant tax litigations; and • in respect of tax positions and litigations, assessing the computation of provisions and consequent impact on related accounting and disclosures in the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and 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) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act 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 the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

    (c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”.

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer income tax liabilities disclosed in the balance sheet along with Note 2.27 and Note 2.35 to the standalone financial statements.

(b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(c) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 2.33 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 2.33 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

(e) The interim dividend declared or paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

(f) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares except matters below which are managed only by service provider:

(i) audit trail was not enabled at the database level for accounting softwares to log any direct data changes,

(ii) certain privileged access at application layer for which audit trail was not enabled.

Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor’s Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership No.: 092212
ICAI UDIN.: 24092212BKFADV7856

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 April 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of HCL Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. As informed to us, no discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. During the year, the Company has made investments in companies and other parties and has granted unsecured loans in the nature of intercorporate deposits in companies, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments in firms and limited liability partnerships. Further, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties and not granted any secured loans to Companies.

(a) (A) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans to subsidiaries.

(B) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loans in the nature of intercorporate deposits to parties other than subsidiaries as below:

Particulars	**Amount in INR Crores**
Aggregate amount during the year - Others	1,079
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date - Others	1,079

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that the investment made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans in the nature of intercorporate deposits are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given in the nature of intercorporate deposits, the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given in the nature of intercorporate deposits. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan in the nature of intercompany deposits falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans in the nature of intercompany deposits granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given in the nature of intercompany deposits to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided guarantees or securities, as specified under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to investments made, loans in the nature of intercorporate deposits and guarantees given. The Company has not provided security as specified under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in payment of Duty of Customs.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as at 31 March 2024 are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (in INR crores)*	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3.66	FY 2021-22	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3,249.36	FY 2003-04, 2011-12 to FY 20-21	Commissioner of IncomeTax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	358.45	FY 2003-04, FY 2005-06 FY2006-07 and FY 2008-09 to FY 2010-11	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal-Delhi
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	14.70	FY 2006-07	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal-Mumbai
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2.20	FY 2002-03, FY 2003-04 and FY 2005-06	High Court of Delhi
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1.60	FY 2006-07	High Court of Karnataka
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.62	FY 2008-09	HighCourt of Allahabad
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	11.30	FY 2002-03 to FY 2004-05	Hon'ble Supreme Court of India
Central Sales Tax, 1956	Sales Tax	0.05	FY 2012-13	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Maharashtra VAT Act, 2002	Value Added Tax	7.94	FY 2012-13	Joint Commissioner (Appeals), LargeTax Payer Unit, Mumbai
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	1.46	October 2018 to December 2019	Additional Commissioner (appeals) of Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	0.27	FY 17-18 and FY 21-22	Additional Commissioner (appeals) of Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	1.06	FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19	Additional Commissioner (appeals) of Goods and Service Tax
Customs Act, 1962	Duty to Customs	0.27	FY 2006-07	Common Adjudicating Authority (Directorate of Revenue Intelligence)
Customs Act, 1962	Duty to Customs	2.21	FY 1997-98 to FY 1999-00	Office of Assistant Commissioner of Customs
Customs Act, 1962	Duty to Customs	0.59	FY 2007-08 FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14	Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellant Tribunal, Maharashtra
Finance Act 1994, read with Service Tax Rules, 1994	Service Tax	0.79	FY 2006-07	High Court of Allahabad
Finance Act 1994, read with Service Tax Rules, 1994	Service Tax	23.56	FY 2006-07 to FY 2011-12, FY 2009-10	Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellant Tribunal, Allahabad
Finance Act 1994, read with Service Tax Rules, 1994	Service Tax	0.37	FY 2013-14	Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellant Tribunal
Finance Act 1994, read with Service tax rules, 1994	Service Tax	1.18	FY 2007-10	High Court of Allahabad
Finance Act 1994, read with Service tax rules, 1994	Service Tax	15.56	April 2012 to September 2012	Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellant Tribunal, Allahabad
Finance Act 1994, read with Service tax rules, 1994	Service Tax	2.06	April 2011 to March 2015	Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellant Tribunal, Allahabad
Finance Act 1994, read with Service tax rules, 1994	Service Tax	1.53	October 2011 to September 2012	Additional Commissioner, Central Goods & Services Tax
Finance Act 1994, read with Service tax rules, 1994	Service Tax	6.27	FY 2014-15 and FY 2016-17	Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellant Tribunal

*Total amount deposited under protest / adjusted against refunds in respect of Income tax is INR 180 Crores and guarantee given under protest is INR 310 crores.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to banks during the year. Further, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from financial institutions or any other lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Act. The Company does not hold any investment in any associates and joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries (as defined under Companies Act, 2013). The Company does not hold any investment in any associates or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership No.: 092212
ICAI UDIN.: 24092212BKFADV7856

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 April 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership No.: 092212
ICAI UDIN.: 24092212BKFADV7856

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 April 2024

Standalone Balance Sheet

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	As at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
I	**ASSETS**			
	(1) Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	2.1	3,225	3,727
	(b) Capital work in progress	2.2	22	21
	(c) Right-of-use assets	2.30(a)	1,048	824
	(d) Goodwill	2.3	6,549	6,549
	(e) Other intangible assets	2.4	5,511	6,835
	(f) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	2.5	5,040	5,057
	(ii) Trade receivables - unbilled	2.6 (a)	162	82
	(iii) Loans	2.7	286	-
	(iv) Others	2.8	641	875
	(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	2.27	-	543
	(h) Other non-current assets	2.10	278	276
	Total non-current assets		**22,762**	**24,789**
	(2) Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	2.9	25	35
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	2.5	6,801	5,102
	(ii) Trade receivables			
	Billed	2.6 (b)	3,880	5,317
	Unbilled	2.6 (b)	8,278	7,596
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.11(a)	837	2,374
	(iv) Other bank balances	2.11(b)	6,792	3,857
	(v) Loans	2.7	793	2,602
	(vi) Others	2.8	1,128	603
	(c) Current tax assets (net)		6	6
	(d) Other current assets	2.12	1,005	1,079
	Total current assets		**29,545**	**28,571**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**52,307**	**53,360**
II	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity share capital	2.13	543	543
	(b) Other equity		38,927	40,561
	TOTAL EQUITY		**39,470**	**41,104**
III	**LIABILITIES**			
	(1) Non - current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	2.14	26	51
	(ii) Lease liabilities	2.30(a)	651	436
	(iii) Others	2.16	8	29
	(b) Contract liabilities	2.17	101	154
	(c) Provisions	2.18	1,065	879
	(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.27	465	-
	(e) Other non-current liabilities	2.19	57	40
	Total non-current liabilities		**2,373**	**1,589**

Standalone Balance Sheet

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Note No.	As at	
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.14	27	140
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.30(a)	210	172
(iii) Trade payables	2.15		
Billed			
1. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		24	23
2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		885	1,221
Unbilled and accruals		1,435	1,539
(iv) Others	2.16	1,748	1,867
(b) Contract liabilities	2.17	3,828	3,708
(c) Other current liabilities	2.20	500	392
(d) Provisions	2.18	342	283
(e) Current tax liabilities (net)		1,465	1,322
Total current liabilities		**10,464**	**10,667**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**12,837**	**12,256**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**52,307**	**53,360**
Material accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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 Limited

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

S. Madhavan
Director
DIN - 06451889

Prateek Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	Year ended	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	2.21	48,118	46,276
	Other income	2.22	1,076	1,031
	Total income		**49,194**	**47,307**
II	**Expenses**			
	Purchase of stock-in-trade		135	168
	Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	2.23	10	(12)
	Employee benefits expense	2.24	20,965	19,799
	Outsourcing costs		7,105	7,291
	Finance costs	2.25	125	127
	Depreciation and amortization expense		2,371	2,431
	Other expenses	2.26	3,027	2,787
	Total expenses		**33,738**	**32,591**
III	**Profit before tax**		**15,456**	**14,716**
IV	**Tax expense**	2.27		
	Current tax		2,873	3,045
	Deferred tax charge		909	212
	Total tax expense		**3,782**	**3,257**
V	**Profit for the year**		**11,674**	**11,459**
VI	**Other comprehensive income(loss)**	2.28		
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		27	175
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		(8)	(63)
(B)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		532	(453)
	(ii)Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		(112)	82
	Total other comprehensive income(loss), net of tax		**439**	**(259)**
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**12,113**	**11,200**
	Earnings per equity share of ₹ 2 each	2.29		
	Basic (in ₹)		43.11	42.32
	Diluted (in ₹)		43.02	42.27
Material accounting policies		1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

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

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

S. Madhavan
Director
DIN - 06451889

Prateek Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Equity share capital		Other equity													
			Reserves and Surplus									Other comprehensive income				
	Number of Shares*	Share capital	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Treasury share reserve	Securities premium	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Common control transaction capital reserve	Share based payment reserve	Special economic zone re-investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Debt instruments through other comprehensive income	Total other equity	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**2,713,665,096**	**543**	**39,312**	**35**	**(804)**	**7**	**120**	**14**	**14**	**82**	**2,794**	**4**	**466**	**4**	**42,048**	**42,591**
Profit for the year	-	-	11,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,459	11,459
Other comprehensive income (refer note 2.28)	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	(387)	(5)	(259)	(259)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**11,459**	**112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**(387)**	**(5)**	**11,200**	**11,200**
Transactions with owners of the Company																
Contributions and distributions																
Interim dividend of ₹ 48 per share	-	-	(12,995)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,995)	(12,995)
Transfer to special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,864)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,864	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(579)	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	-	-	-	308	308
Issue of treasury shares to employees			(1)		3					(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**2,713,665,096**	**543**	**36,490**	**147**	**(801)**	**7**	**120**	**14**	**14**	**388**	**4,079**	**25**	**79**	**(1)**	**40,561**	**41,104**
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**2,713,665,096**	**543**	**36,490**	**147**	**(801)**	**7**	**120**	**14**	**14**	**388**	**4,079**	**25**	**79**	**(1)**	**40,561**	**41,104**
Profit for the year	-	-	11,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,674	11,674
Other comprehensive income (refer note 2.28)	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	418	(1)	439	439
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**11,674**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**418**	**(1)**	**12,113**	**12,113**
Transactions with owners of the Company																
Contributions and distributions																
Interim dividend of ₹ 52 per share	-	-	(14,080)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,080)	(14,080)
Transfer to special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(2,259)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,259	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(955)	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	-	-	-	-	312	312
Issue of treasury shares to employees	-	-	(18)	-	79	-	-	-	-	(61)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess tax benefit from share based payments	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**2,713,665,096**	**543**	**32,783**	**166**	**(722)**	**7**	**120**	**14**	**14**	**639**	**5,383**	**28**	**497**	**(2)**	**38,927**	**39,470**

* Includes treasury shares held by the controlled trust (refer note 2.13)

Refer note 1 for material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

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

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

S. Madhavan
Director
DIN - 06451889

Prateek Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

Standalone Statement of Cash flows

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Year ended	
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	15,456	14,716
	Adjustment for:		
	Depreciation and amortization expense	2,371	2,431
	Interest income	(787)	(558)
	Dividend income from subsidiaries	(92)	(84)
	Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off (net)	6	18
	Income on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	(156)	(98)
	Interest expense	99	105
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(4)	(165)
	Share based payments to employees	65	62
	Other non cash charges (net)	(2)	(8)
		16,956	**16,419**
	Net change in		
	Trade receivables	677	(1,693)
	Inventories	10	(12)
	Other financial assets and other assets	189	185
	Trade payables	(425)	389
	Other financial liabilities, contract liabilities, provisions and other liabilities	486	782
	Cash generated from operations	**17,893**	**16,070**
	Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2,611)	(2,532)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**15,282**	**13,538**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(393)	(806)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14	213
	Investments in bank deposits	(6,720)	(4,278)
	Proceeds from bank deposits	5,158	1,985
	Deposits placed with body corporates	(1,079)	(2,602)
	Proceeds from deposits placed with body corporates	1,605	3,208
	Purchase of investments in securities	(41,123)	(34,013)
	Proceeds from sale/maturity of investments in securities	39,710	35,098
	Dividend received from subsidiaries	92	84
	Interest received	567	454
	Income taxes paid	(162)	(141)
	Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(2,331)**	**(798)**
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	6	36
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(144)	(70)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	341	72
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(341)	(72)
	Dividend paid	(14,073)	(12,995)
	Interest paid	(11)	(17)
	Payment of lease liabilities including interest	(258)	(221)
	Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(14,480)**	**(13,267)**
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,529)	(527)
	Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(8)	(6)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,374	2,907
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as per note 2.11 (a)	**837**	**2,374**

Standalone Statement of Cash flows

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Notes:

1. The total amount of income taxes paid is ₹ 2,773 crores (previous year, ₹ 2,673 crores).
2. Cash and cash equivalents includes unclaimed dividend of ₹ 15 crores (previous year, ₹ 8 crores).
3. Refer note 2.39 for amount spent during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2023 on construction / acquisition of any asset and other purposes relating to CSR.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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 Limited

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

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Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is primarily engaged in providing a range of IT and business services, engineering and R&D services and modernized software products and IP-led offerings. The Company was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India in November 1991, having its registered office at 806, Siddharth, 96, Nehru Place, New Delhi- 110019. 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 standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 April 2024.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

These standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual and going concern basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

(a) Derivative financial instruments,

(b) Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

(c) Defined benefit plans.

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

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

The Company uses the Indian rupee ('₹') as its reporting currency. All amounts are presented in crores of ₹ rounded to whole number and amounts less than ₹ 0.50 crores are presented as "-".

(b) Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions

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,

(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(f).

(ii) Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables, refer note 1(s)(i).

(iii) Fair value of the consideration transferred (including contingent consideration) and fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured on a provisional basis in case of business combination, refer note 1(c).

(iv) Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(h) and note 2.27

(v) Key actuarial assumptions for measurement of future obligations under employee benefit plans, refer note 1(q) and note 2.32

(vi) Estimated forfeitures in share-based compensation expenses, refer note 1(r).

(vii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, refer note 1(i).

(viii) Lives of intangible assets, refer note 1(j).

(ix) Identification of leases and measurement of lease liabilities and right of use assets, refer note 1(m).

(x) Key assumptions used for impairment of goodwill, refer note 1(o) and note 2.3

(xi) Provisions and contingent liabilities, refer note 1(p) and note 2.35

(xii) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries, refer note 1(s).

(c) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as financial liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the excess is recognized as capital reserve after reassessing the fair values of the net assets.

(d) Foreign currency and translation

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹), 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 and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the 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.

The translation of foreign operations from respective functional currency into INR (the reporting currency) for assets and liabilities is performed using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and for revenue, expenses and cash flows is performed using an appropriate daily weighted average exchange rate for the respective years. The exchange differences arising on translation are reported as a component of 'other comprehensive income (loss)'. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) Fair value measurement

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

The Company holds certain fixed income securities, equity securities and derivatives, which must be measured using the guidance for fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies. The guidance 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 an entity 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 at fair value are 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 method.

(c) Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets consist primarily of non-financial assets such as goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets recognized in business combinations are measured at fair value initially and subsequently when there is an indicator of impairment, the impairment is recognized.

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

(f) Revenue recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

Revenue is recognized when, or as, control of a promised service or good transfers to a customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring those products or services. To recognize revenues, the following five step approach is applied: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. 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 being delivered. If 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.

Proprietary Software Products

Revenue from distinct proprietary perpetual and term license software is recognized at a point in time at the inception of the arrangement when control transfers to the client. Revenue from proprietary term license software is recognized at a point in time for the committed term of the contract. In case of renewals of proprietary term licenses with existing customers, revenue from term license is recognized at a point in time when the renewal is agreed on signing of contracts. Revenue from support and subscription (S&S) is recognized over the contract term on a straight-line basis as the Company is providing a service of standing ready to provide support, when-and-if needed, and is providing unspecified software upgrades on a when-and-if available basis over the contract term. In case software are bundled with support and subscription either for perpetual or term based license, such support and subscription contracts are generally priced as a percentage of the net fees paid by the customer to purchase the license and are generally recognized as revenues ratably over the contractual period that the support services are provided. Revenue from these proprietary software products is classified under sale of services.

Multiple performance obligation

When a sales arrangement contains multiple performance 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 a 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 group 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 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 the standalone balance sheet. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on those contracts utilizing the cost to cost method of revenue recognition and right to consideration is not unconditional. Contract assets are recognized where there is excess of revenue over the billings. Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due). A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

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

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.

(g) Other income

Other income mainly comprises interest income on debt securities, bank and other deposits, other interest income recognized using the effective interest method, profit on sale of property, plant and equipments, debt securities and mutual fund and net foreign exchange gains. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

(h) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Provision for income tax includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions. 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 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 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. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of branches where it is expected that the earnings of the branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

In some tax jurisdictions, the amount of tax deductions on share based payments to employees are different from the related cumulative remuneration expenses. If the amount of the tax deduction (or estimated future tax deduction) exceeds the amount of the related cumulative remuneration expense, such excess amount of tax deduction and the associated tax benefit is recognized directly in retained earnings.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

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

Expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repairs, maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

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

Property, plant and equipment under construction and cost of assets not ready for use at the year-end are disclosed as capital work- in- progress.

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

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

Asset description	Asset life (in years)
Buildings	20
Plant and equipment (including air conditioners, electrical installations)	10
Office equipment	5
Computers and networking equipment	4-5
Furniture and fixtures	7
Vehicles	5

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

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

(j) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

The intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets as mentioned below except certain Licensed IPRs which include the right to modify, enhance or exploit are amortized in proportion to the expected benefits over the useful life which could range up to 15 years:

Asset description	Asset life (in years)
Software	3
Licensed IPRs	5 to 15
Customer relationships	1 to 8
Customer contracts	1 to 3
Technology	1 to 8
Others (Includes intellectual property rights and non-compete agreements)	4 to 6

(k) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure, on an individual project, is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Subsequently, following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

(l) Borrowing costs

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

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

(m) Leases

A lease is a contract that contains right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use asset represents the Company’s right to control the underlying assets under lease and the lease liability is the obligation to make the lease payments related to the underlying asset under lease. Right-of-use asset is measured initially based on the lease liability adjusted for any initial direct costs, prepaid rent, and lease incentives. Right-of-use asset is depreciated based on straight line method over the lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset, whichever is less. Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at the lease commencement date and determined using the present value of the minimum lease payments not yet paid and the Company’s incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the rate at which the Company would borrow, in the country where the lease was executed. The Company has used a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics. The lease payment comprises fixed payment less any lease incentives, variable lease payment that depends on an index or a rate, exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease. Lease liability is subsequently measured by increase the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or modification, if any.

The Company has elected to not recognize leases with a lease term of 12 months or less in the balance sheet, including those acquired in a business combination, and lease costs for those short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit and loss. For all asset classes, the Company has elected the lessee practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components and account for the combined unit as a single lease component in case there is no separate payment defined under the contract.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are earned or contingency is resolved.

Leases in which the Company transfers substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance lease are recognized as a receivables at an amount equal to the present value of lease receivables. After initial recognition, the Company apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance leases. The interest income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal cost, brokerage cost etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When arrangements include multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract between the lease components and the non-lease components on a relative standalone selling price basis.

(n) Inventories

Stock-in-trade, stores and spares are valued at the lower of the cost or net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of stock-in-trade procured for specific projects is assigned by identifying individual costs of each item. Cost of stock-in-trade, that are interchangeable and not specific to any project and cost of stores and spare parts are determined using the weighted average cost formula.

(o) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill

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

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

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Impairment, if any, is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. Subsequently if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, the impairment loss is reversed. Such reversal is made only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined on the date of reversal, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such impairment and any subsequent reversal is recognized under the head “Depreciation and amortization expense” in the statement of profit and loss.

(p) 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.

(q) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Provident fund: Employees of the Company receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined benefit plan. The employee and employer each make monthly contributions to the plan. A portion of the contribution is made to the provident fund trust managed by the Company or Government administered provident fund; while the balance contribution is made to the Government administered pension fund, a defined contribution plan. For the contribution made by the Company to the provident fund trust managed by the Company, the Company has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the Trust’s investments over the administered interest rates. The liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of the year. The funds contributed to the Trust are invested in specific securities as mandated by law and generally consist of federal and state government bonds, debt instruments of government-owned corporations, equity and other eligible market securities.

(ii) In respect of superannuation, a defined contribution plan for applicable employees, the Company contributes to the superannuation trust and the scheme is administered on its behalf by appointed fund managers and such contributions for each year of service rendered by the employees are charged to the statement of profit and loss. The Company has no further obligations to the superannuation plan beyond its contributions.

(iii) Gratuity liability: The Company provide for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's base salary and the tenure of employment (subject to a maximum of ₹ 20 lacs per employee). The liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains/losses are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

In respect to certain employees in India, the Company contributes towards gratuity liabilities to the Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees of the Company administer contributions made to the Trust and contributions are invested in a scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by law.

(iv) Compensated absences: The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to the specified portion of the unutilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation (using the projected unit credit method) based on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the absences occur. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

(v) Contributions to other defined contribution plans in branches outside India are recognized as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

(r) Equity settled share based compensation

Share-based compensation represents the cost related to share-based awards granted to employees. The Company measures share-based compensation cost at grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award and recognizes the cost on a straight line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the employee's requisite service period for an award with only service condition and for an award with both service and performance condition on a straight line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award, as if award was in substance, multiple awards. On modification of an equity settled award, the Company re-estimates the fair value of stock option as on the date of modification and any incremental expense is expensed over the period from the modification date till the vesting date.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using option pricing model. The cost is recorded under the head employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss with corresponding increase in "Share based payment reserve".

(s) Financial Instruments

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

i. Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit and 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 and short-term deposits and investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are considered net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the standalone balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

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

Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
A financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

(i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

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

Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss
Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets included at the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments
Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment if any.

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

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

ii. Financial liabilities

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

The 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 and 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 and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost
The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at net of transaction costs and includes trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

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

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

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

iii. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Foreign exchange forward contracts and options are purchased to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates associated with forecast transactions denominated in certain foreign currencies.

The Company recognizes all derivatives as assets or liabilities measured at their fair value. Changes in fair value for derivatives not designated in a hedge accounting relationship are marked to market at each reporting date and the related gains (losses) are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as ‘foreign exchange gains (losses)’.

The foreign exchange forward contracts and options in respect of forecasted transactions which meet the hedging criteria are designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of derivatives (net of tax) that are designated as effective cash flow hedges are deferred and recorded in the hedging reserve account as a component of accumulated ‘other comprehensive income (loss)’ until the hedged transaction occurs and are then recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The ineffective portion of hedging derivatives is immediately recognized in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of derivatives designated as hedges, the Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company also formally assesses both at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, whether each derivative is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item. The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively from the last testing date when (1) it is determined that the derivative financial instrument is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the underlying exposure being hedged; (2) the derivative financial instrument matures or is sold, terminated or exercised; or (3) it is determined that designating the derivative financial instrument as a hedge is no longer appropriate. When hedge accounting is discontinued the deferred gains or losses on the cash flow hedge remain in ‘other comprehensive income (loss)’ until the forecast transaction occurs. Any further change in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument is recognized in current year earnings.

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

(t) Dividend

Final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is recognized upon approval by the shareholders who have the right to decrease but not increase the amount of dividend recommended by the Board of Directors. Interim dividends are recognized on declaration by the Board of Directors. Final and interim dividend excludes dividend on treasury shares.

(u) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for treasury shares held.

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). Performance based stock unit awards are included in dilutive potential shares when they become contingently issuable and have a dilutive impact and are excluded when they are not contingently issuable. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented.

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

(v) Nature and purpose of reserves

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans
The Company recognizes actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Treasury share reserve
The Company's equity shares held by a trust, which is consolidated as a part of the Company, are classified as Treasury shares. Treasury shares are carried at acquisition cost and presented as a deduction from total equity as "Treasury share reserve". As and when treasury shares are transferred to employees on exercise after satisfaction of the vesting conditions, the balance lying in "Treasury share reserve" is transferred to "Retained earnings".

Securities premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares and buyback of shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in India.

Capital redemption reserve
The Company recognizes cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments to capital redemption reserve.

Share based payment reserve
The share-based payment reserve is recognised over the vesting period at the grant date fair value of units issued to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the Company's restricted stock unit plan.

Special economic zone re-investment reserve
The Company has created special economic zone (SEZ) re-investment reserve out of profits of the eligible SEZ Units in terms of the specific provisions of Section 10AA(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"). The said reserve needs to be utilized by the Company for acquiring plant and machinery for the purposes of its business in the terms of Section 10AA (2) of the Act for availing tax benefit.

Foreign currency translation reserve
Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income as described in the accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit and loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

Cash flow hedging reserve
For hedging foreign currency risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward and option contracts. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amounts recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged item affects profit and loss.

Debt instruments through other comprehensive income
The Company recognizes changes in the fair value of debt instruments held with business objective of collect and sell in other comprehensive income. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to the statement of profit and loss when the debt instrument is sold.

Common control transaction capital reserve
The Company has created Common Control Transaction Capital Reserve in accordance with the guidance under Appendix C of IND AS 103 "Business Combinations". This reserve is not freely available for distribution.

Capital reserve
Capital Reserve is not freely available for distribution.

(w) Adoption of new accounting principles

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

The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax.The Company has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2023. The Company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Company has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. The adoption did not have any impact on the current and comparative periods presented in the financial statements.

(x) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2. Notes to financial statements

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Computers and networking equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles #	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2023	**62**	**3,373**	**1,459**	**278**	**2,808**	**427**	**155**	**8,562**
Additions	-	11	30	14	168	5	67	**295**
Disposals/other adjustments	-	1	12	6	117	-	21	**157**
Gross block as at 31 March 2024	**62**	**3,383**	**1,477**	**286**	**2,859**	**432**	**201**	**8,700**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	**-**	**1,343**	**1,097**	**231**	**1,739**	**359**	**66**	**4,835**
Depreciation	-	169	99	20	446	20	34	**788**
Disposals/other adjustments	-	2	10	6	110	2	18	**148**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**-**	**1,510**	**1,186**	**245**	**2,075**	**377**	**82**	**5,475**
Net block as at 31 March 2024	**62**	**1,873**	**291**	**41**	**784**	**55**	**119**	**3,225**

Also refer footnote 1 of note 2.14

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

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Computers and networking equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles #	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2022	**56**	**3,360**	**1,481**	**287**	**2,386**	**454**	**139**	**8,163**
Additions	24	73	37	11	458	13	55	**671**
Disposals/other adjustments	18	60	59	20	38	40	39	**274**
Translation exchange differences	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	**2**
Gross block as at 31 March 2023	**62**	**3,373**	**1,459**	**278**	**2,808**	**427**	**155**	**8,562**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2022	**-**	**1,227**	**1,049**	**224**	**1,328**	**376**	**65**	**4,269**
Depreciation	-	167	105	25	445	21	28	**791**
Disposals/other adjustments	-	51	57	18	34	38	27	**225**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**1,343**	**1,097**	**231**	**1,739**	**359**	**66**	**4,835**
Net block as at 31 March 2023	**62**	**2,030**	**362**	**47**	**1,069**	**68**	**89**	**3,727**

Also refer footnote 1 of note 2.14

2.2 Capital work in progress (CWIP)

The following table presents the ageing schedule for Capital-work-in progress:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024					
Projects in progress	22	-	-	-	22
	22	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22**
As at 31 March 2023					
Projects in progress	21	-	-	-	21
	21	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21**

During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, ₹ 21 crores and ₹ 79 crores has been capitalized and transferred from capital work in progress to property, plant and equipment.

There are no overdue projects as at 31 March 2024 and 2023.

2.3 Goodwill

The following table presents the changes in the carrying value of goodwill based on identified CGUs, for the year ended 31 March 2024.

	IT and Business Services	Engineering and R&D services	HCL Software	Total
Opening balance as at 1 April 2023	**344**	**214**	**5,991**	**6,549**
Translation exchange differences	-	-	-	**-**
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	**344**	**214**	**5,991**	**6,549**

The following table presents the changes in the carrying value of goodwill based on identified CGUs, for the year ended 31 March 2023.

	IT and Business Services	Engineering and R&D services	HCL Software	Total
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	**344**	**214**	**5,992**	**6,550**
Translation exchange differences	-	-	(1)	**(1)**
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**344**	**214**	**5,991**	**6,549**

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

Goodwill is tested annually on March 31, for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. Impairment is recognized, when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The estimated value-in-use of the CGU is based on the future cash flow forecasts for 5 to 6 years and then on perpetuity on the basis of certain assumptions which include revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement. The assumptions are taken on the basis of past trends and management estimates and judgement. Future cash flows are discounted with "Weighted Average Cost of Capital". The key assumptions are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		
	IT and Business Services	Engineering and R&D services	HCL Software
Revenue growth rate (average of next 5 years) (%)	7.8	6.0	(0.6)
Terminal revenue growth rate (%)	2.0	2.0	(4.1)
Pre-tax discount rate (%)	12.6	13.8	16.2

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	As at 31 March 2023		
	IT and Business Services	Engineering and R&D services	HCL Software
Revenue growth rate (average of next 5 to 6 years) (%)	8.0	6.0	(0.5)
Terminal revenue growth rate (%)	2.0	2.0	(3.7)
Pre-tax discount rate (%)	12.1	13.8	15.7

As at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, the estimated recoverable amount of each CGU exceeded the carrying amount and accordingly, no impairment was recognized. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key assumptions based on reasonable probability did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGUs would decrease below the carrying amount.

2.4 Other intangible assets

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Software	Licensed IPRs	Customer relationships	Customer contracts	Technology	Others	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2023	**518**	**4,940**	**6,392**	**35**	**2,520**	**14**	**14,419**
Additions	7	46	-	-	-	-	53
Disposals/other adjustments	12	8	-	35	-	-	55
Translation exchange differences	2	-	(1)	-	-	-	1
Gross block as at 31 March 2024	**515**	**4,978**	**6,391**	**-**	**2,520**	**14**	**14,418**
Accumulated amortization and impairment as at 1 April 2023	**418**	**2,649**	**3,312**	**33**	**1,161**	**11**	**7,584**
Amortization, net	52	312	686	1	325	2	1,378
Disposals/other adjustments	12	9	-	34	-	-	55
Accumulated amortization and impairment as at 31 March 2024	**458**	**2,952**	**3,998**	**-**	**1,486**	**13**	**8,907**
Net block as at 31 March 2024	**57**	**2,026**	**2,393**	**-**	**1,034**	**1**	**5,511**
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	3	9	5	-	5	1	

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

	Software	Licensed IPRs	Customer relationships	Customer contracts	Technology	Others	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2022	**419**	**4,940**	**6,392**	**35**	**2,520**	**14**	**14,320**
Additions	99	-	-	-	-	-	99
Gross block as at 31 March 2023	**518**	**4,940**	**6,392**	**35**	**2,520**	**14**	**14,419**
Accumulated amortization and impairment as at 1 April 2022	**367**	**2,288**	**2,590**	**28**	**833**	**9**	**6,115**
Amortization	51	361	722	5	328	2	1,469
Accumulated amortization and impairment as at 31 March 2023	**418**	**2,649**	**3,312**	**33**	**1,161**	**11**	**7,584**
Net block as at 31 March 2023	**100**	**2,291**	**3,080**	**2**	**1,359**	**3**	**6,835**
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	3	10	6	1	6	2	

2.5 Investments

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Financial assets		
Non-current		
Unquoted Investment		
Equity investment in subsidiary companies carried at cost (fully paid up)		
459,759,520(31 March 2023, 459,759,520) equity shares of USD 1 each in HCL Bermuda Limited, Bermuda	4,294	4,294
1,280 (31 March 2023, 1,280) equity shares of ₹ 10,000 each, in HCL Comnet Systems & Services Limited	11	11
HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited (issued & registered capital)	10	10
1,033,384 (31 March 2023, 1,033,384) equity shares of SGD 1 each, in HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	5	5
30,000,000 (31 March 2023, 30,000,000) equity shares of GBP 1 each fully paid up, in HCL EAS Limited	225	225
1,751,301 (31 March 2023, 1,751,301) equity shares of ₹ 10 each in HCL Training & Staffing Services Private Limited	2	2
100,000 (31 March 2023, 100,000) equity shares of SGD 1 each, in HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (Formerly known as Geometric Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., Singapore)	17	17
Euro 14.05 million (31 March 2023, 14.05 million) invested in equity share capital of Geometric Europe GmbH, Germany	67	67
1,432 (31 March 2023, 1,432) non assessable shares of USD 1 each, in Geometric Americas, Inc., U.S.A	224	224
7,589,107 (31 March 2023, 7,589,107) equity shares of ₹ 2 each in Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited	185	185
47,580,000 (31 March 2023, 47,580,000) ordinary shares of Sri Lankan Rupees 10 each in HCL Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited	17	17
50,000 (31 March 2023, 50,000) ordinary shares of ₹ 10 each in HCL Technologies Jigani Limited*	-	-
	5,057	**5,057**
Less: excess cost over fair value reimbursed for treasury shares**	(17)	-
	5,040	**5,057**
Current		
Quoted investments		
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in debt securities	3,491	3,601
Unquoted Investments		
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Investment in mutual funds	3,310	1,501
	6,801	**5,102**
Total investments - financial assets	**11,841**	**10,159**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	3,491	3,601
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	8,350	6,558
Market value of quoted investments	3,491	3,601
Equity instruments carried at cost	5,040	5,057
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,491	3,601
Investment carried at fair value through profit and loss	3,310	1,501

Note:-

* Represent value less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

2.5 Investments

Note:-

**Treasury shares allotted to the employees of below mentioned subsidiaries :

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Statestreet HCL Services (India) Private Limited	0.04	-
HCL America Inc.	15.66	0.04
HCL Canada Inc.	0.06	-
HCL Technologies UK Limited	1.19	-
HCL Technologies Sweden AB	0.16	-
HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	0.06	-
	17.16	**0.04**

2.6 Trade receivables

(a) Non-current

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unbilled receivables	162	82
	162	**82**

(b) Current

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Billed		
Unsecured, considered good (refer note below)	3,985	5,464
Trade receivables - credit impaired	53	40
	4,038	**5,504**
Loss allowance for bad and doubtful debts (refer note 2.31(c))	(158)	(187)
	3,880	**5,317**
Unbilled receivables (refer note below)	8,278	7,596
	12,158	**12,913**

Note: Includes receivables from related parties amounting to ₹ 8,006 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 8,349 crores).

Trade receivables - current	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2024 from the due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed - considered good	2,577	980	97	128	121	82	3,985
Undisputed - credit impaired	-	3	-	3	5	-	11
Disputed - credit impaired	-	3	3	2	-	34	42
	2,577	986	100	133	126	116	4,038
Loss allowance for bad and doubtful debts							(158)
							3,880
Unbilled receivables	8,278	-	-	-	-	-	8,278
							12,158

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Trade receivables - current	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 from the due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed - considered good	2,833	1,873	230	224	101	203	5,464
Undisputed - credit impaired	1	3	2	2	-	-	8
Disputed - credit impaired	-	1	1	-	-	30	32
	2,834	1,877	233	226	101	233	5,504
Loss allowance for bad and doubtful debts							(187)
							5,317
Unbilled receivables	7,596	-	-	-	-	-	7,596
							12,913

2.7 Loans

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non - current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Inter corporate deposits	286	-
	286	**-**
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Inter corporate deposits	793	2,602
	793	**2,602**

2.8 Other financial assets

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non - current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Finance lease receivables (refer note 2.30(b))	69	97
Security deposits	59	59
Security deposits - related parties (refer note 2.33)	16	13
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	1	378
Others - related parties (refer note 2.33) (refer note below)	58	265
	203	**812**
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments (refer note 2.31(a))	438	63
	641	**875**
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Finance lease receivables (refer note 2.30(b))	85	101
Interest receivables	343	253
Security deposits	19	25
Security deposits - related parties (refer note 2.33)	9	10
Others - related parties (refer note 2.33) (refer note below)	457	114
Others	10	8
	923	**511**

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments (refer note 2.31(a))	204	79
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments (refer note 2.31(a))	1	13
	1,128	**603**

Notes:
Includes ₹ 503 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 311 crores) recoverable from subsidiaries againts RSUs awarded to the employees of the subsidiaries.

2.9 Inventories

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Stock-in-trade	25	35
	25	**35**

2.10 Other non- current assets

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	6	4
Advances other than capital advances		
Security deposits	31	32
Others		
Prepaid expenses	42	38
Deferred contract cost (refer note 2.21)	199	202
	278	**276**

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks	409	302
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months (including deposits with corporations and financial institutions with original maturity less than 3 months)	116	2,008
Remittances in transit	280	16
Cheques in hand	17	40
Unclaimed dividend account	15	8
	837	**2,374**
(b) Other bank balances		
Short-term deposits	6,792	3,857

2.12 Other current assets

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances other than capital advances		
Security deposits	28	39
Advances to suppliers	31	23
Advances to employees	19	16

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Others		
Prepaid expenses	476	447
Deferred contract cost (refer note 2.21)	139	221
Deferred contract cost-related parties (refer note 2.33)	-	1
Contract assets	133	162
Others	179	170
	1,005	**1,079**
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to employees	-	68
Other advances	6	15
Less: provision for doubtful advances	(6)	(83)
	-	**-**
	1,005	**1,079**

2.13 Equity share capital

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Authorized		
3,017,000,000 (31 March 2023, 3,017,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	603	603
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
2,713,665,096 (31 March 2023, 2,713,665,096) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	543	543

Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

	As at			
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	₹ in Crores	No. of shares	₹ in Crores
Number of shares at the beginning	2,713,665,096	543	2,713,665,096	543
Number of shares at the end	2,713,665,096	543	2,713,665,096	543

The Company does not have any holding/ ultimate holding company.

Reconciliation of the number of treasury shares held by controlled trust at the end of the financial year

	No. of shares	
	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Number of shares at the beginning	6,300,153	6,320,000
Less: Issue of treasury to employees on exercise of RSUs	(625,574)	(19,847)
Number of shares at the end	5,674,579	6,300,153

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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

Name of the shareholder	As at			
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid				
Vama Sundari Investments (Delhi) Private Limited	1,198,549,941	44.17%	1,198,549,941	44.17%
HCL Holdings Private Limited	446,662,032	16.46%	446,662,032	16.46%

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

Details of promoters holding in the company is as follows

Promoter name	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		% change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Vama Sundari Investments (Delhi) Private Limited	1,198,549,941	44.17%	1,198,549,941	44.17%	0.00%
HCL Holdings Private Limited	446,662,032	16.46%	446,662,032	16.46%	0.00%
HCL Corporation Private Limited	4,593,104	0.17%	4,593,104	0.17%	0.00%
Ms. Kiran Nadar	494,602	0.02%	494,602	0.02%	0.00%
Mr. Shiv Nadar	736	0.00%	736	0.00%	0.00%
Ms. Roshni Nadar Malhotra	696	0.00%	696	0.00%	0.00%
	1,650,301,111	**60.81%**	**1,650,301,111**	**60.81%**	**0.00%**

Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash	Nil	Nil
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares	1,356,832,548 Equity shares	1,356,832,548 Equity shares
Aggregate number and class of shares bought back	Nil	36,363,636 Equity shares

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 has been declaring quarterly dividend for last 21 years. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements have been generally met through operating cash flows generated.

Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2021 ("RSU 2021" or "Plan")

In November 2021, the Company instituted the Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2021 to provide equity-based incentives to all eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Plan is administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Company through a controlled Trust. A maximum of 11,100,000 Restricted stock units (RSU) may be granted under the Plan. Each RSU granted under the plan entitles the holder to one equity share of the Company at an exercise price, which is approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

NRC granted RSUs to the eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the Plan. Subsequent to this grant, the trust acquired shares from secondary market for the purpose of implementation of the Plan.

A summary of the general terms of grants under RSU 2021 plan is as below:

	RSU Plan 2021
Maximum number of RSUs under the plan	11,100,000
Method of settlement (cash / equity)	Equity
Vesting period (maximum)	5 years
Exercise price at par	₹2
Exercise period from the date of vesting (maximum)	6 months

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

The details of activity under the plan has been summarized below:

	Year ended			
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No. of RSUs	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	No. of RSUs	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,753,568	2	7,765,791	2
Add: Granted during the year	312,335	2	726,164	2
Less: Forfeited during the year	(516,328)	-	(718,540)	-
Less: Exercised during the year	(625,574)	2	(19,847)	2
Less: Expired during the year	(3,034)	-	-	-
RSUs outstanding at the end of the year	6,920,967	2	7,753,568	2
RSUs exercisable at the end of the year	5,253,882	2	137,537	2

The weighted average share price of RSUs exercised during the year was ₹ 1,162 (31 March 2023, ₹ 1,040)

Total number of outstanding RSUs include 842,404 (31 March 2023, 1,524,526) performance based RSUs, including those linked to relative performance parameters against selected industry peers, given to certain senior employees. Number of shares expected to vest will be based on actual performance for each of the performance parameters. All other RSUs will vest if the employee continues to be in service and on the roles of the Company or its subsidiaries on the vesting date.

Outstanding performance based RSUs also includes 57,730 (31 March 2023, 282,008) RSUs, for which performance targets will be finalized and communicated in subsequent years. Cost for these RSUs will be accounted from date of finalization of performance targets.

The details of exercise price for RSUs outstanding is as below:

Name of the plan	Exercise price (₹)	Number of RSUs outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life of RSUs (in years)
Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2021			
At 31 March 2024	2	6,920,967	0.6
At 31 March 2023	2	7,753,568	1.4

The fair value of the awards are determined using the Black-Scholes Model for RSUs with time and non-market performance-based vesting conditions and Monte Carlo simulation model is used for RSUs with market performance based vesting conditions. The inputs to the model include the share price at date of grant, exercise price, expected volatility, expected dividends, expected term and the risk-free rate of interest. Expected volatility during the term of the RSUs is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSUs. Expected volatility of the selected industry peers have been modelled based on historical movements in the market prices of their publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSUs. Correlation coefficient is calculated between each peer entity based on the historical weekly share prices of the companies.

The fair value of each equity-settled award granted during the year is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Weighted average fair value (₹)	1,069	922
Weighted average share price (₹)	1,214	1,048
Exercise Price (₹)	2	2
Expected Volatility (%)	22.7 - 29.3	25.7 - 33.6
Life of the units granted (vesting and exercise period) in years	1.3 - 4.5	1.3 - 3.9
Expected dividends (%)	3.9 - 4.4	3.6 - 5.1
Average risk-free interest rate (%)	6.8 - 7.1	4.9 - 7.1

The expected life of the RSU is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual term of the RSU, as well as expected exercise behavior of the employee who receives the RSU.

2.14 Borrowings

	Non-current		Current	
	As at		As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Long term borrowings				
Secured				
Term loan from banks (refer note 1 below)	26	40	16	19
Unsecured				
Term loans from banks (refer note 2 below)	-	11	11	121
	26	**51**	**27**	**140**
Less: current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-	(27)	(140)
	26	**51**	**-**	**-**
Unsecured short term borrowings				
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-	27	140
	-	**-**	**27**	**140**

Note:

1. The Company has term loans of ₹ 42 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 59 crores) secured against gross block of vehicles of ₹ 128 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 141 crores) at interest rate ranging from 7.50% p.a. to 9.15% p.a.(31 March 2023, 7.45% p.a. to 9.15% p.a) The loans are repayable over a period of 3 to 5 years on a monthly basis.

2. Unsecured long term loan of ₹ 11 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 132 crores) borrowed from banks at interest rates ranging from 9.10% p.a. to 9.15% p.a. (31 March 2023, 8.35% p.a. to 8.70% p.a.). The loan is repayable till July 2024.

2.15 Trade payables - current

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade payables	348	356
Trade payables-related parties (refer note 2.33)	561	888
	909	**1,244**
Unbilled and accruals	532	638
Unbilled and accruals-related parties (refer note 2.33)	903	901
	1,435	**1,539**
	2,344	**2,783**

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2024 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME - undisputed	24	-	-	-	-	24
(ii) Others - undisputed	316	533	35	-	1	885
	340	533	35	-	1	909
Unbilled and accruals						1,435
						2,344

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME - undisputed	23	-	-	-	-	23
(ii) Others - undisputed	333	879	4	3	2	1,221
	356	879	4	3	2	1,244
Unbilled and accruals						1,539
						2,783

Relationship with Struck off companies

Name of the struck off Company	Nature of Transactions	Relationship	Year ended			
			31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
			Transaction	Balance outstanding	Transaction	Balance outstanding
Zarunodaya Electromechanical Pvt Ltd	Payables	Vendor	-	-	-*	-
Rushabhdev Commodities Broking	Receivables	Customer	-	-	-*	-
SRV Commodities Pvt. Ltd	Receivables	Customer	-	-	-*	-
Mountain Valley Sprrings Pvt. Ltd	Receivables	Customer	-	-	-*	-

* amounts are less than 0.50 crores

2.16 Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non - current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Employee bonuses accrued	1	1
Capital accounts payables	4	13
Others	3	-
	8	**14**
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments (refer note 2.31(a))	-	15
	8	**29**
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	1
Unclaimed dividends	15	8
Accrued salaries and benefits		
Employee bonuses accrued	1,099	976
Other employee costs	471	621
Others		
Liabilities towards customer contracts	8	66
Capital accounts payables	146	177
Others	4	5
	1,743	**1,854**
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments [refer note 2.31(a)]	-	6
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments [refer note 2.31(a)]	5	7
	1,748	**1,867**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.17 Contract liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Non - Current		
Contract liabilities (refer note 2.21)	100	154
Contract liabilities - related parties (refer note 2.21 and 2.33)	1	-
	101	**154**
Current		
Contract liabilities (refer note 2.21)	1,086	1,210
Contract liabilities - related parties (refer note 2.21 and 2.33)	2,742	2,498
	3,828	**3,708**

2.18 Provisions

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Non - Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 2.32)	752	627
Provision for leave benefits	313	252
	1,065	**879**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 2.32)	161	141
Provision for leave benefits	117	120
Other provisions	64	22
	342	**283**

2.19 Other non-current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Others deposits	57	40
	57	**40**

2.20 Other current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Advances received from customers	43	101
Withholding and other statutory dues	449	291
Others	8	-
	500	**392**

2.21 Revenue from operations

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Sale of services	47,957	46,091
Sale of hardware and software	161	185
	48,118	**46,276**

Disaggregate Revenue information

The disaggregated revenue from customers by geographic area based on location of the customer is as follows.

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
America	12,884	13,533
Europe	26,686	24,188
India*	3,828	3,954
Rest of world	4,720	4,601
	48,118	**46,276**

* includes revenue billed to India based captive of global customers

Remaining performance obligations
Remaining performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc). As at 31 March 2024, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligation as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 was ₹ 51,922 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 43,633 crores) out of which, approximately 42% (31 March 2023, 40%) is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year and the balance beyond one year. These amounts are not adjusted for variable consideration allocated to remaining performance obligation, which are not probable. These amounts also exclude contracts for which we recognize revenues based on the right to invoice for services performed and contracts where consideration is in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

Contract balances
Contract assets : ₹ 133 crores of contract assets as on 31 March 2024, pertains to current year.

Contract liabilities :

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Balance as at beginning of the year	3,862	3,373
Additional amounts billed but not recognized as revenue	2,544	2,231
Deduction on account of revenues recognized during the year	(2,481)	(1,750)
Translation exchange differences	4	8
Balance as at end of the year	**3,929**	**3,862**

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

The below table discloses the significant movement in deferred contract cost :

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Balance as at beginning of the year	424	501
Additional cost capitalised during the year	141	130
Deduction on account of cost amortised during the year	(226)	(210)
Translation exchange differences	(1)	3
Balance as at end of the year	**338**	**424**

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Contracted price	48,262	46,413
Reduction towards variable consideration components	(144)	(137)
Revenue recognised	**48,118**	**46,276**

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

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.22 Other income

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Interest income		
- On debt securities	226	193
- On bank and other deposits	548	351
- On income tax refund	-	1
- On others	13	13
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
- Unrealized gains on fair value changes on mutual funds	10	3
- Profit on sale of mutual funds	146	95
Dividends from subsidiary companies	92	84
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net) (refer note below)	4	165
Exchange differences (net)	-	83
Miscellaneous income	37	43
	1,076	**1,031**

Note: Net of loss on sale of property, plant & equipment ₹ 1 crores (previous year, ₹ 2 crores).

2.23 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Opening stock	35	23
Less : Closing stock	25	35
	10	**(12)**

2.24 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Salaries, wages and bonus	19,951	18,868
Contribution to provident fund and other employee funds	800	752
Share based payments to employees	65	62
Staff welfare expenses	149	117
	20,965	**19,799**

2.25 Finance cost

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Interest on lease liabilities	49	44
Interest on direct taxes	40	44
Other interest costs and bank charges	36	39
	125	**127**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.26 Other expenses

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Rent (refer note 2.30)	2	7
Power and fuel	193	189
Insurance	80	75
Repairs and maintenance	451	371
Communication costs	154	141
Travel and conveyance	496	499
Legal and professional charges	166	140
Software license fee	711	597
Rates and taxes	41	54
Recruitment, training and development	161	273
Expenditure toward corporate social responsibility activities (refer note 2.39)	261	238
Provision for doubtful debts/bad debts written off (net)	6	18
Exchange differences (net)	9	-
Others	296	185
	3,027	**2,787**

2.27 Income taxes

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax charge	2,873	3,045
Deferred tax charge	909	212
	3,782	**3,257**
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income		
Expense (benefit) on re-measurements of defined benefit plans	8	63
Expense (benefit) on revaluation of cash flow hedges	112	(79)
Expense (benefit) on unrealized gain (loss) on debt instruments	-	(3)
	120	**(19)**

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit before tax	15,456	14,716
Statutory tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected tax expense	5,401	5,142
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected tax expense to reported tax expense		
Non-taxable export income	(1,674)	(1,739)
Non-taxable other income	-	(66)
Provision (reversal) due to change in tax position and impact of prior period provision	(8)	(64)
Others (net)	63	(16)
Total taxes	**3,782**	**3,257**
Effective income tax rate	**24.47%**	**22.14%**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

The company has benefited from certain tax incentives that the Government of India has provided for the units situated in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005, which began providing services on or after 1 April 2005. The eligible units are eligible for a deduction of 100% of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from the year of commencement of operations and 50% of such profits and gains for the next five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further period of five years subject to meeting reinvestment conditions. The aforesaid tax benefits will not be available to units having commenced the operations after 31 March 2021.

The Company is subject to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on its book profits, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability. MAT paid for a year can be set-off against the normal tax liability within fifteen subsequent years, expiring between the years 2025 to 2035.

Corporate taxpayers can opt for a specified lower tax rate in lieu of current applicable tax rate subject to taxpayers not claiming any specified tax incentives including tax incentives available to special economic zone units and carryover of unutilized MAT credit ('new tax regime'). The Company will opt for new tax regime in the year new tax regime is beneficial to the Company.

The tax returns are subject to examination by the tax authorities in the jurisdictions where the Company conducts business. Regular tax examination is open in India, for tax years beginning 1 April 2022 and certain matters relating to prior years for which the tax assessment has already got concluded are subject to ongoing litigations, appeals and reassessment proceedings. The Company has significant inter-company transactions with its subsidiaries and has also filed for bilateral advance pricing agreements in certain jurisdictions starting from 1 April 2017 for which the resolutions are yet to be reached. These may result in assessment of additional taxes that may need to be resolved with the authorities or through legal proceedings. Resolution of these matters involves some degree of uncertainty; accordingly, the Company recognizes income tax liability that it believes will ultimately result from the proceedings.

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Recognized directly in equity against tax liability	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets					
MAT credit entitlement	2,073	(1,023)	-	-	1,050
Provision for doubtful debts	94	(8)	-	-	86
Accrued employee costs	393	39	(8)	-	424
Property, plant and equipment	3	(3)	-	-	-
Lease liability	186	37	-	-	223
Employee stock compensation	-	-	-	21	21
Others	131	(47)	-	-	84
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**2,880**	**(1,005)**	**(8)**	**21**	**1,888**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	101	(47)	-	-	54
Intangibles and goodwill	2,063	(99)	-	-	1,964
Right-of-use assets	150	44	-	-	194
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	17	-	112	-	129
Others	6	6	-	-	12
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**2,337**	**(96)**	**112**	**-**	**2,353**
Net deferred tax liability (A-B)	**543**	**(909)**	**(120)**	**21**	**(465)**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Recognized directly in equity against tax liability	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets					
MAT credit entitlement	2,358	(285)	-	-	2,073
Provision for doubtful debts	88	6	-	-	94
Accrued employee costs	406	50	(63)	-	393
Property, plant and equipment	-	3	-	-	3
Lease liability	189	(3)	-	-	186
Others	142	(11)	-	-	131
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**3,183**	**(240)**	**(63)**	**-**	**2,880**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	96	5	-	-	101
Intangibles and goodwill	2,104	(41)	-	-	2,063
Right-of-use assets	147	3	-	-	150
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	96	-	(79)	-	17
Others	4	5	(3)	-	6
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**2,447**	**(28)**	**(82)**	**-**	**2,337**
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**736**	**(212)**	**19**	**-**	**543**

2.28 Components of other comprehensive income

		Year ended	
		31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
A	**Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss**		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		
	Opening balance (net of tax)	147	35
	Actuarial gains or loss	27	175
	Income tax expense	(8)	(63)
	Closing balance (net of tax)	**166**	**147**
B	**Items that will be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss**		
	Foreign currency translation reserve		
	Opening balance	25	4
	Foreign currency translation	3	21
	Closing balance	**28**	**25**
	Cash flow hedging reserve		
	Opening balance (net of tax)	79	466
	Unrealized gains (losses)	637	(381)
	Net gain reclassified into statement of profit and loss on occurrence of hedged transactions	(107)	(85)
	Income tax benefit	(112)	79
	Closing balance (net of tax)	**497**	**79**
	Unrealized gain on debt instruments		
	Opening balance (net of tax)	(1)	4
	Unrealized losses	(1)	(8)
	Income tax benefit	-	3
	Closing Balance (net of tax)	**(2)**	**(1)**
	TOTAL (B)	**523**	**103**

2.29 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

The computation of earnings per equity share is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Net profit as per statement of profit and loss	11,674	11,459
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating basic EPS	2,707,840,239	2,707,383,472
Dilutive effect of Restricted stock units outstanding	6,025,296	3,315,727
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating diluted EPS	2,713,865,535	2,710,699,199
Nominal value of equity shares (in ₹)	2	2
Earnings per equity share (in ₹)		
- Basic	43.11	42.32
- Diluted	43.02	42.27

2.30 Leases

(a) Company as a lessee

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of leases for office spaces, leasehold land and IT equipments.

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

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Computers and networking equipments	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**336**	**537**	2	**875**
Depreciation	(4)	(167)	-	(171)
Additions	2	172	-	174
Derecognition	(9)	(48)	-	(57)
Translation exchange differences	-	3	-	3
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**325**	**497**	2	**824**
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**325**	**497**	2	**824**
Depreciation	(4)	(190)	(11)	(205)
Additions	-	414	21	435
Derecognition	-	(7)	-	(7)
Translation exchange differences	-	(1)	2	1
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**321**	**713**	**14**	**1,048**

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	**608**	**654**
Additions	469	185
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	49	44
Payment of lease liabilities	(258)	(221)
Derecognition	(6)	(56)
Translation exchange differences	(1)	2
Balance as at end of the year	**861**	**608**

The lease rental expense relating to short-term leases recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year amounted to ₹ 2 crores (Previous year, ₹ 7 crores) .

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

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Within one year	263	208
One to two years	243	160
Two to three years	209	129
Three to five years	254	165
Thereafter	26	37
Total lease payments	**995**	**699**
Imputed interest	(134)	(91)
Total lease liabilities	**861**	**608**

Certain lease agreements include options to terminate or extend the leases. The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

Lease liability excludes extension options, as the company can replace these assets without significant cost or business disruption. As at 31 March 2024, undiscounted potential future cash outflows of ₹ 631 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 496 crores) have not been included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated).

(b) Company as a lessor

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

	Total minimum lease payments receivable	**Interest included in minimum lease payments receivable**	**Present value of minimum lease payments receivable**
As at 31 March 2024			
Not later than one year	89	4	85
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	73	4	69
	162	**8**	**154**
As at 31 March 2023			
Not later than one year	106	5	101
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	102	5	97
	208	**10**	**198**

2.31 Financial instruments

(a) Derivatives

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on assets / liabilities and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency. The use of derivatives to hedge the risk is governed by the Company's strategy, which provides principles on the use of such forward contracts and currency options consistent with the Company's risk management policy. The company determines hedge ratio based on prevailing market conditions, availability and liquidity of hedging instruments, and hedge ineffectiveness. The counterparty in these derivative instruments are banks and the Company considers the risks of non-performance by the counterparty as insignificant. The Company has entered into a series of foreign exchange forward contracts and options that are designated as cash flow hedges and the related forecasted transactions extend through March 2029. The Company does not use these derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

The following table presents the aggregate notional principal amounts of the outstanding derivative instruments which have been designated as cash flow hedges:

Foreign exchange forward denominated in	Notional Currency	Notional principal amounts (amount in millions)	Balance sheet exposure Asset (Liability) (₹)
As at 31 March 2024			
Forward contracts (sell covers)			
USD / INR	USD	2,406	299
GBP / INR	GBP	121	12
EUR / INR	EUR	228	83
CHF / INR	CHF	53	15
SEK / INR	SEK	1,105	62
AUD / INR	AUD	59	38
NOK / INR	NOK	165	9
CAD / INR	CAD	33	10
JPY / INR	JPY	5,962	77
SGD / INR	SGD	59	13
Range Forward (Sell covers)			
USD / INR	USD	243	8
GBP / INR	GBP	30	2
EUR / INR	EUR	60	14
			642

Foreign exchange forward denominated in	Notional Currency	Notional principal amounts (amount in millions)	Balance sheet exposure Asset (Liability) (₹)
As at 31 March 2023			
Forward contracts (sell covers)			
USD / INR	USD	1,622	(77)
GBP / INR	GBP	90	19
EUR / INR	EUR	170	52
CHF / INR	CHF	55	1
SEK / INR	SEK	330	44
AUD / INR	AUD	96	30
NOK / INR	NOK	60	6
CAD / INR	CAD	26	6
JPY / INR	JPY	6,655	14
Range Forward (Sell covers)			
USD / INR	USD	599	26
GBP / INR	GBP	7	-
EUR / INR	EUR	6	-
			121

The Company has entered into derivatives instrument not designated as hedging relationship by way of foreign exchange forwards, currency options and futures contracts. As at 31 March 2024 and 2023, the notional principal amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to ₹ 3,138 crores and ₹ 4,733 crores, respectively and the respective balance sheet exposure of these contracts have a net loss of (₹3) crores and net gain of ₹ 6 crores.

The notional amount is a key element of derivative financial instrument agreements. However, notional amounts do not represent the amount exchanged by counterparties and do not measure the Company's exposure to credit risk as these contracts are settled at their fair values at the maturity date.

The balance sheet exposure denotes the fair values of these contracts at the reporting date and is presented in ₹ crores. The Company presents its foreign exchange derivative instruments on a net basis in the financial statements due to the right of offset by its individual counterparties under master netting agreements.

The fair value of the derivative instruments presented on a gross basis as at each date indicated below is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024				
	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Total fair value
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	214	449	10	11	684
Foreign exchange contracts in a liability position	(10)	(11)	(10)	(11)	(42)
Net asset (liability)	**204**	**438**	**-**	**-**	**642**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	3	-	2	-	5
Foreign exchange contracts in a liability position	(2)	-	(7)	-	(9)
Net asset (liability)	**1**	**-**	**(5)**	**-**	**(4)**
Total derivatives at fair value	**205**	**438**	**(5)**	**-**	**638**

	As at 31 March 2023				
	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Total fair value
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	160	117	81	54	412
Foreign exchange contracts in a liability position	(81)	(54)	(87)	(69)	(291)
Net asset (liability)	**79**	**63**	**(6)**	**(15)**	**121**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	18	-	5	-	23
Foreign exchange contracts in a liability position	(5)	-	(12)	-	(17)
Net asset (liability)	**13**	**-**	**(7)**	**-**	**6**
Total derivatives at fair value	**92**	**63**	**(13)**	**(15)**	**127**

The following tables set forth the fair value of derivative instruments included in the balance sheets as at each date indicated:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under current financial assets	204	79
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under non-current financial assets	438	63
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under current financial liabilities	-	(6)
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under non-current financial liabilities	-	(15)
	642	**121**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under current financial assets	1	13
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under current financial liabilities	(5)	(7)
	(4)	**6**

Maturity profile of derivative liabilities based on contractual payments is as below:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Within one year	5	13
One to two years	-	8
Two to three years	-	4
Three to five years	-	3
	5	28

The following table summarizes the activities in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Derivatives in hedging relationships		
Effective portion of gain or (loss) recognized in OCI on derivatives	637	(381)
Effective portion of gain reclassified from OCI into statement of profit and loss as "revenue"	107	85
Derivatives not in hedging relationships		
Gain or (loss) recognized into statement of profit and loss as "exchange differences"	37	(193)

The following table summarizes the activity in the accumulated ‘Other comprehensive income’ within equity related to all derivatives classified as cash flow hedges:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Gain as at the beginning of the year	96	562
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives during the year	637	(381)
Net gain reclassified into statement of profit and loss on occurrence of hedged transactions	(107)	(85)
Gain as at the end of the year	626	96
Deferred tax liability	(129)	(17)
Cash flow hedging reserve (net of tax)	**497**	**79**

The estimated net amount of existing gain that is expected to be reclassified into the statement of profit and loss within the next twelve months is of ₹ 190 crores (Previous year, gain of ₹ 48 crores).

(b) Financial assets and liabilities

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

	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets				
Investments (other than in subsidiaries)	3,310	3,491	-	6,801
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	-	-	12,320	12,320
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	837	837
Other bank balances	-	-	6,792	6,792
Loans	-	-	1,079	1,079
Others	1	642	1,126	1,769
Total	**3,311**	**4,133**	**22,154**	**29,598**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	53	53
Lease liabilities	-	-	861	861
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	-	-	2,344	2,344
Others	5	-	1,751	1,756
Total	**5**	**-**	**5,009**	**5,014**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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

	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets				
Investments (other than in subsidiaries)	1,501	3,601	-	5,102
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	-	-	12,995	12,995
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,374	2,374
Other bank balances	-	-	3,857	3,857
Loans	-	-	2,602	2,602
Others	13	142	1,323	1,478
Total	**1,514**	**3,743**	**23,151**	**28,408**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	191	191
Lease liabilities	-	-	608	608
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	-	-	2,783	2,783
Others	7	21	1,868	1,896
Total	**7**	**21**	**5,450**	**5,478**

Transfer of financial assets

The Company in the normal course of business sells certain trade receivables to banks. Under the terms of arrangements, the Company surrenders control over these assets and transfer is on a non-recourse basis.

During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 2023, the Company has sold certain trade receivables on non-recourse basis. Gains or losses on the sales are recorded at the time of transfers of these receivables and are immaterial.

Fair value hierarchy

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2024 and the basis for that measurement is as below:

	Fair value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	3,310	3,310	-	-
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,491	-	3,491	-
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	643	-	643	-
Liabilities				
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	5	-	5	-

The following table discloses the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2023 and the basis for that measurement:

	Fair value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	1,501	1,501	-	-
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,601	-	3,601	-
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	155	-	155	-
Liabilities				
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	28	-	28	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the current and previous year

Valuation methodologies

Investments: The Company's investments consist of investment in debt linked mutual funds which are determined using quoted prices or identical quoted prices of assets or liabilities in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Fair value of corporate debt securities is determined using observable markets' inputs and is classified as Level 2.

Derivative financial instruments: The Company's derivative financial instruments consist of foreign currency forward exchange contracts and options. Fair values for derivative financial instruments are based on counter party quotations and are classified as Level 2.

The company assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalent, loans, short-term deposits, trade receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(c) 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 and mitigate these risks.

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

Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

The exchange rate risk primarily arises from assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective branches and foreign currency forecasted revenue and cash flows. A significant portion of the Company revenue is in US Dollar, Pound Sterling (GBP) and Euro while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The fluctuation in exchange rates in respect to the Indian rupee may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity.

To mitigate the foreign currency risk the Company uses derivatives as governed by the Company's strategy, which provides principles on the use of such forward contracts and currency options consistent with the Company's Risk Management Policy.

Appreciation/depreciation of 5% in respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company and its branches would result in increase/decrease in the Company's profit before tax by approximately ₹ 575 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 490 crores) for the year ended 31 March 2024.

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 5% against the respective functional currencies of the Company and its branches. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change.

Non-derivative foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 in major currencies is as below:

	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
USD / INR	7,215	7,261	891	1,533
GBP / INR	664	856	61	73
EUR/ INR	1,268	1,306	146	176

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

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

The customers of the Company are primarily corporations based in the United States of America and Europe and accordingly, trade receivables, unbilled receivables and finance lease receivables are concentrated in the respective countries. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of trade receivables, contract assets, unbilled receivables and finance lease receivables . The Company also outsourced selected client related credit risks to financial markets through " Non-recourse assignment" of receivables.

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

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Balance at the beginning of the year	187	196
Additional provision during the year	79	64
Deductions on account of write offs and collections	(108)	(74)
Translation exchange differences	-	1
Balance at the end of the year	**158**	**187**

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 March 2024					
Borrowings	30	15	9	4	58
Lease liabilities	263	243	209	280	995
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	2,344	-	-	-	2,344
Derivative financial liabilities	5	-	-	-	5
Others	1,743	4	4	-	1,751
Total	**4,385**	**262**	**222**	**284**	**5,153**
As at 31 March 2023					
Borrowings	150	30	15	11	206
Lease liabilities	208	160	129	202	699
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	2,783	-	-	-	2,783
Derivative financial liabilities	13	8	4	3	28
Others	1,853	17	-	-	1,870
Total	**5,007**	**215**	**148**	**216**	**5,586**

2.32 Employee benefits

The Company has calculated the various benefits provided to employees as shown below:

(A) Defined contribution plans and state plans

Superannuation Fund

Employer's contribution to Employee Pension Scheme

During the year the Company has recognized the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss :-

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Superannuation Fund	14	13
Employer's contribution to Employee's Pension Scheme	166	163
Total	**180**	**176**

The Company has contributed ₹ 45 crores (previous year, ₹ 106 crores) towards other defined contribution plans of branches outside India.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

(B) Defined benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

(b) Employer's contribution to provident fund

Gratuity

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan :

Statement of profit and loss

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Current Service cost	186	202
Interest cost (net)	50	49
Net benefit expense	**236**	**251**

Balance Sheet

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Defined benefit obligations	929	784
Fair value of plan assets	16	16
Net plan liability	**913**	**768**
Current defined benefit obligations	161	141
Non-current defined benefit obligations	752	627

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Opening defined benefit obligations	784	807
Current service cost	186	202
Interest cost	51	50
Re-measurement gains (losses) in OCI		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1)	(26)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(17)	(100)
Experience adjustments	(10)	(49)
Business combinations	1	-
Benefits paid	(65)	(100)
Closing defined benefit obligations	**929**	**784**

Changes in fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Opening fair value of plan assets	16	18
Interest income	1	1
Contributions	61	100
Re-measurement gains (losses) in OCI	-	-
Benefits paid	(62)	(103)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**16**	**16**

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.20%	7.40%
Estimated Rate of salary increases	6.00%	6.50%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.20%	7.40%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in the actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. Inherent risk exists for the Company that any adverse salary growth or demographic experience or inadequate returns on underlying plan assets can result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature the plan is not subject to any longevity risks.

Discount rate and future salary escalation rate are the key actuarial assumptions to which the defined benefit obligation are particularly sensitive. The following table summarizes the impact on defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2024 arising due to an increase/decrease in key actuarial assumptions by 50 basis points:

	Discount rate		Salary escalation rate	
	As at		As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Impact of increase	(24)	(21)	24	21
Impact of decrease	25	22	(23)	(21)

The sensitivity analysis presented may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligations in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions. There have been no changes from the previous years in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

The defined benefit obligations are expected to mature after 31 March 2024 as follows:

Year ending 31 March	Cash flows
- 2025	156
- 2026	184
- 2027	238
- 2028	257
- 2029	255
- Thereafter	2,861

The weighted average duration for the payment of these cash flows is 5.36 years.

Employer's contribution to provident fund

The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India based on the assumption mentioned below.

The details of the fund and plan asset position are given below:-

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the year end	7,529	6,495
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	7,529	6,495
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	**-**	**-**

The amount of net liability as at 31 March 2024 has been recognized in the other comprehensive income.

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Government of India (GOI) bond yield	7.20%	7.40%
Remaining term of maturity	7.21 years	7.51 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate	8.25%	8.15%

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has contributed ₹ 483 crores (previous year, ₹ 445 crores) towards employer's contribution to provident fund.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.33 Related party transactions

(a) Related parties where control exists

List of subsidiaries as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is as below:

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage holding as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Direct subsidiaries				
1	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Limited	India	100%	100%
2	HCL Bermuda Limited	Bermuda	100%	100%
3	HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	China	100%	100%
4	HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
5	HCL Training & Staffing Services Private Limited	India	100%	100%
6	Geometric Americas, Inc.	USA	100%	100%
7	HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%	100%
8	Geometric Europe GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
9	Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited	India	100%	100%
10	H C L Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited	Sri Lanka	100%	100%
11	HCL Technologies Jigani Limited	India	100%	100%
12	HCL Technologies Holding UK Limited ^	UK	100%	-
Step down subsidiaries of direct subsidiaries				
13	HCL Great Britain Limited	UK	100%	100%
14	HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	Australia	100%	100%
15	HCL (New Zealand) Limited	New Zealand	100%	100%
16	HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	Hong Kong	100%	100%
17	HCL Japan Limited	Japan	100%	100%
18	HCL America Inc.	USA	100%	100%
19	HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	Austria	100%	100%
20	HCL Software Products Limited	India	100%	100%
21	HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o	Poland	100%	100%
22	HCL EAS Limited	UK	100%	100%
23	HCL Insurance BPO Services Limited	UK	100%	100%
24	Axon Group Limited	UK	100%	100%
25	HCL Canada Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
26	HCL Technologies Solutions GmbH	Switzerland	100%	100%
27	Axon Solutions Limited	UK	100%	100%
28	HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
29	Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited	China	100%	100%
30	HCL Technologies (Proprietary) Ltd %	South Africa	48.16%	48.16%
31	HCL Argentina s.a.	Argentina	100%	100%
32	HCL Technologies Mexico S. de R.L.	Mexico	100%	100%
33	HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	Romania	100%	100%
34	HCL Technologies Startschema Kft. (Formerly "HCL Hungary Kft")	Hungary	100%	100%
35	HCL Latin America Holding LLC	USA	100%	100%
36	HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA (Formerly "HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao EIRELI")	Brazil	100%	100%
37	HCL Technologies Denmark Aps	Denmark	100%	100%
38	HCL Technologies Norway AS	Norway	100%	100%

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage holding as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
39	PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited	Indonesia	100%	100%
40	HCL Technologies Philippines Inc.	Philippines	100%	100%
41	HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited %	South Africa	36.40%	36.40%
42	HCL Arabia LLC	Saudi Arabia	100%	100%
43	HCL Technologies France SAS	France	100%	100%
44	Filial Espanola De HCL Technologies S.L	Spain	100%	100%
45	Anzospan Investments Pty Limited %	South Africa	70%	70%
46	HCL Investments (UK) Limited	UK	100%	100%
47	Statestreet HCL Holding UK Limited **	UK	100%	100%
48	Statestreet HCL Services (Philippines) Inc. **	Philippines	100%	100%
49	Statestreet HCL Services (India) Private Limited **	India	100%	100%
50	HCL America Solutions Inc.	USA	100%	100%
51	HCL Technologies Chile Spa	Chile	100%	100%
52	HCL Technologies UK Limited	UK	100%	100%
53	HCL Technologies B.V.	Netherlands	100%	100%
54	HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	Ireland	100%	100%
55	HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
56	HCL Technologies Belgium BV (Formerly "HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA")	Belgium	100%	100%
57	HCL Technologies Sweden AB	Sweden	100%	100%
58	HCL Technologies Finland Oy	Finland	100%	100%
59	HCL Technologies Italy S.P.A	Italy	100%	100%
60	HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	Columbia	100%	100%
61	HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC	UAE	100%	100%
62	HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	Turkey	100%	100%
63	HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C	Greece	100%	100%
64	HCL Technologies S.A.	Venezuela	100%	100%
65	HCL Technologies Beijing Co., Ltd	China	100%	100%
66	HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a r.l	Luxembourg	100%	100%
67	HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	Egypt	100%	100%
68	HCL Technologies Estonia OÜ	Estonia	100%	100%
69	HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.	Thailand	100%	100%
70	HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100%	100%
71	HCL Muscat Technologies L.L.C.	Oman	100%	100%
72	HCL Technologies Lithuania UAB	Lithuania	100%	100%
73	HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	China	100%	100%
74	Geometric China, Inc.	China	100%	100%
75	Butler America Aerospace LLC	USA	100%	100%
76	HCL Lending Solutions, LLC (Formerly "Urban Fulfillment Services LLC")	USA	100%	100%
77	Datawave (An HCL Technologies Company) Limited	Scotland	100%	100%
78	HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	UK	100%	100%
79	C3i Support Services Private Limited	India	100%	100%
80	Telerx Marketing Inc. *	USA	-	100%
81	C3i Europe Eood	Bulgaria	100%	100%
82	C3i Japan GK	Japan	100%	100%

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage holding as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
83	C3i Services &Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd	China	100%	100%
84	Actian Corporation	USA	100%	100%
85	Actian Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%
86	Actian Europe Limited	UK	100%	100%
87	Actian France SAS	France	100%	100%
88	Actian Germany GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
89	Actian International, Inc.	USA	100%	100%
90	Actian Technology Private Limited	India	100%	100%
91	Versant GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
92	Versant India Private Limited	India	100%	100%
93	HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam	100%	100%
94	HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima	Guatemala	100%	100%
95	Sankguj Semiconductor Private Limited	India	100%	100%
96	Sankalp Semiconductor Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
97	Sankalp Semiconductor GmbH.	Germany	100%	100%
98	Sankalp Semiconductor SDN.BHD. !	Malaysia	-	100%
99	HCL Technologies Trinidad And Tobago Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
100	HCL Technologies Azerbaijan Limited Liability Company	Azerbaijan	100%	100%
101	HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%
102	HCL Vietnam Company Limited (Formerly known as HCL Technologies (Vietnam) Company Limited)	Vietnam	100%	100%
103	HCL Technologies Angola (SU), LDA	Angola	100%	100%
104	DWS Pty Limited (Formely "DWS Limited")	Australia	100%	100%
105	DWS (New Zealand) Ltd	New Zealand	100%	100%
106	Phoenix IT & T Consulting Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
107	Wallis Nominees (Computing) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
108	DWS (NSW) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
109	Symplicit Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
110	Projects Assured Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
111	DWS Product Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
112	Graeme V Jones & Associates Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
113	Strategic Data Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
114	SDM Sales Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
115	HCL Technologies S.A.C.	Peru	100%	100%
116	HCL Technologies Costa Rica Sociedad De Responsabilidad Limitada	Costa Rica	100%	100%
117	HCL Technologies gbs GmbH (Formerly "gbs-Gesellschaft für Banksysteme GmbH")	Germany	51%	51%
118	HCL Technologies Slovakia s. r. o.	Slovakia	100%	100%
119	HCL Technologies Bahrain W.L.L	Bahrain	100%	100%
120	HCL Technologies Morocco Limited	Morocco	100%	100%
121	Manzina Tech GmbH *	Switzerland	-	100%
122	Starschema Inc	USA	100%	100%
123	Confinale AG	Switzerland	100%	100%
124	Brilliant Data LLC !	USA	-	100%

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage holding as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
125	Confinale (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
126	Confinale (UK) Limited	UK	100%	100%
127	Quest Informatics Private Limited	India	100%	100%
128	ASAP Holding GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
129	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weissach #	Germany	100%	-
130	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Gaimersheim #	Germany	100%	-
131	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Russelsheim #	Germany	100%	-
132	ASAP Electronics GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
133	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weyhausen #	Germany	100%	-
134	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Friedrichshafen #	Germany	100%	-
135	ASAP Quality Consulting GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
136	FIDUS Personal GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
137	Sigl Bordnetz Design GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
138	Dicturus Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermie #	Germany	94%	-

^ Incorporated during the year
# Acquired during the year
! Closed during the year
* Merged during the year
%The Group has majority composition of board of directors and management control.
** The Group has equity interest of 49% and 100% dividend rights and control.

Employee benefit trusts incorporated in India
Hindustan Instruments Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust
HCL Consulting Limited Employees Superannuation Scheme
HCL Comnet System and Services Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust
HCL Technologies Employees Group Gratuity Trust
HCL Technologies Stock Options Trust
C3i Support Services Employees Gratuity Trust
Sankalp Stock Trust (closed w.e.f 6th March 2023)
Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust

(b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place

Key Management Personnel
Mr. C. Vijayakumar – Chief Executive Officer and Managing director
Mr. Prateek Aggarwal – Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Manish Anand – Company Secretary

Non-Executive & Independent Directors
Mr. R. Srinivasan
Ms. Robin Abrams
Dr. Sosale S. Sastry
Mr. S. Madhavan
Mr. Thomas Sieber
Ms. Nishi Vasudeva

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Non-Executive & Independent Directors
Mr. Deepak Kapoor
Dr. Mohan Chellappa
Mr. Simon England
Ms. Vanitha Narayanan
Ms. Bhavani Balasubramanian (w.e.f. 12 January 2024)

Non-Executive & Non-Independent Directors
Ms. Roshni Nadar Malhotra, Chairperson
Mr. Shikhar Malhotra

Others (Significant influence)	
HCL Infosystems Limited	Mr. Shiv Nadar
HCL Avitas Private Limited	Ms. Kiran Nadar
Vama Sundari Investments (Delhi) Private Limited	HCL IT City Lucknow Private Limited
HCL Corporation Private Limited	HCL Infotech Limited
SSN Investments (Pondi) Private Limited	Shiv Nadar University
Naksha Enterprises Private Limited	HCL Holdings Private Limited
Kiran Nadar Musuem of Art*	Shiv Nadar Foundation*

* Public Charitable Trusts in which Mr. Shiv Nadar or his family members are managing trustees.

Transactions with related parties during the normal course of business	Subsidiaries		Significant influence	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenues from operations	31,178	27,827	23	3
Interest income	-	-	1	2
Dividend income	92	84	-	-
Outsourcing cost and other expenses	6,204	6,347	3	6
Employee benefit expense	-	-	81	66
Interim dividend	-	-	8,582	7,909
Corporate guarantee fees	7	12	-	-
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets	-	-	36	33
Interest expense on the lease liability	-	-	8	5
Purchase of bank deposits (including accrued interest)	345	-	-	-
Sale of capital equipments	-	-	-	1

Material related party transactions	Subsidiaries		Significant influence	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenues from operations				
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	15,490	13,391	-	-
HCL Technologies UK Limited	2,756	2,224	-	-
HCL America Inc., United States of America	1,551	1,673	-	-
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	1,335	1,064	-	-
HCL Software Products Limited	127	97	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Material related party transactions	Subsidiaries		Significant influence	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Outsourcing cost and other expenses				
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	6	10	-	-
HCL Technologies UK Limited	286	203	-	-
HCL America Inc., United States of America	1,903	2,374	-	-
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	161	103	-	-
HCL Software Products Limited	1,993	1,938	-	-
Interim dividend paid				
Vama Sundari Investments (Delhi) Private Limited	-	-	6,232	5,729
HCL Holding Private Limited	-	-	2,323	2,144

Transactions with Key Managerial personnel during the year (on accrual basis)	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Compensation		
- Short-term employee benefits	4	3
- Other long term employee benefits	3	3
Interim dividend	3	2

Other Long term employee benefits include expense of ₹ 2 crores (previous year ₹ 3 crores) recorded by the Company on account of share-based payment.

Above does not include post-employment benefits based on actuarial valuation as this is done for the company as a whole.

Transactions with Directors during the year	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Commission & other benefits to Directors (includes sitting fees)	14	13

Outstanding balances	Subsidiaries		Significant influence	
	As at		As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade receivables, other financial assets and other assets	8,510	8,725	36	26
Trade payables, other financial liabilities and contract liabilities	4,170	4,250	37	37
Guarantee outstanding	2,618	2,573	-	-
Employee and other payables	-	-	3	2
Lease liabilities	-	-	144	65
Right-of-use assets	-	-	146	67

Material related party balances	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade receivables, other financial assets and other assets		
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	3,334	2,939
HCL Technologies UK Limited	690	854
HCL America Inc., United States of America	549	659
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	408	264
HCL Software Products Limited	36	18

Material related party balances	**As at**	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Trade payables, other financial liabilities and other liabilities		
HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	647	417
HCL Technologies UK Limited	318	250
HCL America Inc., United States of America	769	1,000
HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	346	446
HCL Software Products Limited	377	276

All transactions entered by the Company with related parties are at arm's length and in ordinary course of business.

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

2.34 Research and development expenditure

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Amount charged to statement of profit and loss	544	552
	544	**552**

2.35 Commitments and contingent liabilities

		As at	
		31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
(i)	**Capital and other commitments**		
	Capital commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	135	91
(ii)	**Contingent liabilities**		
	Others	-	2
		135	**93**

(a) The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be notified. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

(b) The Company is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. Some of these matters include speculative and frivolous claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. The Company records a liability when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. The Company reviews these provisions at least quarterly and adjusts these provisions accordingly to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. The Company believes that the amount or estimable range of reasonably possible loss, will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of the Company, or cash flows with respect to loss contingencies for legal and other contingencies as at 31 March 2024.

(c) Guarantees have been given by the Company on behalf of various subsidiaries against credit facilities, financial assistance and office premises taken on lease amounting to ₹ 2,618 crores (USD 270 million and GBP 35 million) (31 March 2023, ₹ 2,573 crores (USD 270 million and GBP 35 million)). These guarantees have been given in the normal course of the Company's operations and are not expected to result in any loss to the Company, on the basis of the beneficiaries fulfilling their ordinary commercial obligations.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.36 Payment to auditors

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Audit fees	9	9
Other services (Tax audit fees, certification and out of pocket expenses)	1	1
Other non audit tax services *	-*	-*
	10	**10**

* Represents amount less than ₹ 0.50 crores

2.37 Ratio

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Units	Year ended		% Variance
				31 March 2024	31 March 2023	
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	2.8	2.7	**4%**
Debt equity ratio	Total debts (refer note 1 below)	Total equity	Times	0.0	0.0	**-**
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning availables for debt service (refer note 2 below)	Debt service (refer note 3 below)	Times	34.4	45.7	**-25%**
Return on equity ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	%	29.0	27.4	**6%**
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold (refer note 4 below)	Average inventories	Times	4.8	5.4	**-11%**
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	3.8	3.8	**0%**
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases (refer note 5 below)	Average trade payables	Times	4.0	4.1	**-2%**
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (refer note below 6)	Times	2.5	2.6	**-4%**
Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	%	24.3	24.8	**-2%**
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (refer note 7 below)	%	36.6	34.5	**6%**
Return on investment						
Unquoted	Income generated from invested funds	Time weighted average investments	%	7.7	5.8	**33%**
Quoted	Income generated from invested funds	Time weighted average investments	%	7.9	6.0	**32%**

Notes :

(1) Total debts consists of borrowings and lease liabilities

(2) Earning availables for debt services = Profit for the year + depreciation, amortisation and impairment + interest + loss on sale of property, plant and equipments + Provision for doubtful debts + share based payment to employees + non cash charges

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

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

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

(6) Working capital = current assets - current liabilities

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

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

Explanation where change in the ratio is more than 25%

Return on investment - Unquoted

Return on unquoted investment has increased from 5.8% in FY 22-23 to 7.7% in FY 23-24, primarily on account of higher realized return.

Return on investment - quoted

Return on quoted investment has increased from 6% in FY 22-23 to 7.9% in FY 23-24, primarily on account of higher realized return.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.38 Micro and small enterprises

As per information available with the management, the dues payable to enterprises covered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Amount due to vendors (Including capital account payables)	-	-	3	-
Principal amount paid beyond the appointed date	-	-	-	-
Interest under normal credit terms -				
Accrued and unpaid during the year	-	-	-	-
Total interest payable -				
Accrued and unpaid during the year	-	-	-	-

This has been determined on the basis of responses received from vendors on specific confirmation sought by the Company.

2.39 Corporate social responsibility

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	261	238
(ii) amount of expenditure incurred,		
(a) Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-
(b) On purpose other than (a.) above	261	238
(iii) shortfall at the end of the year,	-	-
(iv) total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
(v) reason for shortfall,	NA	NA
(vi) nature of CSR activities,	Refer note below	
(vii) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	NA	NA
(viii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	-	-

Note : CSR activities includes Education, Environment, Skill Development & Livelihood, Water & Sanitation, Promoting sustainable health, nutrition and hygiene interventions, Gender & Inclusion, Early Childhood Care & Development, Disaster relief.

2.40 Segment Reporting

As per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', the Company has disclosed the segment information only as part of the consolidated financial statement.

2.41 Subsequent events

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 26 April 2024 has declared an interim dividend of ₹ 18 per share.

As per our report of even date attached

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 Limited

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

S. Madhavan
Director
DIN - 06451889

Prateek Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of HCL Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2024, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Description of Key Audit Matter

Evaluation of tax positions and litigations
See Note 1(i) and 3.25 to consolidated financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group operates in multiple global jurisdictions which requires it to estimate its income tax liabilities according to the tax laws of the respective tax jurisdictions. Further, there are matters of interpretation in terms of application of tax laws and related rules to determine current tax provision and deferred taxes. The Group has material tax positions and litigations on a range of tax matters primarily in India. This requires management to make significant judgments to determine the possible outcome of uncertain tax positions and litigations and their consequent impact on related accounting and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.	In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: ● testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls over identifying uncertain tax positions and matters involving litigations/disputes. ● obtaining details of tax positions and tax litigations for the year and as at 31 March 2024 and holding discussions with designated management personnel. ● assessing and analysing select key correspondences with tax authorities and inspecting external legal opinions obtained by management for key uncertain tax positions and tax litigations. ● evaluating underlying evidence and documentation to determine whether the information provides a basis for amounts provided/not provided in the books of account. ● involving our internal tax specialists and evaluating management's underlying key assumptions inestimating the tax provisions and estimate of the possible outcome of significant tax litigations; and ● in respect of tax positions and litigations, assessing the computation of provisions and consequent impact on related accounting and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each entity and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each entity.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures 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 consolidated 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 appropriateness of this assumption. 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements,including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and on the basis of written representations received by the management from the directors of its subsidiary companies which are incorporated in India, as on 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors)Rules, 2014.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(a) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer income tax liabilities disclosed in the balance sheet along with Note 3.25 and Note 3.34 to the consolidated financial statements.

(b) The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2024.

(c) There has been no delay in transferring amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company during the year ended 31 March 2024. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the subsidiary companies incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2024.

(d) (i) The management of the Holding Company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 3.32 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management of the Holding Company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 3.32 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding,whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above,contain any material misstatement.

(e) The interim dividend declared or paid by the Holding Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act. The subsidiary companies incorporated in India have neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

(f) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Holding Company and its nine subsidiary companies incorporated in India, which are audited by us, have used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares except matters below which are managed only by service provider:

(i) audit trail was not enabled at the database level for accounting softwares to log any direct data changes,

(ii) certain privileged access at application layer for which audit trail was not enabled.

In case of two subsidiaries incorporated in India, as communicated by the auditor of such subsidiaries, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility of the accounting software used for maintaining books of account was enabled and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions.

Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The subsidiary companies incorporated in India have not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership No.: 092212
ICAI UDIN : 24092212BKFADU9010

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 April 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of HCL Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(xxi) The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) of the Holding Company and its two subsidiaries did not include any unfavorable answers or qualifications or adverse remarks.According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of the following companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements, the CARO report relating to them has not been issued by their respective auditors till the date of this principal auditors' report:

Name of the entities	CIN	Subsidiary
Statestreet HCL Services (India) Private Limited	U72900DL2012FTC229698	Subsidiary
HCL Software Products Limited	U72300DL1995PLC069891	Subsidiary
Sankguj Semiconductor Private Limited	U72900GJ2017PTC100075	Subsidiary
HCL Comnet Systems and Services Limited	U74899DL1993PLC056665	Subsidiary
HCL Training & Staffing Services Private Limited	U74140DL2015PTC281555	Subsidiary
Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited	U72100KA2005PTC037574	Subsidiary
C3i Support Services Private Limited	U72200TG2003PTC041797	Subsidiary
HCL Technologies Jigani Limited	U72200DL2022PLC403641	Subsidiary
Quest Informatics Private Limited	U72200KA2000PTC026374	Subsidiary

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership No.: 092212
ICAI UDIN : 24092212BKFADU9010

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 April 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Act which are its subsidiary companies, as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its subsidiary companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership No.: 092212
ICAI UDIN : 24092212BKFADU9010

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 April 2024

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	As at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
I	**ASSETS**			
	(1) Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3.1	4,891	5,371
	(b) Capital work in progress	3.1	108	40
	(c) Right-of-use assets	3.28(a)	2,910	2,337
	(d) Goodwill	3.2	20,132	18,567
	(e) Other intangible assets	3.3	7,130	8,344
	(f) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	3.4	94	110
	(ii) Trade receivables - unbilled	3.5(a)	624	681
	(iii) Loans	3.6	286	-
	(iv) Others	3.7	1,346	1,279
	(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	3.25	1,031	1,252
	(h) Other non-current assets	3.9	1,894	1,853
	Total non-current assets		**40,446**	**39,834**
	(2) Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	3.8	185	228
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	3.4	7,043	5,385
	(ii) Trade receivables			
	Billed	3.5(b)	19,483	19,572
	Unbilled	3.5(b)	6,038	5,934
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	3.10(a)	9,456	9,065
	(iv) Other bank balances	3.10(b)	10,694	5,659
	(v) Loans	3.6	795	2,603
	(vi) Others	3.7	1,235	1,120
	(c) Current tax assets (net)		161	195
	(d) Other current assets	3.11	4,241	3,816
	Total current assets		**59,331**	**53,577**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**99,777**	**93,411**
II	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity share capital	3.12	543	543
	(b) Other equity		67,720	64,862
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		68,263	65,405
	Non-controlling interest		8	(7)
	TOTAL EQUITY		**68,271**	**65,398**

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	As at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
III	**LIABILITIES**			
	(1) Non - current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	3.13	2,223	2,111
	(ii) Lease liabilities	3.28(a)	2,339	1,664
	(iii) Others	3.15	730	506
	(b) Contract liabilities		1,048	784
	(c) Provisions	3.16	1,612	1,315
	(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	3.25	771	161
	(e) Other non-current liabilities	3.17	57	41
	Total non-current liabilities		**8,780**	**6,582**
	(2) Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	3.13	104	140
	(ii) Lease liabilities	3.28(a)	1,090	871
	(iii) Trade payables			
	Billed	3.14	2,570	2,526
	Unbilled and accruals	3.14	3,283	3,902
	(iv) Others	3.15	5,691	5,210
	(b) Contract liabilities		4,155	3,917
	(c) Other current liabilities	3.18	2,183	1,595
	(d) Provisions	3.16	1,337	1,120
	(e) Current tax liabilities (net)		2,313	2,150
	Total current liabilities		**22,726**	**21,431**
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		**31,506**	**28,013**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**99,777**	**93,411**
Material accounting policies		1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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 Limited

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

S. Madhavan
Director
DIN - 06451889

Prateek Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	Year ended	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	3.19	1,09,913	1,01,456
	Other income	3.20	1,495	1,358
	Total income		**111,408**	**102,814**
II	**Expenses**			
	Purchase of stock-in-trade		1,754	2,072
	Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	3.21	43	(67)
	Employee benefits expense	3.22	62,480	55,280
	Outsourcing costs		14,578	14,950
	Finance costs	3.23	553	353
	Depreciation and amortization expense		4,173	4,145
	Other expenses	3.24	6,860	6,593
	Total expenses		**90,441**	**83,326**
III	**Profit before tax**		**20,967**	**19,488**
IV	**Tax expense**	3.25		
	Current tax		4,626	4,665
	Deferred tax charge (credit)		631	(22)
	Total tax expense		**5,257**	**4,643**
V	**Profit for the year**		**15,710**	**14,845**
VI	**Other comprehensive income (loss)**	3.26		
(A)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		32	215
(B)	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		(8)	(63)
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		943	1,067
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		(112)	82
	Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		**855**	**1,301**
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**16,565**	**16,146**

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Note No.	Year ended	
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		15,702	14,851
Non-controlling interest		8	(6)
		15,710	14,845
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		855	1,301
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		855	1,301
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		16,557	16,152
Non-controlling interest		8	(6)
		16,565	16,146
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 2 each	3.27		
Basic (in ₹)		57.99	54.85
Diluted (in ₹)		57.86	54.79
Material accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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 Limited

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

S. Madhavan
Director
DIN - 06451889

Prateek Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Equity share capital		Other equity												
			Reserves and Surplus						Other comprehensive income						
	Number of shares*	Share capital	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Treasury share reserve	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	Share based payment reserve	Special economic zone re-investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Debt instruments through other comprehensive income	Total other equity	Non Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 April 2022	2,713,665,096	543	55,587	31	(804)	7	14	82	2,794	3,190	466	4	61,371	92	62,006
Profit for the year	-	-	14,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,851	(6)	14,845
Other comprehensive income (refer note 3.26)	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	1,541	(387)	(5)	1,301	-	1,301
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	14,851	152	-	-	-	-	-	1,541	(387)	(5)	16,152	(6)	16,146
Transactions with owners of the Company															
Contributions and distributions															
Interim dividend of ₹48 per share	-	-	(12,995)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,995)	-	(12,995)
Transfer to special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,914)	-	-	-	-	-	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	(579)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	-	-	-	308	-	308
Issue of treasury shares to employees	-	-	(1)	-	3	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess tax benefit from share based payments	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Changes in ownership interests															
Change in non-controlling interest (refer note 3.29)	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	(93)	(72)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**2,713,665,096**	**543**	**56,133**	**183**	**(801)**	**7**	**14**	**388**	**4,129**	**4,731**	**79**	**(1)**	**64,862**	**(7)**	**65,398**
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**2,713,665,096**	**543**	**56,133**	**183**	**(801)**	**7**	**14**	**388**	**4,129**	**4,731**	**79**	**(1)**	**64,862**	**(7)**	**65,398**
Profit for the year	-	-	15,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,702	8	15,710
Other comprehensive income (refer note 3.26)	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	414	418	(1)	855	-	855
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**15,702**	**24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**414**	**418**	**(1)**	**16,557**	**8**	**16,565**
Transactions with owners of the Company															
Contributions and distributions															
Interim dividend of ₹ 52 per share	-	-	(14,080)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,080)	-	(14,080)
Transfer to special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(2,349)	-	-	-	-	-	2,349	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	975	-	-	-	-	-	(975)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	-	-	-	-	312	-	312
Issue of treasury shares to employees	-	-	(18)	-	79	-	-	(61)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess tax benefit from share based payments	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	69
Changes in ownership interests															
Change in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**2,713,665,096**	**543**	**56,432**	**207**	**(722)**	**7**	**14**	**639**	**5,503**	**5,145**	**497**	**(2)**	**67,720**	**(8)**	**68,271**

* Includes treasury shares held by the controlled trust (refer note 3.12)

Refer note 1 for material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

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

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

S. Madhavan
Director
DIN - 06451889

Prateek Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Year ended	
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	20,967	19,488
	Adjustment for:		
	Depreciation and amortization expense	4,173	4,145
	Interest income	(1,273)	(769)
	Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off (net)	117	25
	Income on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	(165)	(106)
	Interest expense	269	238
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(4)	(162)
	Share based payments to employees	312	308
	Gain on buyback of senior notes	-	(170)
	Other non-cash charges (net)	(41)	15
		24,355	**23,012**
	Net change in		
	Trade receivables	248	(3,240)
	Inventories	60	(37)
	Other financial assets and other assets	164	917
	Trade payables	(681)	(175)
	Other financial liabilities, contract liabilities, provisions and other liabilities	2,514	1,230
	Cash generated from operations	**26,660**	**21,707**
	Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(4,212)	(3,698)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**22,448**	**18,009**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(1,048)	(1,661)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	32	217
	Payments for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(2,043)	(706)
	Investments in bank deposits	(13,924)	(8,346)
	Proceeds from bank deposits	10,315	4,484
	Deposits placed with body corporates	(1,079)	(2,602)
	Proceeds from deposits placed with body corporates	1,605	3,208
	Purchase of investments in securities	(41,674)	(34,620)
	Proceeds from sale/maturity of investments in securities	40,329	35,626
	Investment in limited liability partnership	-	(3)
	Distribution from limited liability partnership	-	1
	Investment in equity instruments	(8)	-
	Proceeds from sale of equity instruments	13	-
	Proceeds from return of investment in associate	-	9
	Interest received	1,041	636
	Income taxes paid	(282)	(174)
	Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(6,723)**	**(3,931)**
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	6	36
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(187)	(1,884)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	352	88
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(352)	(88)
	Payments for deferred and contingent consideration on business acquisitions	(5)	(31)
	Change in non-controlling interest	7	-
	Dividend paid	(14,073)	(12,995)
	Interest paid	(64)	(80)
	Payment of lease liabilities including interest	(1,148)	(927)
	Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(15,464)**	**(15,881)**
	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	261	(1,803)
	Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	115	358
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9,065	10,510
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as per note 3.10(a)	**9,441**	**9,065**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Notes:

1. Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Borrowings	Deferred and contingent consideration
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**3,985**	**-**
Cash flows (net)	(1,848)	(31)
Non cash changes		
Business combination	-	83
Translation exchange differences	277	2
Recognized in profit and loss	(163)	1
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**2,251**	**55**
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**2,251**	**55**
Cash flows (net)	(181)	(5)
Non cash changes		
Business combination	208	-
Translation exchange differences	30	2
Recognized in profit and loss	4	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**2,312**	**52**

2. The total amount of income taxes paid is ₹ 4,494 crores (previous year, ₹ 3,872 crores).

3. Cash and cash equivalents includes unclaimed dividend of ₹15 crores (previous year, ₹8 crores).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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 Limited

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

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Director
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Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as “the Company” or “the Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Group”) are primarily engaged in providing a range of IT and business services, engineering and R&D services and modernized software products and IP-led offerings. The Company was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India in November 1991, having its registered office at 806, Siddharth, 96, Nehru Place, New Delhi- 110019. The Group 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 April 2024.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual and going concern basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

(a) Derivative financial instruments,

(b) Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

(c) Defined benefit plans

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated 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 Group’s normal operating cycle of 12 months. The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method.

The Group uses the Indian rupee (‘₹’) as its reporting currency. All amounts are presented in crores of ₹ rounded to whole number and amounts less than ₹ 0.50 crores are presented as “-”.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of HCL Technologies Limited, the Parent Company, and its subsidiaries. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

The Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

(a) Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),

(b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and

(c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee

(b) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements

(c) The Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries in the Group are added on a line-by-line basis and inter-company balances and transactions including unrealized gain/loss from such transactions, are eliminated upon consolidation. When the Group ceases control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is ceased. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use by the Group.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control over financial and operating policies. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost. The aggregate of the Group's share of profit and loss of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(c) Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the Group 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 consolidated financial statements in the year in which the changes are made.

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

(i) Accounting for costs expected to be incurred to complete performance under fixed price projects and determination of stand-alone selling prices for each distinct performance obligation in contracts involving multiple performance obligations, refer note 1(g)

(ii) Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables, refer note 1(t)(i)

(iii) Fair value of the consideration transferred (including contingent consideration) and fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured on a provisional basis in case of business combination, refer note 1(d)

(iv) Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(i) and note 3.25

(v) Key actuarial assumptions for measurement of future obligations under employee benefit plans, refer note 1(r) and note 3.31

(vi) Estimated forfeitures in share-based compensation expense, refer note 1(s)

(vii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, refer note 1(j)

(viii) Lives of intangible assets, refer note 1(k)

(ix) Identification of leases and measurement of lease liabilities and right of use assets, refer note 1(n)

(x) Key assumptions used for impairment of goodwill, refer note 1(p) and note 3.2

(xi) Provisions and contingent liabilities, refer note 1(q) and note 3.34

(d) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at fair value at the acquisition date and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as financial liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the excess is recognized as capital reserve after reassessing the fair values of the net assets.

(e) *Foreign currency and translation*

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹), which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency, and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities 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 and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the 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.

The translation of foreign operations from respective functional currency into INR (the reporting currency) for assets and liabilities is performed using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and for revenue, expenses and cash flows is performed using an appropriate daily weighted average exchange rate for the respective years. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are reported as a component of 'other comprehensive income (loss)'. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) *Fair value measurement*

The Group records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The Group 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 in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

The Group holds certain fixed income securities, equity securities and derivatives, which must be measured using the guidance for fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies. The guidance 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 Group's assumptions about current market conditions. The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity 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 at fair value are 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 method.

(c) Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets consist primarily of non-financial assets such as goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets recognized in business combinations are measured at fair value initially and subsequently when there is an indicator of impairment, the impairment is recognized.

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

(g) 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 Group 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 being delivered. If 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.

Proprietary Software Products

Revenue from distinct proprietary perpetual and term license software is recognized at a point in time at the inception of the arrangement when control transfers to the client. Revenue from proprietary term license software is recognized at a point in time for the committed term of the contract. In case of renewals of proprietary term licenses with existing customers, revenue from term license is recognized at a point in time when the renewal is agreed on signing of contracts. Revenue from support and subscription (S&S) is recognized over the contract term on a straight-line basis as the Company is providing a service of standing ready to provide support, when-and-if needed, and is providing unspecified software upgrades on a when-and-if available basis over the contract term. In case software are bundled with support and subscription either for perpetual or term based license, such support and subscription contracts are generally priced as a percentage of the net fees paid by the customer to purchase the license and are generally recognized as revenues ratably over the contractual period that the support services are provided. Revenue from these proprietary software products is classified under sale of services.

Multiple performance obligation

When a sales arrangement contains multiple performance 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 the Group would sell a 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 group 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 Group is a principal to the transaction and net of costs when the Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor. Several factors are considered to determine whether the Group is a principal or an agent, most notably being group controls the goods or service before it is transferred to customer, latitude in deciding the price being charged to customer. Revenue is recognized net of discounts and allowances, value-added and service taxes, and includes reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, with the corresponding out-of-pocket expenses included in cost of revenues.

Volume discounts, or any other form of variable consideration is estimated using either the sum of probability weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts (expected value), or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (most likely amount), depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration realizable. Transaction price includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. 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 Group 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 the consolidated balance sheet. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on those contracts utilizing the cost to cost method of revenue recognition and right to consideration is not unconditional. Contract assets are recognized where there is excess of revenue over the billings. Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due). A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

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

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.

(h) Other income

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

(i) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Provision for income tax includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions. 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 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 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. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

In some tax jurisdictions, the amount of tax deductions on share based payments to employees are different from the related cumulative remuneration expenses. If the amount of the tax deduction (or estimated future tax deduction) exceeds the amount of the related cumulative remuneration expense, such excess amount of tax deduction and the associated tax benefit is recognized directly in retained earnings.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

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

Expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repairs, maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

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

Property, plant and equipment under construction and cost of assets not ready for use at the year-end are disclosed as capital work- in- progress.

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

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

Asset description	Asset life (in years)
Buildings	20
Plant and equipment (including air conditioners, electrical installations)	10
Office equipment	5
Computers and networking equipment	4-5
Furniture and fixtures	7
Vehicles	5

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

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

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

The intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets as mentioned below except certain Licensed IPRs which include the right to modify, enhance or exploit are amortized in proportion to the expected benefits over the useful life which could range up to 15 years:

Asset description	Asset life (in years)
Software	3
Licensed IPRs	5 to 15
Customer relationships	1 to 10
Customer contracts	0.5 to 3
Technology	4 to 15
Others (includes intellectual property rights, brand and non-compete agreements)	2 to 6

(l) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure, on an individual project, is recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Subsequently, following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

(m) Borrowing costs

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

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

(n) Leases

A lease is a contract that contains right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

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

Right-of-use asset represents the Group's right to control the underlying assets under lease and the lease liability is the obligation to make the lease payments related to the underlying asset under lease. Right-of-use asset is measured initially based on the lease liability adjusted for any initial direct costs, prepaid rent, and lease incentives. Right-of-use asset is depreciated based on straight line method over the lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset, whichever is less. Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at the lease commencement date and determined using the present value of the minimum lease payments not yet paid and the Group's incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the rate at which the Group would borrow, in the country where the lease was executed. The Group has used a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics. The lease payment comprises fixed payment less any lease incentives, variable lease payment that depends on an index or a rate, exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease. Lease liability is subsequently measured by increase the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or modification, if any.

The Group has elected to not recognize leases with a lease term of 12 months or less in the consolidated balance sheet, including those acquired in a business combination, and lease costs for those short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. For all asset classes, the Group has elected the lessee practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components and account for the combined unit as a single lease component in case there is no separate payment defined under the contract.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are earned or contingency is resolved.

Leases in which the Group transfers substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance lease are recognized as a receivables at an amount equal to the present value of lease receivables. After initial recognition, the Group apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance leases. The interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal cost, brokerage cost etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When arrangements include multiple performance obligations, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract between the lease components and the non-lease components on a relative standalone selling price basis.

(o) Inventories

Stock-in-trade, stores and spares are valued at the lower of the cost or net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of stock-in-trade procured for specific projects is assigned by identifying individual costs of each item. Cost of stock-in-trade, that are interchangeable and not specific to any project and cost of stores and spare parts are determined using the weighted average cost formula.

(p) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill

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

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

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Impairment, if any, is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. Subsequently if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, the impairment loss is reversed. Such reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined on the date of reversal, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such impairment and any subsequent reversal is recognized under the head "Depreciation and amortization expense" in the statement of profit and loss.

(q) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

(r) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Provident fund: Employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in India receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined benefit plan. The employee and employer each make monthly contributions to the plan. A portion of the contribution is made to the provident fund trust managed by the Group or Government administered provident fund; while the balance contribution is made to the Government administered pension fund, a defined contribution plan. For the contribution made by the Company and its subsidiaries in India to the provident fund trust managed by the Group, the Company has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the Trust's investments over the administered interest rates. The liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of the year. The funds contributed to the Trust are invested in specific securities as mandated by law and generally consist of federal and state government bonds, debt instruments of government-owned corporations, equity and other eligible market securities.

(ii) In respect of superannuation, a defined contribution plan for applicable employees, the Company contributes to the superannuation trust and the scheme is administered on its behalf by appointed fund managers and such contributions for each year of service rendered by the employees are charged to the statement of profit and loss. The Company has no further obligations to the superannuation plan beyond its contributions.

(iii) Gratuity liability: The Company and its subsidiaries in India and certain foreign geographies provide for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's base salary and the tenure of employment (subject to a maximum limit in accordance with regulatory requirement of respective geography). The liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains/losses are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

In respect to certain employees in India, the Company contributes towards gratuity liabilities to the Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees of the Company administer contributions made to the Trust and contributions are invested in a scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by law.

(iv) Compensated absences: The employees of the Group are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to the specified portion of the unutilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation (using the projected unit credit method) based on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the absences occur. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

(v) In certain subsidiaries outside India, the Group provide retirement benefit pension plans in accordance with the local laws. The liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year.

(vi) Contributions to other defined contribution plans are recognized as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

(s) Equity settled share based compensation

Share-based compensation represents the cost related to share-based awards granted to employees. The Company measures share-based compensation cost at grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award and recognizes the cost on a straight line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the employee's requisite service period for an award with only service condition and for an award with both service and performance condition on a straight line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award, as if award was in substance, multiple awards. On modification of an equity settled award, the Company re-estimates the fair value of stock option as on the date of modification and any incremental expense is expensed over the period from the modification date till the vesting date.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using option pricing model. The cost is recorded under the head employee benefit expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with corresponding increase in “Share based payment reserve”.

(t) Financial Instruments

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

i. Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit and 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 and short-term deposits and investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are considered net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Group’s cash management system. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

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

Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
A financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

(i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(ii) The asset’s contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

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

Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss
Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets included at the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments
All equity instruments are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently re-measured with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In limited circumstances, investments, for which sufficient, more recent information to measure fair value is not available cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

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

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

ii. Financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and 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 and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost
The Group's financial liabilities at amortized cost, are initially recognized at net of transaction costs and includes trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

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

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

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

iii. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Foreign exchange forward contracts and options are purchased to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates associated with forecast transactions denominated in certain foreign currencies.

The Group recognizes all derivatives as assets or liabilities measured at their fair value. Changes in fair value for derivatives not designated in a hedge accounting relationship are marked to market at each reporting date and the related gains (losses) are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as 'foreign exchange gains (losses)'.

The foreign exchange forward contracts and options in respect of forecasted transactions which meet the hedging criteria are designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of derivatives (net of tax) that are designated as effective cash flow hedges are deferred and recorded in the hedging reserve account as a component of accumulated 'other comprehensive income (loss)' until the hedged transaction occurs and are then recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The ineffective portion of hedging derivatives is immediately recognized in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of derivatives designated as hedges, the Group formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also formally assesses both at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, whether each derivative is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item. The Group determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively from the last testing date when (1) it is determined that the derivative financial instrument is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the underlying exposure being hedged; (2) the derivative financial instrument matures or is sold, terminated or exercised; or (3) it is determined that designating the derivative financial instrument as a hedge is no longer appropriate. When hedge accounting is discontinued the deferred gains or losses on the cash flow hedge remain in 'other comprehensive income (loss)' until the forecast transaction occurs. Any further change in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument is recognized in current year earnings.

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

(u) Dividend

Final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is recognized upon approval by the shareholders who have the right to decrease but not increase the amount of dividend recommended by the Board of Directors. Interim dividends are recognized on declaration by the Board of Directors. Final and interim dividend excludes dividend on treasury shares.

(v) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for treasury shares held.

Diluted EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Parent 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). Performance based stock unit awards are included in dilutive potential shares when they become contingently issuable and have a dilutive impact and are excluded when they are not contingently issuable. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented.

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

(w) Nature and purpose of reserves

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans
The Group recognizes actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Treasury share reserve
The Company's equity shares held by a trust, which is consolidated as a part of the Group, are classified as Treasury shares. Treasury shares are carried at acquisition cost and presented as a deduction from total equity as "Treasury share reserve". As and when treasury shares are transferred to employees on exercise after satisfaction of the vesting conditions, the balance lying in "Treasury share reserve" is transferred to "Retained earnings".

Securities premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares and buyback of shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in India.

Capital redemption reserve
The Group recognizes cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments to capital redemption reserve.

Share based payment reserve
The share-based payment reserve is recognized over the vesting period at the grant date fair value of units issued to employees of the Group under the Company's restricted stock unit plan.

Special economic zone re-investment reserve
The Company has created special economic zone (SEZ) re-investment reserve out of profits of the eligible SEZ Units in terms of the specific provisions of Section 10AA(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"). The said reserve needs to be utilized by the Company for acquiring plant and machinery for the purposes of its business in the terms of Section 10AA (2) of the Act for availing tax benefit.

Foreign currency translation reserve
Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income as described in the accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit and loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

Cash flow hedging reserve
For hedging foreign currency risk, the Group uses foreign currency forward and option contracts. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amounts recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged item affects profit and loss.

Debt instruments through other comprehensive income
The Group recognizes changes in the fair value of debt instruments held with business objective of collect and sell in other comprehensive income. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to the statement of profit and loss when the debt instrument is sold.

(x) Adoption of new accounting principles

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

The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax.

The Group has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2023. The Group previously accounted for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Group has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. The adoption did not have any impact on the current and comparative periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(y) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Group which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

2. ACQUISITIONS

(a) Acquisition / arrangements during the year

(i) Acquisition of ASAP Group

On 12 July 2023, the Group through a wholly owned subsidiary, signed a definitive agreement to acquire 100% shareholding of ASAP Group, an automotive engineering services company, based in Germany, for consideration payable in cash. The acquisition got consummated on 31 August 2023 post regulatory approvals. The Group paid ₹ 2,088 crores on acquisition date.

Total purchase consideration of ₹ 2,088 crores was allocated based on fair values to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Property plant and equipment, net (including capital work in progress and software)	374
Right-of-use assets	211
Net working capital (including cash of ₹ 45 crores)	166
Borrowings	(208)
Lease liabilities	(211)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(153)
Intangible assets	527
Goodwill	1,382
Total purchase consideration	**2,088**

The resultant goodwill is non-tax deductible and has been allocated to the Engineering and R&D Services segment. The acquisition will boost Group's global leadership in engineering services by strengthening its advanced technology capabilities in the fast-growing automotive engineering services segment in Europe and other key global markets.

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognized on acquisition which will be amortized on straight line basis:

	Amount	Life (Years)
Customer relationships	374	10
Brand	104	5
Customer contracts	31	1
Non-compete agreement	18	2
Total intangible assets	**527**	

Subsequent to the date of acquisition, during the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has finalised the purchase price allocation for this acquisition, which has resulted in decrease in net assets by ₹ 33 crores with corresponding increase in value of goodwill.

In addition to the purchase consideration, ₹ 135 crore is payable to certain key employees over a three-year period, contingent upon these employees continuing to be the employees of the Group on the payment date and achievement of certain performance conditions. This amount is being accounted for as post-acquisition employee compensation expense.

(b) Acquisitions in the previous year

(i) Acquisition of Starschema Kft

On 14 January 2022, the Group through a wholly owned subsidiary had signed a definitive agreement to acquire 100% shareholding of Starschema, a leading provider of data engineering services, based in Budapest, Hungary for a consideration of ₹ 343 crores payable in cash. Starschema provides consulting, technology and managed services in data engineering to companies in the U.S. and Europe.

The acquisition consummated on 2 April 2022 and the Group paid ₹ 343 crores on acquisition date.

Total purchase consideration of ₹ 343 crores has been allocated based on fair values to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Net working capital (including cash of ₹ 18 crores)	42
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(7)
Property plant and equipment, net	5
Intangible assets	79
Goodwill	224
Total purchase consideration	**343**

The resultant goodwill was non-tax deductible and has been allocated to the Engineering and R&D Services segment. The strategic acquisition will enhance HCL's capability in digital engineering, driven by data engineering and increase its presence in Central and Eastern Europe.

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognized on acquisition which will be amortized on straight line basis:

	Amount	Life (Years)
Customer relationships	41	4
Customer contracts	8	1
Brand	30	5
Total intangible assets	**79**	

In addition to the purchase consideration, ₹ 20 crores is payable to certain key employees over a two-year period. Payment of this amount is contingent upon these employees continuing to be the employees of the Group on the payment date. This consideration is being accounted for as post acquisition employee compensation expense.

(ii) Acquisition of Confinale AG

On 6 May 2022, the Group through a wholly owned subsidiary had signed a definitive agreement to acquire 100% shareholding of Confinale AG, a digital banking and wealth management consulting specialist and Avaloq Premium Implementation Partner, based in Switzerland for a consideration of ₹ 472 crores payable including contingent consideration of ₹ 79 crores payable which is dependent on achievement of certain specified performance obligations as set out in the agreement to be achieved over a period of two years.

The acquisition consummated on 31 May 2022 and the Group had paid ₹ 401 crores in cash. The Group subsequently paid contingent consideration amounting to ₹ 27 crores during the year 31 March 2023 on achievement of certain specified performance obligations as set out in the agreement.

The contingent consideration of ₹ 79 crores payable has been initially fair valued at ₹ 71 crores and recorded as part of the purchase consideration. The purchase consideration of ₹ 472 crores after considering fair value of contingent consideration of ₹ 71 crores has been allocated based on fair values to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Net working capital (including cash of ₹ 33 crores)	40
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(28)
Property plant and equipment, net	2
Intangible assets	168
Goodwill	290
Total purchase consideration	**472**

The resultant goodwill was non-tax deductible and has been allocated to the IT and Business Services segment. The strategic acquisition will allow HCL to gain market share in a fast growing market in financial services and digital wealth management technology solutions.

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognized on acquisition which will be amortized on straight line basis:

	Amount	Life (Years)
Customer relationships	89	4
Customer contracts	16	1
Brand	45	6
Technology	18	4
Total intangible assets	**168**	

In addition to the purchase consideration, ₹ 32 crores is payable to certain key employees over a two and half years period. Payment of this amount is contingent upon these employees continuing to be the employees of the Group on the payment date. This consideration is being accounted for as post acquisition employee compensation expense.

(iii) Acquisition of Quest Informatics Private Limited

On 12 July 2022, the Group through a wholly owned subsidiary had signed a definitive agreement to acquire 100% shareholding of Quest Informatics Private Limited (Quest) - an aftermarket, Industry 4.0 and IoT company, based in Bengaluru, India for a consideration of ₹ 42 crores payable in cash. Quest serves global leaders in the aftermarket space with its cloud-enabled aftermarket ERP, field services management, and digital parts catalog product suites.

The acquisition consummated on 12 July 2022 and the Group had paid ₹ 29 crores on acquisition date, ₹ 8 crores has been paid subsequently, and balance is payable based on realization of net assets acquired as per the terms of the agreement.

Total purchase consideration of ₹ 42 crores has been allocated based on fair values to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Net working capital (including cash of ₹ 18 crores)	23
Investments	4
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(2)
Intangible assets – Technology	8
Goodwill	9
Total purchase consideration	**42**

The resultant goodwill was non-tax deductible and has been allocated to the HCL Software segment. This acquisition will help expand HCL's offerings into the fast-growing aftermarket space and the aftermarket solutions and products will be valuable to transportation and manufacturing clients globally in their digital transformation journey.

The acquired technology is estimated to have a life of 5 years which will be amortized on straight line basis.

3. Notes to consolidated financial statements

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Office Equipment	Computers and networking equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles #	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2023	**84**	**3,461**	**1,952**	**384**	**6,790**	**952**	**158**	**13,781**
Additions	-	19	50	37	470	31	68	**675**
Acquired through business combinations	-	56	207	20	2	57	3	**345**
Disposals/other adjustments	-	3	55	13	234	65	23	**393**
Translation exchange differences	-	1	11	1	18	10	-	**41**
Gross block as at 31 March 2024	**84**	**3,534**	**2,165**	**429**	**7,046**	**985**	**206**	**14,449**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	**-**	**1,399**	**1,421**	**318**	**4,495**	**710**	**67**	**8,410**
Depreciation	-	183	160	29	983	80	34	**1,469**
Disposals/other adjustments	-	3	43	13	210	61	18	**348**
Translation exchange differences	-	1	6	1	12	7	-	**27**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**-**	**1,580**	**1,544**	**335**	**5,280**	**736**	**83**	**9,558**
Net block as at 31 March 2024	**84**	**1,954**	**621**	**94**	**1,766**	**249**	**123**	**4,891**
Capital work in progress*								**108**

* During the year ended 31 March 2024, ₹40 crores has been capitalized and transferred from capital work in progress to property, plant and equipment

Also refer footnote 1 of note 3.13

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

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Office Equipment	Computers and networking equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles #	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2022	**78**	**3,442**	**1,946**	**385**	**5,863**	**939**	**143**	**12,796**
Additions	24	73	81	17	955	67	55	**1,272**
Acquired through business combinations	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	**4**
Disposals/other adjustments	18	60	96	25	157	84	41	**481**
Translation exchange differences	-	6	21	7	126	30	-	**190**
Gross block as at 31 March 2023	**84**	**3,461**	**1,952**	**384**	**6,790**	**952**	**158**	**13,781**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2022	**-**	**1,273**	**1,346**	**302**	**3,502**	**694**	**67**	**7,184**
Depreciation	-	173	154	34	1,017	72	28	**1,478**
Disposals/other adjustments	-	51	93	24	130	78	28	**404**
Translation exchange differences	-	4	14	6	106	22	-	**152**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**1,399**	**1,421**	**318**	**4,495**	**710**	**67**	**8,410**
Net block as at 31 March 2023	**84**	**2,062**	**531**	**66**	**2,295**	**242**	**91**	**5,371**
Capital work in progress*								**40**

* During the year ended 31 March 2023, ₹ 129 crores has been capitalized and transferred from capital work in progress to property, plant and equipment

Also refer footnote 1 of note 3.13

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

3.2 Goodwill

The following table presents the changes in the carrying value of goodwill based on identified CGUs, for the year ended 31 March 2024

	IT and Business Services	Engineering and R&D services	HCL Software	Total
Opening balance as at 1 April 2023	7,367	3,191	8,009	18,567
Acquired through business combinations	-	1,382	-	1,382
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 2(a)(i))	-	33	-	33
Translation exchange differences	115	1	34	150
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	**7,482**	**4,607**	**8,043**	**20,132**

The following table presents the changes in the carrying value of goodwill based on identified CGUs, for the year ended 31 March 2023

	IT and Business Services	Engineering and R&D services	HCL Software	Total
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	6,716	2,899	7,802	17,417
Acquired through business combinations	290	224	9	523
Translation exchange differences	361	68	198	627
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**7,367**	**3,191**	**8,009**	**18,567**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU, which benefits from the synergies of the acquisition.

Goodwill is tested annually on March 31, for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. Impairment is recognized, when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The estimated value-in-use of the CGU is based on the future cash flow forecasts for 5 to 6 years and then on perpetuity on the basis of certain assumptions which include revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement. The assumptions are taken on the basis of past trends and management estimates and judgement. Future cash flows are discounted with "Weighted Average Cost of Capital". The key assumptions are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		
	IT and Business Services	Engineering and R&D services	HCL Software
Revenue growth rate (average of next 5 years) (%)	7.8	6.0	(0.6)
Terminal revenue growth rate (%)	2.0	2.0	(4.1)
Pre-tax discount rate (%)	12.6	13.8	16.2

	As at 31 March 2023		
	IT and Business Services	Engineering and R&D services	HCL Software
Revenue growth rate (average of next 5 to 6 years) (%)	8.0	6.0	(0.5)
Terminal revenue growth rate (%)	2.0	2.0	(3.7)
Pre-tax discount rate (%)	12.1	13.8	15.7

As at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 the estimated recoverable amount of each CGU exceeded the carrying amount and accordingly, no impairment was recognized. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key assumptions based on reasonable probability did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGUs would decrease below the carrying amount.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

3.3 Other intangible assets

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Software	Licensed IPRs	Customer relationships	Customer contracts	Technology	Others	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2023	**1,058**	**5,744**	**7,734**	**108**	**3,081**	**181**	**17,906**
Additions	27	46	-	34	-	-	**107**
Acquired through business combinations	14	-	374	31	-	122	**541**
Disposals / other adjustments	6	12	-	110	-	-	**128**
Translation exchange differences	5	12	6	2	10	(2)	**33**
Gross block as at 31 March 2024	**1,098**	**5,790**	**8,114**	**65**	**3,091**	**301**	**18,459**
Accumulated amortization and impairment as at 1 April 2023	**917**	**3,031**	**3,900**	**104**	**1,542**	**68**	**9,562**
Amortization, net	86	416	882	28	401	49	**1,862**
Disposals / other adjustments	5	-	-	110	-	-	**115**
Translation exchange differences	4	6	3	1	7	(1)	**20**
Accumulated amortization and impairment as at 31 March 2024	**1,002**	**3,453**	**4,785**	**23**	**1,950**	**116**	**11,329**
Net block as at 31 March 2024	**96**	**2,337**	**3,329**	**42**	**1,141**	**185**	**7,130**
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	3	9	9	3	5	4	

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

	Software	Licensed IPRs	Customer relationships	Customer contracts	Technology	Others	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2022	**901**	**5,745**	**7,614**	**181**	**3,015**	**115**	**17,571**
Additions	136	-	43	14	-	-	**193**
Acquired through business combinations	3	-	130	24	26	75	**258**
Disposals / other adjustments	3	68	128	122	-	14	**335**
Translation exchange differences	21	67	75	11	40	5	**219**
Gross block as at 31 March 2023	**1,058**	**5,744**	**7,734**	**108**	**3,081**	**181**	**17,906**
Accumulated amortization and impairment as at 1 April 2022	**811**	**2,588**	**3,098**	**163**	**1,118**	**50**	**7,828**
Amortization	97	477	896	54	401	30	**1,955**
Disposals / other adjustments	3	61	128	122	-	14	**328**
Translation exchange differences	12	27	34	9	23	2	**107**
Accumulated amortization and impairment as at 31 March 2023	**917**	**3,031**	**3,900**	**104**	**1,542**	**68**	**9,562**
Net block as at 31 March 2023	**141**	**2,713**	**3,834**	**4**	**1,539**	**113**	**8,344**
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	3	10	6	1	6	5	

3.4 Investments

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Financial assets		
Non - current		
Unquoted investments		
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Equity instruments	9	31
Investment in limited liability partnership	85	79
	94	**110**
Current		
Quoted investments		
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in debt securities	3,491	3,601

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unquoted investments		
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Investment in mutual funds	3,552	1,784
	7,043	5,385
Total investments - financial assets	**7,137**	**5,495**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	3,491	3,601
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	3,646	1,894
Market value of quoted investments	3,491	3,601
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,491	3,601
Investment carried at fair value through profit and loss	3,646	1,894

3.5 Trade receivables

(a) Non-current

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unbilled receivables	624	681
	624	**681**

(b) Current

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Billed		
Unsecured, considered good (refer note below)	19,827	19,949
Trade receivables - credit impaired	178	89
	20,005	**20,038**
Loss allowance for bad and doubtful debts (refer note 3.29(c))	(522)	(466)
	19,483	**19,572**
Unbilled receivables (refer note below)	6,038	5,934
	25,521	**25,506**

Note: Includes receivables from related parties amounting to ₹ 12 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 2 crores)

Trade receivables - current	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2024 from the due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed - considered good	15,954	3,312	302	165	40	54	19,827
Undisputed - credit impaired	8	38	5	22	5	8	86
Disputed - credit impaired	-	5	7	18	26	36	92
	15,962	3,355	314	205	71	98	20,005
Loss allowance for bad and doubtful debts							(522)
							19,483
Unbilled receivables	6,038	-	-	-	-	-	6,038
							25,521

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Trade receivables - current	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 from the due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed - considered good	15,734	3,521	367	108	45	174	19,949
Undisputed - credit impaired	1	6	16	2	3	6	34
Disputed - credit impaired	-	1	1	22	1	30	55
	15,735	3,528	384	132	49	210	20,038
Loss allowance for bad and doubtful debts							(466)
							19,572
Unbilled receivables	5,934	-	-	-	-	-	5,934
							25,506

3.6 Loans

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non - current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Inter corporate deposits	286	-
	286	**-**
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Inter corporate deposits	793	2,602
Loans to employees	2	1
	795	**2,603**

3.7 Other financial assets

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non - current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Finance lease receivables (refer note 3.28(b))	512	682
Security deposits	125	142
Security deposits - related parties (refer note 3.32)	16	14
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	1	378
Others	254	-
	908	**1,216**
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments (refer note 3.29(a))	438	63
	1,346	**1,279**
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Finance lease receivables (refer note 3.28(b))	492	570
Interest receivable	380	281
Security deposits	72	63
Security deposits - related parties (refer note 3.32)	9	10
Others	77	83
	1,030	**1,007**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments (refer note 3.29(a))	204	79
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments (refer note 3.29(a))	1	34
	1235	**1,120**

3.8 Inventories

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Stock-in-trade	185	228
	185	**228**

3.9 Other non- current assets

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	7	12
Advances other than capital advances		
Security deposits	36	37
Others		
Prepaid expenses	275	246
Deferred contract cost (refer note 3.19)	1,353	1,551
Contract assets	223	-
Others	-	7
	1,894	**1,853**

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks	8,183	5,207
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months (including deposits with corporations and financial institutions with original maturity less than 3 months)	935	3,790
Remittances in transit	304	20
Cheques in hand	19	40
Unclaimed dividend account	15	8
	9,456	**9,065**
Cash and cash equivalents consists of the following for the purpose of the cash flow statement:		
Cash and cash equivalent	9,456	9,065
Bank overdraft (refer note 3.13)	(15)	-
	9,441	**9,065**
(b) Other bank balances		
Short-term deposits	10,694	5,659

3.11 Other current assets

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances other than capital advances		
Security deposits	59	69
Advances to employees	38	47
Advances to suppliers	102	104
Others		
Prepaid expenses	1,821	1,645
Deferred contract cost (refer note 3.19)	908	941
Contract assets	896	629
Others	417	381
	4,241	**3,816**
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to employees	-	100
Others	10	25
Less: provision for doubtful advances	(10)	(125)
	-	-
	4,241	**3,816**

3.12 Equity share capital

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Authorized		
3,017,000,000 (31 March 2023, 3,017,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	603	603
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
2,713,665,096 (31 March 2023, 2,713,665,096) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	543	543

Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

	As at			
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	₹ in Crores	No. of shares	₹ in Crores
Number of shares at the beginning	2,713,665,096	543	2,713,665,096	543
Number of shares at the end	2,713,665,096	543	2,713,665,096	543

The Company does not have any holding / ultimate holding company.

Reconciliation of the number of treasury shares held by controlled trust at the end of the financial year

	No. of shares	
	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Number of shares at the beginning	6,300,153	6,320,000
Less: Issue of treasury shares to employees on exercise of RSUs	(625,574)	(19,847)
Number of shares at the end	5,674,579	6,300,153

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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

Name of the shareholder	As at			
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid				
Vama Sundari Investments (Delhi) Private Limited	1,198,549,941	44.17%	1,198,549,941	44.17%
HCL Holdings Private Limited	446,662,032	16.46%	446,662,032	16.46%

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

Details of promoters holding in the company is as follows

Promoter name	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		% change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Vama Sundari Investments (Delhi) Private Limited	1,198,549,941	44.17%	1,198,549,941	44.17%	0.00%
HCL Holdings Private Limited	446,662,032	16.46%	446,662,032	16.46%	0.00%
HCL Corporation Private Limited	4,593,104	0.17%	4,593,104	0.17%	0.00%
Ms. Kiran Nadar	494,602	0.02%	494,602	0.02%	0.00%
Mr. Shiv Nadar	736	0.00%	736	0.00%	0.00%
Ms. Roshni Nadar Malhotra	696	0.00%	696	0.00%	0.00%
	1,650,301,111	**60.81%**	**1,650,301,111**	**60.81%**	**0.00%**

Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash	Nil	Nil
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares	1,356,832,548 Equity shares	1,356,832,548 Equity shares
Aggregate number and class of shares bought back	Nil	36,363,636 Equity shares

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to support business continuity and growth of the company while maximizing the shareholder value. The Group has been declaring quarterly dividend for last 21 years. The Group determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements have been generally met through operating cash flows generated. The Company has also taken borrowings to meet local funding requirements in certain foreign subsidiaries.

Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2021 ("RSU 2021" or "Plan")

In November 2021, the Company instituted the Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2021 to provide equity-based incentives to all eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Plan is administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Company through a controlled Trust. A maximum of 11,100,000 Restricted stock units (RSU) may be granted under the Plan. Each RSU granted under the plan entitles the holder to one equity share of the Company at an exercise price, which is approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

NRC granted RSUs to the eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the Plan. Subsequent to this grant, the Trust acquired shares from secondary market for the purpose of implementation of the Plan.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

A summary of the general terms of grants under RSU 2021 plan is as below:

	RSU Plan 2021
Maximum number of RSUs under the plan	11,100,000
Method of settlement (cash / equity)	Equity
Vesting period (maximum)	5 years
Exercise price at par	₹ 2
Exercise period from the date of vesting (maximum)	6 months

The details of activity under the plan has been summarized below:

	Year ended			
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No. of RSUs	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	No. of RSUs	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,753,568	2	7,765,791	2
Add: Granted during the year	312,335	2	726,164	2
Less: Forfeited during the year	(516,328)	-	(718,540)	-
Less: Exercised during the year	(625,574)	2	(19,847)	2
Less: Expired during the year	(3,034)	-	-	-
RSUs outstanding at the end of the year	6,920,967	2	7,753,568	2
RSUs exercisable at the end of the year	5,253,882	2	137,537	***2***

The weighted average share price of RSUs exercised during the year was ₹ 1,162 (31 March 2023, ₹ 1,040)

Total number of outstanding RSUs include 842,404 (31 March 2023, 1,524,526) performance based RSUs, including those linked to relative performance parameters against selected industry peers, given to certain senior employees. Number of shares expected to vest will be based on actual performance for each of the performance parameters. All other RSUs will vest if the employee continues to be in service and on the roles of the Company or its subsidiaries on the vesting date.

Outstanding performance based RSUs also includes 57,730 (31 March 2023, 282,008) RSUs, for which performance targets will be finalized and communicated in subsequent years. Cost for these RSUs will be accounted from date of finalization of performance targets.

The details of exercise price for RSUs outstanding is as below:

Name of the plan	Exercise price (₹)	Number of RSUs outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life of RSUs (in years)
Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2021			
At 31 March 2024	2	6,920,967	0.6
At 31 March 2023	2	7,753,568	1.4

The fair value of the awards are determined using the Black-Scholes Model for RSUs with time and non-market performance-based vesting conditions and Monte Carlo simulation model is used for RSUs with market performance based vesting conditions. The inputs to the model include the share price at date of grant, exercise price, expected volatility, expected dividends, expected term and the risk-free rate of interest. Expected volatility during the term of the RSUs is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSUs. Expected volatility of the selected industry peers have been modelled based on historical movements in the market prices of their publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSUs. Correlation coefficient is calculated between each peer entity based on the historical weekly share prices of the companies.

The fair value of each equity-settled award granted during the year is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Weighted average fair value (₹)	1,069	922
Weighted average share price (₹)	1,214	1,048
Exercise Price (₹)	2	2
Expected Volatility (%)	22.7 - 29.3	25.7 - 33.6
Life of the units granted (vesting and exercise period) in years	1.3 - 4.5	1.3 - 3.9
Expected dividends (%)	3.9 - 4.4	3.6 - 5.1
Average risk-free interest rate (%)	6.8 - 7.1	4.9 - 7.1

The expected life of the RSU is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual term of the RSU, as well as expected exercise behavior of the employee who receives the RSU.

3.13 Borrowings

	Non-current		Current	
	As at		As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Long term borrowings				
Secured				
Term loans from banks (refer note 1 and 2 below)	113	40	63	19
Unsecured				
Senior notes (refer note 3 below)	2,095	2,060	-	-
Term loans from banks (refer note 4 and 5 below)	15	11	26	121
	2,223	**2,111**	**89**	**140**
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-	(89)	(140)
	2,223	**2,111**	**-**	**-**
Short term borrowings				
Unsecured				
Bank overdraft (refer note 6 below)	-	-	15	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-	89	140
	-	**-**	**104**	**140**

Note:

1. The Group has term loans of ₹ 42 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 59 crores) secured against gross block of vehicles of ₹ 129 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 142 crores) at interest rates ranging from 7.50% p.a. to 9.15% p.a. (31 March 2023, 7.45% p.a. to 9.15% p.a.). The loans are repayable over a period of 3 to 5 years on a monthly basis.

2. The Group has term loans of ₹ 134 crores (31 March 2023, Nil) secured against assets of certain subsidiaries at interest rates ranging from 0.70% p.a. to 2.59% p.a. The loans are repayable till June 2031 on monthly / quarterly basis.

3. On 10 March 2021, the Group issued unsecured senior notes of USD 500 million (the “notes”) for ₹ 3,656 crores. The notes bear interest at a rate of 1.375% per annum and will mature on 10 March 2026. Interest on the notes will be paid semi-annually on 10 March and 10 September of each year. The notes are listed on Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST). The notes were issued at the discount price of 99.510% against par value and have an effective interest rate of 1.58% p.a. after considering the issue expenses and discount of ₹ 37 crores.

   On 21 February 2023, the Group bought back USD 248 million senior notes (carried at USD 246 million, net of issue expenses and discount) for USD 225 million (₹ 1,814 crores). The resulting gain of USD 21 million (₹ 170 crores) on derecognition of senior notes has been recognized in “other income”.

4. Unsecured long term loan of ₹ 11 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 132 crores) borrowed from banks at interest rates ranging from 9.10% p.a. to 9.15% p.a. (31 March 2023, 8.35% p.a. to 8.70% p.a.). The loan is repayable till July 2024.

5. The Group has unsecured term loans of ₹ 30 crores (31 March 2023, Nil) at interest rates ranging from 0.70% p.a. to 2.85% p.a. The loans are repayable till December 2027 on monthly / quarterly basis.

6. Represents bank overdrafts required for management of working capital at interest rates ranging from 5.00% p.a. to 6.19% p.a. which are repayable on demand.

3.14 Trade payables - current

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade payables	2,564	2,516
Trade payables-related parties (refer note 3.32)	6	10
	2,570	2,526
Unbilled and accruals	3,252	3,875
Unbilled and accruals-related parties (refer note 3.32)	31	27
	3,283	3,902
	5,853	**6,428**

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2024 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed	2,301	265	3	-	-	2,569
(ii) Disputed	-	-	-	-	1	1
	2,301	265	3	-	1	2,570
Unbilled and accruals						3,283
						5,853

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed	2,415	107	1	-	1	2,524
(ii) Disputed	-	-	-	1	1	2
	2,415	107	1	1	2	2,526
Unbilled and accruals						3,902
						6,428

Relationship with Struck off companies

Name of the struck off Company	Nature of Transactions	Relationship	Year ended			
			31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
			Transaction	Balance outstanding	Transaction	Balance outstanding
Zarunodaya Electromechanical Pvt Ltd	Payables	Vendor	-	-	-*	-
Rushabhdev Commodities Broking	Receivables	Customer	-	-	-*	-
SRV Commodities Pvt. Ltd	Receivables	Customer	-	-	-*	-
Mountain Valley Sprrings Pvt. Ltd	Receivables	Customer	-	-	-*	-

* amounts are less than 0.50 crores

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

3.15 Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Non - current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Employee bonuses accrued	45	20
Capital accounts payables	196	305
Others	429	72
	670	397
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments [refer note 3.29(a)]	-	15
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Others	60	94
	60	94
	730	**506**
Current		
Carried at amortized cost		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2	3
Unclaimed dividends	15	8
Deferred consideration	2	8
Accrued salaries and benefits		
Employee bonuses accrued	3,258	2,688
Other employee costs	1,698	1,579
Others		
Liabilities towards customer contracts	218	350
Capital accounts payables	347	447
Others	90	66
	5,630	**5,149**
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments [refer note 3.29(a)]	**-**	**6**
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments (refer note 3.29(a))	11	8
Contingent consideration	50	47
	61	55
	5,691	**5,210**

3.16 Provisions

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 3.31)	778	645
Provision for pension (refer note 3.31)	119	117
Provision for leave benefits	715	553
	1,612	**1,315**

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 3.31)	189	184
Provision for pension (refer note 3.31)	9	3
Provision for leave benefits	925	830
Other provisions	214	103
	1,337	**1,120**

3.17 Other non-current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Other deposits	57	41
	57	**41**

3.18 Other current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances received from customers	158	252
Withholding and other statutory dues	2,010	1,343
Others	15	-
	2,183	**1,595**

3.19 Revenue from operations

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Sale of services	107,864	99,024
Sale of hardware and software	2,049	2,432
	109,913	**101,456**

Disaggregate revenue information

Revenue disaggregation as per geography has been included in segment information (Refer note 3.30).

Remaining performance obligations

Remaining performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc). As at 31 March 2024, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligation as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 was ₹ 134,365 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 99,607 crores) out of which, approximately 40% (31 March 2023, 39%) is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year and the balance beyond one year. These amounts are not adjusted for variable consideration allocated to remaining performance obligation, which are not probable. These amounts also exclude contracts for which we recognize revenues based on the right to invoice for services performed and contracts where consideration is in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

Contract balances

Contract assets : Out of ₹ 1,119 crores contract assets as on 31 March 2024, ₹ 8 crore pertains to the period prior to 31 March 2023 and the balance pertains to current year.

Contract liabilities :

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Balance as at beginning of the year	4,701	4,038
Additional amounts billed but not recognized as revenue	3,661	3,120
Deduction on account of revenues recognized during the year	(3,213)	(2,617)
Acquired through business combinations	36	-
Translation exchange differences	18	160
Balance as at end of the year	**5,203**	**4,701**

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

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Balance as at beginning of the year	2,492	2,553
Additional cost capitalized during the year	814	711
Deduction on account of cost amortized during the year	(1,074)	(895)
Translation exchange differences	29	123
Balance as at end of the year	**2,261**	**2,492**

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Contracted price	111,040	102,251
Reduction towards variable consideration components	(1,127)	(795)
Revenue recognised	**109,913**	**101,456**

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

3.20 Other income

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Interest income		
- On debt securities	226	193
- On bank and other deposits	977	502
- On income tax refund	3	6
- On others	67	68
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
- Unrealized gains on fair value changes on mutual funds	11	7
- Profit on sale of mutual funds	166	103
- Share of profit in limited liability partnership	4	(2)
- Unrealized (loss) on fair value changes on equity instruments	(18)	(2)
- Profit on sale of equity instruments	2	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipments (net) (refer note below)	4	162
Exchange differences (net)	-	91
Gain on buyback of senior notes (refer note 3.13)	-	170
Miscellaneous income	53	60
	1,495	**1,358**

Note : Net of loss on sale of property, plant and equipments of ₹ 1 crores (previous year ₹ 5 crores).

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

3.21 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Opening stock	228	161
Less : Closing stock	185	228
	43	**(67)**

3.22 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Salaries, wages and bonus	54,606	48,717
Contribution to provident fund and other employee funds	7,288	6,041
Share based payments to employees	312	308
Staff welfare expenses	274	214
	62,480	**55,280**

3.23 Finance costs

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Interest on lease liabilities	153	103
Interest on direct taxes	49	49
Other interest costs and bank charges	351	201
	553	**353**

3.24 Other expenses

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Rent (refer note 3.28)	68	67
Power and fuel	360	328
Insurance	117	109
Repairs and maintenance	776	764
Communication costs	573	502
Travel and conveyance	1,314	1,235
Legal and professional charges	619	547
Software license fee	1,000	1,037
Rates and taxes	167	227
Recruitment, training and development	297	552
Expenditure toward corporate social responsibility activities	264	240
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts written off (net)	117	25
Exchange differences (net)	2	-
Others	1,186	960
	6,860	**6,593**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

3.25 Income taxes

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax charge	4,626	4,665
Deferred tax charge (credit)	631	(22)
	5,257	**4,643**
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income		
Expense (benefit) on re-measurements of defined benefit plans	8	63
Expense (benefit) on revaluation of cash flow hedges	112	(79)
Expense (benefit) on unrealized gain (loss) on debt instruments	-	(3)
	120	**(19)**

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Profit before tax	20,967	19,488
Statutory tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected tax expense	7,327	6,810
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected tax expense to reported tax expense		
Non-taxable export income	(1,755)	(1,791)
Non-taxable other income	-	(37)
Provision (reversal) due to change in tax position and impact of prior period provision	(41)	7
Differences between Indian and foreign tax rates	(533)	(416)
Others (net)	259	70
Total taxes	**5,257**	**4,643**
Effective income tax rate	**25.07%**	**23.82%**

In India, the company has benefited from certain tax incentives that the Government of India has provided for the units situated in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005, which began providing services on or after 1 April 2005. The eligible units are eligible for a deduction of 100% of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from the year of commencement of operations and 50% of such profits and gains for the next five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further period of five years subject to meeting reinvestment conditions. The aforesaid tax benefits will not be available to units having commenced the operations after 31 March 2021.

The Company and its subsidiaries in India are subject to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on its book profits if normal tax liability is lower than MAT, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability. MAT paid for a year can be set-off against the normal tax liability within fifteen subsequent years, expiring between the years 2025 to 2039.

In India, Corporate taxpayers can opt for a specified lower tax rate in lieu of current applicable tax rate subject to taxpayers not claiming any specified tax incentives including tax incentives available to special economic zone units and carryover of unutilized MAT credit ('new tax regime'). The Company will opt for new tax regime in the year new tax regime is beneficial to the Company.

The tax returns are subject to examination by the tax authorities in the jurisdictions where the Group conducts business. The Group's two major tax jurisdictions are India and USA. Tax examination is open in USA for tax years beginning 1 April 2017 onwards and for India, regular tax examination is open for tax years beginning 1 April 2022 and certain matters relating to prior years for which the tax assessment has already got concluded are subject to ongoing litigations, appeals and reassessment proceedings. The Company has significant inter-company transactions with certain subsidiaries in USA and UK. The Company has also filed for bilateral advance pricing agreements in certain jurisdictions starting from 1 April 2017 for which the resolutions are yet to be reached. These may result in assessment of additional taxes that may need to be resolved with the authorities or through legal proceedings. Resolution of these matters involves some degree of uncertainty; accordingly, the Group recognizes income tax liability that it believes will ultimately result from the proceedings.

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in / reclassified from OCI	Acquisitions	Recognized directly in equity against tax liability	Exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets							
Business losses	59	(7)	-	-	-	-	52
MAT credit entitlement	2,096	(981)	-	-	-	-	1,115
Provision for doubtful debts	132	(4)	-	-	-	(1)	127
Accrued employee costs	1,034	73	(8)	-	-	4	1,103
Property, plant and equipment	31	1	-	-	-	1	33
Lease liabilities	491	99	-	-	-	(2)	588
Employee stock compensation	81	43	-	-	69	2	195
Others	463	56	-	-	-	(2)	517
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**4,387**	**(720)**	**(8)**	**-**	**69**	**2**	**3,730**
Deferred tax liabilities							
Property, plant and equipment	178	(80)	-	-	-	-	98
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	17	-	112	-	-	1	130
Intangibles and goodwill	2,465	(167)	-	147	-	1	2,446
Right-of-use assets	428	144	-	-	-	2	574
Others	208	14	-	-	-	-	222
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**3,296**	**(89)**	**112**	**147**	**-**	**4**	**3,470**
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**1,091**	**(631)**	**(120)**	**(147)**	**69**	**(2)**	**260**

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

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in / reclassified from OCI	Acquisitions	Recognized directly in equity against tax liability	Exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets							
Business losses	56	-	-	-	-	3	59
MAT credit entitlement	2,369	(273)	-	-	-	-	2,096
Provision for doubtful debts	124	5	-	-	-	3	132
Accrued employee costs	967	98	(63)	-	-	32	1,034
Property, plant and equipment	21	10	-	-	-	-	31
Lease liabilities	509	(37)	-	-	-	19	491
Employee stock compensation	15	60	-	-	5	1	81
Others	371	78	-	-	-	14	463
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**4,432**	**(59)**	**(63)**	**-**	**5**	**72**	**4,387**
Deferred tax liabilities							
Property, plant and equipment	187	(14)	-	-	-	5	178
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	96	-	(79)	-	-	-	17
Intangibles and goodwill	2,473	(63)	-	40	-	15	2,465
Right-of-use assets	443	(32)	-	-	-	17	428
Others	169	28	(3)	-	-	14	208
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**3,368**	**(81)**	**(82)**	**40**	**-**	**51**	**3,296**
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	**1,064**	**22**	**19**	**(40)**	**5**	**21**	**1,091**

The Company's subsidiaries have recognized deferred tax assets on carry forward business losses which can be utilized against profits within the limit and carryover period permitted under laws of respective jurisdictions. Deferred tax assets primarily related to carried forward losses and other temporary differences for certain subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 96 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 111 crores) was not recognized as per applicable accounting standards. These tax losses can be carried forward for an indefinite period except for tax losses amounting to ₹ 42 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 36 crores) which will expire by 31 March 2032 (previous year, 31 March 2031).

Above tables represent the gross deferred tax assets and liabilities. Amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities presented in consolidated balance sheet have been offset, wherever the Group has legally enforceable right and it is related to same taxable authority.

Undistributed earnings of the subsidiaries aggregate approximately ₹ 25,185 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 21,388 crores). The Group has the intent to reinvest the undistributed foreign earnings indefinitely in its significant overseas operations or repatriate only to the extent these can be distributed in a tax free manner. Consequently, the Company did not record a deferred tax liability on the undistributed earnings.

3.26 Components of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company

		Year ended	
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A	**Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss**		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		
	Opening balance (net of tax)	183	31
	Actuarial gains	32	215
	Income tax expense	(8)	(63)
	Closing balance (net of tax)	**207**	**183**
B	**Items that will be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss**		
	Foreign currency translation reserve		
	Opening balance	4,731	3,190
	Foreign currency translation	414	1,541
	Closing balance	**5,145**	**4,731**
	Cash flow hedging reserve		
	Opening balance (net of tax)	79	466
	Unrealized gains (losses)	637	(381)
	Net gain reclassified into statement of profit and loss on occurrence of hedged transactions	(107)	(85)
	Income tax benefit (expense)	(112)	79
	Closing balance (net of tax)	**497**	**79**
	Unrealized gain on debt instruments		
	Opening balance (net of tax)	(1)	4
	Unrealized losses	(1)	(8)
	Income tax benefit	-	3
	Closing balance (net of tax)	**(2)**	**(1)**
	TOTAL (B)	**5,640**	**4,809**

3.27 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

The computation of earnings per equity share is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	15,702	14,851
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating basic EPS	2,707,840,239	2,707,383,472
Dilutive effect of Restricted Stock Units outstanding	6,025,296	3,315,727
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating diluted EPS	2,713,865,535	2,710,699,199
Nominal value of equity shares (in ₹)	2	2
Earnings per equity share (in ₹)		
- Basic	57.99	54.85
- Diluted	57.86	54.79

3.28 Leases

(a) Group as a lessee

The Group's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of leases for office spaces, leasehold land and IT equipments.

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

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Computers and networking equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**337**	**1,760**	**208**	**2,305**
Depreciation	(4)	(611)	(97)	(712)
Additions	2	526	297	825
Acquired through business combinations	-	22	-	22
Derecognition	(9)	(151)	(16)	(176)
Translation exchange differences	-	57	16	73
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**326**	**1,603**	**408**	**2,337**
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**326**	**1,603**	**408**	**2,337**
Depreciation	(5)	(647)	(190)	(842)
Additions	-	963	337	1,300
Acquired through business combinations	-	191	-	191
Derecognition	-	(45)	(46)	(91)
Translation exchange differences	-	15	-	15
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**321**	**2,080**	**509**	**2,910**

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	2,535	2,358
Additions	1,729	1,075
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	153	103
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,148)	(927)
Acquired through business combinations	191	22
Derecognition	(50)	(166)
Translation exchange differences	19	70
Balance as at end of the year	**3,429**	**2,535**

The lease rental expense relating to short-term leases recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year amounted to ₹ 68 crores (previous year, ₹ 67 crores).

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

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Within one year	1,254	969
One to two years	925	715
Two to three years	690	479
Three to five years	720	519
Thereafter	294	96
Total lease payments	**3,883**	**2,778**
Imputed interest	(454)	(243)
Total lease liabilities	**3,429**	**2,535**

Certain lease agreements include options to terminate or extend the leases. The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

Lease liability excludes extension options, as Group can replace these assets without significant cost or business disruption. As at 31 March 2024, undiscounted potential future cash outflows of ₹ 1,451 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 1,191 crores) have not been included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated).

(b) Group as a lessor

The Group has given IT equipments to its customers on a finance lease basis. The future lease receivables in respect of assets given on finance lease are as follows:

	Total minimum lease payments receivable	Interest included in minimum lease payments receivable	Present value of minimum lease payments receivable
As at 31 March 2024			
Not later than one year	521	29	492
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	546	34	512
	1,067	**63**	**1,004**
As at 31 March 2023			
Not later than one year	614	44	570
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	730	48	682
	1,344	**92**	**1,252**

3.29 Financial instruments

(a) Derivatives

The Group is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on assets / liabilities and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency. The use of derivatives to hedge the risk is governed by the Group's strategy, which provides principles on the use of such forward contracts and currency options consistent with the Group's risk management policy. The Group determines hedge ratio based on prevailing market conditions, availability and liquidity of hedging instruments, and hedge ineffectiveness. The counterparties in these derivative instruments are banks and the Group considers the risks of non-performance by the counterparties as insignificant. The Group has entered into a series of foreign exchange forward contracts and options that are designated as cash flow hedges and the related forecasted transactions extend through March 2029. The Group does not use these derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

The following table presents the aggregate notional principal amounts of the outstanding derivative instruments which have been designated as cash flow hedges:

Foreign exchange forward denominated in	Notional Currency	Notional principal amounts (amount in millions)	Balance sheet exposure Asset (Liability) (₹)
As at 31 March 2024			
Forward contracts (sell covers)			
USD / INR	USD	2,406	299
GBP / INR	GBP	121	12
EUR / INR	EUR	228	83
CHF / INR	CHF	53	15
SEK / INR	SEK	1,105	62
AUD / INR	AUD	59	38
NOK / INR	NOK	165	9
CAD / INR	CAD	33	10
JPY / INR	JPY	5,962	77
SGD / INR	SGD	59	13
Range Forward (Sell covers)			
USD / INR	USD	243	8
GBP / INR	GBP	30	2
EUR / INR	EUR	60	14
			642

Foreign exchange forward denominated in	Notional Currency	Notional principal amounts (amount in millions)	Balance sheet exposure Asset (Liability) (₹)
As at 31 March 2023			
Forward contracts (sell covers)			
USD / INR	USD	1,622	(77)
GBP / INR	GBP	90	19
EUR / INR	EUR	170	52
CHF / INR	CHF	55	1
SEK / INR	SEK	330	44
AUD / INR	AUD	96	30
NOK / INR	NOK	60	6
CAD / INR	CAD	26	6
JPY / INR	JPY	6,655	14
Range Forward (Sell covers)			
USD / INR	USD	599	26
GBP / INR	GBP	7	-
EUR / INR	EUR	6	-
			121

The Group has entered into derivative instruments not designated as hedging relationship by way of foreign exchange forwards, currency options and futures contracts. As at 31 March 2024 and 2023, the notional principal amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to ₹ 7,326 crores and ₹ 8,981 crores, respectively and the respective balance sheet exposure of these contracts have a net loss of ₹ (10) crores a net gain and ₹ 26 crores.

The notional amount is a key element of derivative financial instrument agreements. However, notional amounts do not represent the amount exchanged by counterparties and do not measure the Group's exposure to credit risk as these contracts are settled at their fair values at the maturity date.

The balance sheet exposure denotes the fair values of these contracts at the reporting date and is presented in ₹ crores. The Group presents its foreign exchange derivative instruments on a net basis in the consolidated financial statements due to the right of offset by its individual counterparties under master netting agreements.

The fair value of the derivative instruments presented on a gross basis as at each date indicated below is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024				
	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Total fair value
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	214	449	10	11	684
Foreign exchange contracts in a liability position	(10)	(11)	(10)	(11)	(42)
Net asset (liability)	204	438	-	-	642
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	14	-	13	-	27
Foreign exchange contracts in a liability position	(13)	-	(24)	-	(37)
Net asset (liability)	1	-	(11)	-	(10)
Total Derivatives at fair value	**205**	**438**	**(11)**	**-**	**632**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	As at 31 March 2023				
	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Total fair value
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	160	117	81	54	412
Foreign exchange contracts in a liability position	(81)	(54)	(87)	(69)	(291)
Net asset (liability)	79	63	(6)	(15)	121
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	65	-	31	-	96
Foreign exchange contracts in a liability position	(31)	-	(39)	-	(70)
Net asset (liability)	34	-	(8)	-	26
Total Derivatives at fair value	**113**	**63**	**(14)**	**(15)**	**147**

The following tables set forth the fair value of derivative instruments included in the consolidated balance sheets as at each date indicated:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under current financial assets	204	79
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under non-current financial assets	438	63
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under current financial liabilities	-	(6)
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under non-current financial liabilities	-	(15)
	642	**121**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under current financial assets	1	34
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under current financial liabilities	(11)	(8)
	(10)	**26**

Maturity profile of derivative liabilities based on contractual payments is as below:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Within one year	11	14
One to two years	-	8
Two to three years	-	4
Three to five years	-	3
	11	**29**

The following table summarizes the activities in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Derivatives in hedging relationships		
Effective portion of gain or (loss) recognized in OCI on derivatives	637	(381)
Effective portion of gain reclassified from OCI into statement of profit and loss as "exchange differences"	107	85
Derivatives not in hedging relationships		
Gain or (loss) recognized into statement of profit and loss as "exchange differences"	10	(267)

The following table summarizes the activity in the accumulated 'Other comprehensive income' within equity related to all derivatives classified as cash flow hedges:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Gain as at the beginning of the year	96	562
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives during the year	637	(381)
Net gain reclassified into statement of profit and loss on occurrence of hedged transactions	(107)	(85)
Gain as at the end of the year	**626**	**96**
Deferred tax liability	(129)	(17)
Cash flow hedging reserve (net of tax)	**497**	**79**

The estimated net amount of existing gain that is expected to be reclassified into the statement of profit and loss within the next twelve months is ₹ 190 crores (previous year, ₹ 48 crores).

(b) Financial assets and liabilities

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

	Fair value through profit and loss	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Amortized cost**	**Total carrying value**
Financial assets				
Investments	3,646	3,491	-	7,137
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	-	-	26,145	26,145
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9,456	9,456
Other bank balances	-	-	10,694	10,694
Loans	-	-	1,081	1,081
Others	1	642	1,938	2,581
Total	**3,647**	**4,133**	**49,314**	**57,094**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	2,327	2,327
Lease liabilities	-	-	3,429	3,429
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	-	-	5,853	5,853
Others	121	-	6,300	6,421
Total	**121**	**-**	**17,909**	**18,030**

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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

	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets				
Investments	1,894	3,601	-	5,495
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	-	-	26,187	26,187
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9,065	9,065
Other bank balances	-	-	5,659	5,659
Loans	-	-	2,603	2,603
Others	34	142	2,223	2,399
Total	**1,928**	**3,743**	**45,737**	**51,408**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	2,251	2,251
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,535	2,535
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	-	-	6,428	6,428
Others	149	21	5,546	5,716
Total	**149**	**21**	**16,760**	**16,930**

Transfer of financial assets

The Group in the normal course of business sells certain trade receivables and net investment in finance lease receivables to banks. Under the terms of arrangements, the Group surrenders control over these assets and transfer is on a non-recourse basis.

During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 2023, the Group has sold certain trade receivables and finance lease receivables on non-recourse basis. Gains or losses on the sales are recorded at the time of transfers of these receivables and are immaterial.

Fair value hierarchy

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2024 and the basis for that measurement is as below:

	Fair Value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	3,646	3,552	-	94
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,491	-	3,491	-
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	643	-	643	-
Liabilities				
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	11	-	11	-
Contingent consideration	50	-	-	50
Other financial liability	60	-	-	60

The following table discloses the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2023 and the basis for that measurement:

	Fair Value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	1,894	1,784	-	110
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,601	-	3,601	-
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	176	-	176	-
Liabilities				
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	29	-	29	-
Contingent consideration	47	-	-	47
Other financial liability	94	-	-	94

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the current and previous year.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Valuation Methodologies

Investments: The Group's investments consist of investment in debt linked mutual funds which are determined using quoted prices or identical quoted prices of assets or liabilities in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Fair value of corporate debt securities is determined using observable markets' inputs and is classified as Level 2.

Investments in unquoted equity shares and limited liability partnerships are classified as fair value through profit and loss and are classified as Level 3. The re-measurement is calculated using unobservable inputs based on the Group's own assessment of third party valuations and respective company's financial performance.

Derivative financial instruments: The Group's derivative financial instruments consist of foreign currency forward exchange contracts and options. Fair values for derivative financial instruments are based on counter party quotations and are classified as Level 2.

Fair value of contingent consideration: The fair value measurement of contingent consideration is determined using Level 3 inputs. The Group contingent consideration represents a component of the total purchase consideration for its various acquisitions. The measurement is calculated using unobservable inputs based on the Group's own assessment of achievement of certain performance goals.

Fair value of consideration payable for "other financial liabilities" is determined using Monte Carlo and Geometric Brownian model. The fair value measurement is determined using Level 3 Inputs.

The Group assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalent, loans, short-term deposits, trade receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following table discloses reconciliation of financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Investment in unquoted equity shares and limited liability partnerships	Contingent consideration	Other financial liabilities
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**103**	**-**	**-**
Recognized in statement of profit and loss	(4)	1	29
Acquired through business combinations	-	70	-
Change in non-controlling interest (refer note below)	-	-	72
Additional investments	3	-	-
Distribution from limited liability partnership	(1)	-	-
Payment of liability	-	(27)	-
Exchange differences	-	-	(5)
Translation exchange differences	9	3	(2)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**110**	**47**	**94**
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**110**	**47**	**94**
Recognized in statement of profit and loss	(14)	1	(28)
Additional investments	8	-	-
Proceeds from sale of equity instruments	(12)	-	-
Payment of liability	-	-	(2)
Exchange differences	-	-	(2)
Translation exchange differences	2	2	(2)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**94**	**50**	**60**

Note: During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Group had set-up certain trusts in South Africa for the benefit of black nationals and had given 51.8% effective ownership in its South African operating entity to the trusts. Subsequently, during the previous year ended 31 March 2023 pursuant to certain additional rights given to these trusts, the fair value of the Group's liability to the trusts was reclassified from 'non-controlling interest' to 'other financial liabilities'. Further, the remaining earnings allocated to these trusts in prior periods and included in 'non-controlling interest' was reclassified to 'retained earnings'.

(c) Financial risk management

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

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or 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 Group is primarily exposed to fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates.

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

The exchange rate risk primarily arises from assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective entities and foreign currency forecasted revenue and cash flows. A significant portion of the Group revenue is in US Dollar, Pound Sterling (GBP) and Euro while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The fluctuation in exchange rates in respect to India rupee may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity.

To mitigate the foreign currency risk the Group uses derivatives as governed by the Group's strategy, which provides principles on the use of such forward contracts and currency options consistent with the Group's Risk Management Policy.

Appreciation / depreciation of 5% in respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries would result in increase / decrease in the Group's profit before tax by approximately ₹574 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 495 crores) for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of all the currencies by 5% against the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change.

Non-derivative foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 in major currencies is as below:

	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
USD / INR	7,248	7,514	893	1,574
GBP / INR	664	856	61	73
EUR / INR	1,269	1,306	146	176

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arises on borrowings with floating interest rate which is not material.

Credit risk

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

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

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	466	447
Additional provision during the year	294	191
Deductions on account of write offs and collections	(254)	(201)
Translation exchange differences	16	29
Balance at the end of the year	**522**	**466**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The investment philosophy of the Group is capital preservation and liquidity in preference to returns. The Group 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 Group'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 March 2024					
Borrowings	124	2,194	39	37	2,394
Lease liabilities	1,254	925	690	1,014	3,883
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	5,853	-	-	-	5,853
Derivative financial liabilities	11	-	-	-	11
Others	5,678	353	256	174	6,461
Total	**12,920**	**3,472**	**985**	**1,225**	**18,602**
As at 31 March 2023					
Borrowings	178	58	2,116	11	2,363
Lease liabilities	969	715	479	615	2,778
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	6,428	-	-	-	6,428
Derivative financial liabilities	14	8	4	3	29
Others	5,193	179	138	196	5,706
Total	**12,782**	**960**	**2,737**	**825**	**17,304**

Offsetting of financial instruments

Under cash pooling arrangements with banks outside India, the contractual terms of arrangements preclude individual bank accounts within the arrangement from being considered separate units of account. Accordingly, the balances of all such bank accounts subject to the arrangements are presented on net basis. The impact of such netting on bank balances and bank overdraft is ₹ 63 crores (31 March 2023, ₹ 378 crores).

3.30 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and whose results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), for allocation of resources and assessing performance.

The group has organized itself into the following segments:

IT and Business Services provide a comprehensive portfolio of IT & Business Services (Application, Infrastructure and Digital Process Operations) and Digital transformation services enabled by Digital and Analytics, IoTWoRKs, Cloud native and Cybersecurity solutions including products developed within these businesses.

Engineering and R&D Services provides comprehensive engineering services and solutions across software, embedded, mechanical, VLSI and platform engineering that support the end to end lifecycle of products – both hardware and software across diverse industries including products developed within this business.

HCL Software provides modernized software products and IP-led offerings to our global clients for their technology and industry specific requirements.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Segment accounting policies

The accounting principles used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments and are as set out in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements on material accounting policies. The accounting policies in relation to segment accounting are as under:

(a) Segment revenue and expenses
Segment revenue is directly attributable to the segment and segment expenses have been allocated to various segments on the basis of specific identification and wherever allocable, are apportioned to the segment on an appropriate basis. Segment revenue does not include other income. Unallocable expenses are are not allocable to any segment and primarily include finance cost and exchange differences. Inter segment revenue primarily relates to software and related services sourced internally from HCL Software segment by other segments for providing services to end customers.

(b) Segment assets and liabilities
Assets and liabilities are not identified to any reportable segments, since these are used interchangeably across segments and consequently, the management believes that it is not practicable or meaningful to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities.

Financial information about the business segments is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Revenue from operations from external customers		
IT and Business Services	81,148	74,015
Engineering and R&D services	17,581	16,802
HCL Software	11,184	10,639
Total	**1,09,913**	**1,01,456**
Inter-segment revenue		
IT and Business Services	-	-
Engineering and R&D services	-	-
HCL Software	508	470
Total	**508**	**470**
Segment revenues		
IT and Business Services	81,148	74,015
Engineering and R&D services	17,581	16,802
HCL Software	11,692	11,109
Inter-segment elimination	(508)	(470)
Total	**1,09,913**	**1,01,456**
Segment results		
IT and Business Services	13,756	12,303
Engineering and R&D services	3,388	3,389
HCL Software	2,883	2,791
Total	**20,027**	**18,483**
Unallocable expenses	(555)	(262)
Other income	1,495	1,267
Profit before tax	**20,967**	**19,488**
Tax expense	(5,257)	(4,643)
Profit for the year	**15,710**	**14,845**
Significant non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortization expense		
IT and Business Services	1,977	1,932
Engineering and R&D services	536	454
HCL Software	1,660	1,759
Total	**4,173**	**4,145**

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Share based payments to employees		
IT and Business Services	244	248
Engineering and R&D services	35	30
HCL Software	33	30
Total	**312**	**308**

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
America	63,435	57,818
Europe	29,270	26,868
India *	3,815	3,935
Rest of the world	13,393	12,835
	109,913	**101,456**

* includes revenue billed to India based captive of global customers

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Group's total revenue for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Group operates out of various geographies and America & Europe constitute major portion of revenue. In case of IT and Business Services and Engineering and R&D services approximately 58% and 57% of revenues are generated in America, Europe generates around 26% and 27% revenue and balance is generated by other geographies during year ended 31 March 2024 and 2023 respectively. Products & Platforms segment generates approximately 52% and 55% revenue from America, 28% and 25% from Europe and balance geographies generates rest of revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 2023 respectively.

Geographical non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, right-of-use assets, goodwill, other intangible assets and other non-current assets) are allocated based on the location of the assets.

Geographical non-current assets based on the location of the assets is as follows:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
India	16,733	18,334
America	9,722	9,752
Europe	8,376	5,946
Rest of the world	2,234	2,480
	37,065	**36,512**

3.31 Employee benefits

The Group has calculated the various benefits provided to employees as shown below:

(A) Defined contribution plans

Superannuation Fund

Employer's contribution to Employee Pension Scheme

During the year, the Company and its subsidiaries in India have recognized the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Superannuation Fund	14	13
Employer's contribution to Employee's Pension Scheme	177	173
Total	**191**	**186**

The Group has contributed ₹ 1,068 crores (previous year ₹ 946 crores) towards other defined contribution plans of subsidiaries outside India.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

(B) Defined benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

(b) Pension

(c) Employer's contribution to provident fund

Gratuity

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan:

Statement of profit and loss

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current service cost	187	221
Interest cost (net)	51	50
Net benefit expense	**238**	**271**

Balance Sheet

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Defined benefit obligations	983	845
Fair value of plan assets	16	16
Net plan liability	**967**	**829**
Current defined benefit obligations	189	184
Non-current defined benefit obligations	778	645

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening defined benefit obligations	845	855
Current service cost	187	221
Interest cost	52	51
Re-measurement (gains) losses in OCI		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1)	(27)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(22)	(102)
Experience adjustments	(10)	(53)
Benefits paid	(68)	(100)
Closing defined benefit obligations	**983**	**845**

Changes in fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	16	18
Interest income	1	1
Contributions	63	104
Re-measurement gains (losses) in OCI	-	-
Benefits paid	(64)	(107)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**16**	**16**

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Group's plans are shown below:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.20%	7.40%
Estimated rate of salary increases	6.00%	6.50%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.20%	7.40%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in the actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. Inherent risk exists for the Company that any adverse salary growth or demographic experience or inadequate returns on underlying plan assets can result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature the plan is not subject to any longevity risks.

Discount rate and future salary escalation rate are the key actuarial assumptions to which the defined benefit obligation are particularly sensitive. The following table summarizes the impact on defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2024 arising due to increase / decrease in key actuarial assumptions by 50 basis points:

	Discount rate		Salary escalation rate	
	As at		As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Impact of increase	(24)	(22)	25	22
Impact of decrease	(25)	23	(24)	(21)

The sensitivity analysis presented may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligations in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions. There have been no changes from the previous years in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

The defined benefit obligations are expected to mature after 31 March 2024 as follows:

Year ending 31 March,	Cash flows
- 2025	162
- 2026	191
- 2027	248
- 2028	267
- 2029	263
- Thereafter	2,902

The weighted average duration for the payment of these cash flows is 5.36 years.

Retirement benefit pension plans

The following table sets out the status of the plan :

Statement of profit and loss

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current service cost	3	1
Net benefit expense	**3**	**1**

Balance Sheet

	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Defined benefit obligations	128	120
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net plan liability	**128**	**120**
Current defined benefit obligations	9	3
Non-current defined benefit obligations	119	117

Changes in present value of the retirement benefit pension plans are as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Opening defined benefit obligations	120	143
Current service cost	3	1
Interest cost	3	1
Re-measurement (gains) losses in OCI		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(33)
Experience adjustments	-	-
Benefits paid	-	(2)
Translation exchange differences	1	10
Closing defined benefit obligations	**128**	**120**

The principal assumptions used in determining retirement benefit pension plans obligation are shown below:

	As at	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Discount rate	3.33%	3.36%
Estimated rate of salary increases	2.50%	2.50%

The defined benefit obligations are expected to mature after 31 March 2024 as follows:

Year ending 31 March,	Cash flows
- 2025	6
- 2026	4
- 2027	7
- 2028	7
- 2029	9
- Upto 10 years	58

Employers Contribution to Provident Fund

The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India based on the assumption mentioned below.

The details of the fund and plan asset position are given below:-

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the year end	7,529	6,495
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	7,529	6,495
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	**-**	**-**

The amount of net liability as at 31 March 2024 has been recognized in the other comprehensive income.

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Government of India (GOI) bond yield	7.20%	7.40%
Remaining term of maturity	7.21 years	7.51 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate	8.25%	8.15%

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has contributed ₹ 495 crores (previous year, ₹ 457 crores) towards employer's contribution to provident fund.

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

3.32 Related party transactions

(a) Related parties where control exists

List of subsidiaries as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is as below:

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage holding as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Direct subsidiaries				
1	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Limited	India	100%	100%
2	HCL Bermuda Limited	Bermuda	100%	100%
3	HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	China	100%	100%
4	HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
5	HCL Training & Staffing Services Private Limited	India	100%	100%
6	Geometric Americas, Inc.	USA	100%	100%
7	HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%	100%
8	Geometric Europe GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
9	Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited	India	100%	100%
10	H C L Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited	Sri Lanka	100%	100%
11	HCL Technologies Jigani Limited	India	100%	100%
12	HCL Technologies Holding UK Limited ^	UK	100%	-
Step down subsidiaries of direct subsidiaries				
13	HCL Great Britain Limited	UK	100%	100%
14	HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	Australia	100%	100%
15	HCL (New Zealand) Limited	New Zealand	100%	100%
16	HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	Hong Kong	100%	100%
17	HCL Japan Limited	Japan	100%	100%
18	HCL America Inc.	USA	100%	100%
19	HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	Austria	100%	100%
20	HCL Software Products Limited	India	100%	100%
21	HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o	Poland	100%	100%
22	HCL EAS Limited	UK	100%	100%
23	HCL Insurance BPO Services Limited	UK	100%	100%
24	Axon Group Limited	UK	100%	100%
25	HCL Canada Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
26	HCL Technologies Solutions GmbH	Switzerland	100%	100%
27	Axon Solutions Limited	UK	100%	100%
28	HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
29	Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited	China	100%	100%
30	HCL Technologies (Proprietary) Ltd %	South Africa	48.16%	48.16%
31	HCL Argentina s.a.	Argentina	100%	100%
32	HCL Technologies Mexico S. de R.L.	Mexico	100%	100%
33	HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	Romania	100%	100%
34	HCL Technologies Startschema Kft. (Formerly "HCL Hungary Kft")	Hungary	100%	100%
35	HCL Latin America Holding LLC	USA	100%	100%
36	HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA (Formerly "HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao EIRELI")	Brazil	100%	100%
37	HCL Technologies Denmark Aps	Denmark	100%	100%

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage holding as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
38	HCL Technologies Norway AS	Norway	100%	100%
39	PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited	Indonesia	100%	100%
40	HCL Technologies Philippines Inc.	Philippines	100%	100%
41	HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited %	South Africa	36.40%	36.40%
42	HCL Arabia LLC	Saudi Arabia	100%	100%
43	HCL Technologies France SAS	France	100%	100%
44	Filial Espanola De HCL Technologies S.L	Spain	100%	100%
45	Anzospan Investments Pty Limited %	South Africa	70%	70%
46	HCL Investments (UK) Limited	UK	100%	100%
47	Statestreet HCL Holding UK Limited **	UK	100%	100%
48	Statestreet HCL Services (Philippines) Inc. **	Philippines	100%	100%
49	Statestreet HCL Services (India) Private Limited **	India	100%	100%
50	HCL America Solutions Inc.	USA	100%	100%
51	HCL Technologies Chile Spa	Chile	100%	100%
52	HCL Technologies UK Limited	UK	100%	100%
53	HCL Technologies B.V.	Netherlands	100%	100%
54	HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	Ireland	100%	100%
55	HCL Technologies Germany GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
56	HCL Technologies Belgium BV (Formerly "HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA")	Belgium	100%	100%
57	HCL Technologies Sweden AB	Sweden	100%	100%
58	HCL Technologies Finland Oy	Finland	100%	100%
59	HCL Technologies Italy S.P.A	Italy	100%	100%
60	HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	Columbia	100%	100%
61	HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC	UAE	100%	100%
62	HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	Turkey	100%	100%
63	HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C	Greece	100%	100%
64	HCL Technologies S.A.	Venezuela	100%	100%
65	HCL Technologies Beijing Co., Ltd	China	100%	100%
66	HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a r.l	Luxembourg	100%	100%
67	HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	Egypt	100%	100%
68	HCL Technologies Estonia OÜ	Estonia	100%	100%
69	HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.	Thailand	100%	100%
70	HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100%	100%
71	HCL Muscat Technologies L.L.C.	Oman	100%	100%
72	HCL Technologies Lithuania UAB	Lithuania	100%	100%
73	HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	China	100%	100%
74	Geometric China, Inc.	China	100%	100%
75	Butler America Aerospace LLC	USA	100%	100%
76	HCL Lending Solutions, LLC (Formerly "Urban Fulfillment Services LLC")	USA	100%	100%
77	Datawave (An HCL Technologies Company) Limited	Scotland	100%	100%
78	HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	UK	100%	100%
79	C3i Support Services Private Limited	India	100%	100%
80	Telerx Marketing Inc. *	USA	-	100%

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage holding as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
81	C3i Europe Eood	Bulgaria	100%	100%
82	C3i Japan GK	Japan	100%	100%
83	C3i Services &Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd	China	100%	100%
84	Actian Corporation	USA	100%	100%
85	Actian Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%
86	Actian Europe Limited	UK	100%	100%
87	Actian France SAS	France	100%	100%
88	Actian Germany GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
89	Actian International, Inc.	USA	100%	100%
90	Actian Technology Private Limited	India	100%	100%
91	Versant GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
92	Versant India Private Limited	India	100%	100%
93	HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam	100%	100%
94	HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima	Guatemala	100%	100%
95	Sankguj Semiconductor Private Limited	India	100%	100%
96	Sankalp Semiconductor Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
97	Sankalp Semiconductor GmbH.	Germany	100%	100%
98	Sankalp Semiconductor SDN.BHD. !	Malaysia	-	100%
99	HCL Technologies Trinidad And Tobago Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
100	HCL Technologies Azerbaijan Limited Liability Company	Azerbaijan	100%	100%
101	HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	100%
102	HCL Vietnam Company Limited (Formerly known as HCL Technologies (Vietnam) Company Limited)	Vietnam	100%	100%
103	HCL Technologies Angola (SU), LDA	Angola	100%	100%
104	DWS Pty Limited (Formely "DWS Limited")	Australia	100%	100%
105	DWS (New Zealand) Ltd	New Zealand	100%	100%
106	Phoenix IT & T Consulting Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
107	Wallis Nominees (Computing) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
108	DWS (NSW) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
109	Symplicit Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
110	Projects Assured Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
111	DWS Product Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
112	Graeme V Jones & Associates Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
113	Strategic Data Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
114	SDM Sales Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
115	HCL Technologies S.A.C.	Peru	100%	100%
116	HCL Technologies Costa Rica Sociedad De Responsabilidad Limitada	Costa Rica	100%	100%
117	HCL Technologies gbs GmbH (Formerly "gbs-Gesellschaft für Banksysteme GmbH")	Germany	51%	51%
118	HCL Technologies Slovakia s. r. o.	Slovakia	100%	100%
119	HCL Technologies Bahrain W.L.L	Bahrain	100%	100%
120	HCL Technologies Morocco Limited	Morocco	100%	100%
121	Manzina Tech GmbH *	Switzerland	-	100%
122	Starschema Inc	USA	100%	100%
123	Confinale AG	Switzerland	100%	100%

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage holding as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
124	Brilliant Data LLC !	USA	-	100%
125	Confinale (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
126	Confinale (UK) Limited	UK	100%	100%
127	Quest Informatics Private Limited	India	100%	100%
128	ASAP Holding GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
129	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weissach #	Germany	100%	-
130	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Gaimersheim #	Germany	100%	-
131	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Russelsheim #	Germany	100%	-
132	ASAP Electronics GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
133	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weyhausen #	Germany	100%	-
134	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Friedrichshafen #	Germany	100%	-
135	ASAP Quality Consulting GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
136	FIDUS Personal GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
137	Sigl Bordnetz Design GmbH #	Germany	100%	-
138	Dicturus Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermie #	Germany	94%	-

^ Incorporated during the year.
# Acquired during the year.
! Closed during the year.
* Merged during the year.
% The Group has majority composition of board of directors and management control.
** The Group has equity interest of 49% and 100% dividend rights and control.

Employee benefit trusts incorporated in India
Hindustan Instruments Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust
HCL Consulting Limited Employees Superannuation Scheme
HCL Comnet System and Services Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust
HCL Technologies Employees Group Gratuity Trust
HCL Technologies Stock Options Trust
C3i Support Services Employees Gratuity Trust
Sankalp Stock Trust (closed w.e.f 6th March 2023)
Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust

(b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place

Key Management Personnel
Mr. C. Vijayakumar – Chief Executive Officer and Managing director
Mr. Prateek Aggarwal – Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Manish Anand – Company Secretary

Non-Executive & Independent Directors
Mr. R. Srinivasan
Ms. Robin Abrams
Dr. Sosale S. Sastry
Mr. S. Madhavan
Mr. Thomas Sieber
Ms. Nishi Vasudeva
Mr. Deepak Kapoor

Non-Executive & Independent Directors
Dr. Mohan Chellappa
Mr. Simon England
Ms. Vanitha Narayanan
Ms. Bhavani Balasubramanian (w.e.f. 12 January 2024)

Non-Executive & Non-Independent Directors
Ms. Roshni Nadar Malhotra, Chairperson
Mr. Shikhar Malhotra

Others (Significant influence)	
HCL Infosystems Limited	Mr. Shiv Nadar
HCL Avitas Private Limited	Ms. Kiran Nadar
Vama Sundari Investments (Delhi) Private Limited	HCL IT City Lucknow Private Limited
HCL Corporation Private Limited	HCL Infotech Limited
SSN Investments (Pondi) Private Limited	Shiv Nadar University
Naksha Enterprises Private Limited	HCL Holdings Private Limited
Kiran Nadar Musuem of Art*	Shiv Nadar Foundation*

* Public Charitable Trusts in which Mr. Shiv Nadar or his family members are managing trustees.

Transactions with related parties during the normal course of business	**Significant influence**	
	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Revenue from operations	23	1
Interest income	1	2
Employee benefit expense	82	67
Payment for use of facilities	1	-
Interim dividend	8,582	7,909
Sale of capital equipments	-	1
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets	36	33
Interest expense on the lease liability	8	5
Other expenses	3	6

Material related party transactions	**Year ended**	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Interim dividend paid		
Vama Sundari Investments (Delhi) Private Limited	6,232	5,729
HCL Holdings Private Limited	2,323	2,144

Transactions with Key Managerial personnel during the year (on accrual basis)	**Year ended**	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**
Compensation		
- Short-term employee benefits	33	31
- Other long-term employee benefits	39	50
Interim dividend	3	2

Other long term employee benefits include expense of ₹ 33 crores (previous year, ₹ 41 crores) recorded by the Company on account of share-based payments.

Above does not include post-employment benefits based on actuarial valuation as this is done for the company as a whole.

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Transactions with Directors during the year	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Commission & other benefits to Directors (includes sitting fees)	14	13

Outstanding balances	Significant influence	
	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade receivables, other financial assets and other assets	37	26
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	37	37
Employee and other payables	32	46
Right-of-use assets	146	65
Lease liabilities	144	67

All transactions entered by the Group with related parties are at arm's length and in ordinary course of business.

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India have not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

3.33 Research and development expenditure

	Year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Amount charged to statement of profit and loss	1,651	1,632
	1,651	**1,632**

3.34 Commitments and contingent liabilities

		As at	
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i)	**Capital and other commitments**		
	Capital commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	325	228
	Uncalled liability on other investments partly paid		
	Capital commitment in limited liability partnership	2	3
(ii)	**Contingent liabilities**		
	Others	346	2
		673	**233**

Notes :

(a) The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Group towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be notified. The Group will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

(b) The Group is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. Some of these matters include speculative and frivolous claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. The Group records a liability when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. The Group reviews these provisions at least quarterly and adjusts these provisions accordingly to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. The Group believes that the amount or estimable range of reasonably possible loss, will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, consolidated financial position, results of the Group, or cash flows with respect to loss contingencies for legal and other contingencies as at 31 March 2024.

(c) A wholly owned subsidiary ('WOS') of the Company, having a VSAT License, had received a demand from Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in February 2015 for FY 2011-12 and FY 2013-14 for an amount of ₹ 133 crores, including penalty, interest and interest on penalty. In July 2021, the WOS has received a revised demand for an amount of ₹ 346 crores after updating interest up to July 2021. Demand is primarily due to DoT including IT Services revenues and related exchange gains in Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). In March'22, the WOS received a favorable judgement from TDSAT setting aside the demand raised by DoT.

In August 2023, DoT has filed an appeal against the order passed by TDSAT in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Appeal, including condonation of delay in filing the appeal, is yet to be admitted by Hon'ble Supreme Court. Subsequent to this appeal, the WOS has obtained a legal opinion and is of the view that it should be able to defend its position in the above matter.

3.35 Additional information under general instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2024	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2024							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
Parent	HCL Technologies Limited	India	NA	44.37	30,294	74.00	11,582	99.07	439	74.69	12,021
Subsidiaries											
Indian											
1	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Limited	India	100%	0.01	5	(0.05)	(7)	-	-	(0.04)	(7)
2	Statestreet HCL Services (India) Private Limited *	India	100%	0.29	200	1.45	227	-	-	1.41	227
3	HCL Software Products Limited	India	100%	0.30	204	0.73	114	-	-	0.71	114
4	HCL Training & Staffing Services Private Limited	India	100%	0.04	30	(0.01)	(2)	-	-	(0.01)	(2)
5	C3i Support Services Private Limited	India	100%	0.10	71	0.07	11	-	-	0.07	11
6	Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited	India	100%	0.25	174	0.11	18	-	-	0.11	18
7	Sankguj Semiconductor Private Limited	India	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Quest Informatics Private Limited	India	100%	0.07	50	0.03	4	-	-	0.02	4
9	HCL Technologies Jigani Limited	India	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign											
10	HCL Bermuda Limited	Bermuda	100%	0.03	23	(0.23)	(36)	-	-	(0.22)	(36)
11	HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	China	100%	0.37	251	0.16	25	-	-	0.16	25
12	HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	Singapore	100%	0.72	494	0.63	98	-	-	0.61	98
13	HCL Great Britain Limited	UK	100%	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	Australia	100%	0.33	228	0.55	87	-	-	0.54	87
15	HCL (New Zealand) Limited	New Zealand	100%	0.18	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	Hong Kong	100%	0.04	30	0.09	14	-	-	0.09	14
17	HCL Japan Limited	Japan	100%	0.45	307	0.30	47	-	-	0.29	47
18	HCL America Inc.	USA	100%	9.88	6,745	7.24	1,134	-	-	7.05	1,134

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2024	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2024							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
19	HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	Austria	100%	(0.02)	(11)	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3
20	HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o	Poland	100%	0.18	125	0.33	52	-	-	0.32	52
21	HCL EAS Limited	UK	100%	0.02	12	0.14	22	-	-	0.14	22
22	HCL Insurance BPO Services Limited	UK	100%	0.12	81	0.21	33	-	-	0.21	33
23	Axon Group Limited	UK	100%	(0.05)	(37)	0.03	5	-	-	0.03	5
24	HCL Canada Inc.	Canada	100%	0.62	422	0.98	153	-	-	0.95	153
25	HCL Technologies Solutions GmbH	Switzerland	100%	0.46	316	0.02	4	-	-	0.02	4
26	Axon Solutions Limited	UK	100%	0.02	10	0.10	16	-	-	0.10	16
27	HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	0.10	67	0.12	18	-	-	0.11	18
28	Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited	China	100%	0.99	673	0.31	49	-	-	0.30	49
29	HCL Technologies (Proprietary) Ltd	South Africa	48.16%	0.58	394	0.35	54	-	-	0.34	54
30	HCL Argentina s.a.	Argentina	100%	0.02	13	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3
31	HCL Technologies Mexico S. de R.L.	Mexico	100%	0.36	244	0.36	56	-	-	0.35	56
32	HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	Romania	100%	0.10	70	0.25	39	-	-	0.24	39
33	HCL Technologies Startschema Kft. (Formerly "HCL Hungary Kft")	Hungary	100%	0.40	271	(0.08)	(13)	-	-	(0.08)	(13)
34	HCL Latin America Holding LLC	USA	100%	0.09	65	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
35	HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA (Formerly "HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao EIRELI")	Brazil	100%	0.42	289	0.14	22	-	-	0.14	22
36	HCL Technologies Denmark Aps	Denmark	100%	0.49	337	0.27	42	-	-	0.26	42
37	HCL Technologies Norway AS	Norway	100%	0.30	204	0.24	37	-	-	0.23	37
38	PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited	Indonesia	100%	0.06	38	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3
39	HCL Technologies Philippines Inc.	Philippines	100%	0.18	124	0.23	36	0.95	4	0.25	40
40	HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	36.40%	0.01	9	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
41	HCL Arabia LLC	Saudi Arabia	100%	0.29	200	0.14	22	-	-	0.14	22
42	HCL Technologies France SAS	France	100%	0.44	303	0.31	48	-	-	0.30	48
43	Filial Espanola De HCL Technologies S.L	Spain	100%	0.16	109	0.11	17	-	-	0.11	17
44	Anzospan Investments Pty Limited	South Africa	70%	(0.05)	(34)	0.14	22	-	-	0.14	22
45	HCL Investments (UK) Limited	UK	100%	1.77	1,206	1.03	161	-	-	1.00	161
46	HCL America Solutions Inc.	USA	100%	(0.01)	(7)	0.56	87	-	-	0.54	87
47	HCL Technologies Chile Spa	Chile	100%	0.09	61	0.07	11	-	-	0.07	11
48	HCL Technologies UK Limited	UK	100%	4.33	2,957	0.51	80	-	-	0.50	80
49	Statestreet HCL Holding UK Limited *	UK	100%	-	-	(0.44)	(69)	-	-	(0.43)	(69)
50	Statestreet HCL Services (Philippines) Inc. *	Philippines	100%	0.04	30	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3
51	HCL Technologies B.V.	Netherlands	100%	0.42	287	0.40	63	-	-	0.39	63

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2024	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2024							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
52	HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	Ireland	100%	0.32	218	0.57	89	-	-	0.55	89
53	HCL Technologies Germany Gmbh	Germany	100%	1.01	692	1.05	165	(0.19)	(1)	1.02	164
54	HCL Technologies Belgium BV (Formerly "HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA")	Belgium	100%	0.38	260	0.12	18	-	-	0.11	18
55	HCL Technologies Sweden AB	Sweden	100%	2.00	1,363	1.36	213	-	-	1.32	213
56	HCL Technologies Finland Oy	Finland	100%	0.26	176	0.31	48	-	-	0.30	48
57	HCL Technologies Italy S.P.A	Italy	100%	0.02	10	0.23	37	-	-	0.23	37
58	HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	Columbia	100%	0.05	33	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
59	HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC	UAE	100%	0.10	71	0.09	13	-	-	0.08	13
60	HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	Turkey	100%	0.06	38	0.05	8	-	-	0.05	8
61	HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C	Greece	100%	0.01	6	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
62	HCL Technologies S.A.	Venezuela	100%	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	HCL Technologies Beijing Co., Ltd	China	100%	0.03	23	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
64	HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a r.l	Luxembourg	100%	0.01	5	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
65	HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	Egypt	100%	0.03	21	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
66	HCL Technologies Estonia OÜ	Estonia	100%	0.05	32	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
67	HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.	Thailand	100%	0.07	46	0.04	7	-	-	0.04	7
68	HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100%	0.06	39	0.21	33	-	-	0.21	33
69	HCL Muscat Technologies L.L.C.	Oman	100%	0.02	17	0.03	5	-	-	0.03	5
70	HCL Technologies Lithuania UAB	Lithuania	100%	0.06	38	0.02	4	-	-	0.02	4
71	HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	China	100%	0.07	45	0.04	6	-	-	0.04	6
72	Geometric Americas, Inc.	USA	100%	0.43	292	0.09	14	-	-	0.09	14
73	HCL Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%	0.06	41	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
74	Geometric Europe GmbH	Germany	100%	0.15	102	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
75	Geometric China, Inc.	China	100%	0.01	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	Butler America Aerospace LLC	USA	100%	1.04	711	0.13	20	-	-	0.12	20
77	HCL Lending Solutions, LLC (Formerly "Urban Fulfillment Services LLC")	USA	100%	0.07	45	(0.17)	(27)	-	-	(0.17)	(27)
78	Datawave (An HCL Technologies Company) Limited	Scotland	100%	0.04	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	UK	100%	13.05	8,913	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
80	C3i Europe Eood	Bulgaria	100%	0.11	72	0.12	19	-	-	0.12	19
81	C3i Japan GK	Japan	100%	0.01	5	(0.04)	(6)	-	-	(0.04)	(6)
82	C3i Services &Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd	China	100%	0.06	40	0.02	4	-	-	0.02	4
83	Actian Corporation (and including its subsidiaries)	USA	100%	4.26	2,908	2.67	417	-	-	2.59	417

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2024	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2024							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
84	HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam	100%	0.02	16	-	1	-	-	0.01	1
85	HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima	Guatemala	100%	0.07	50	0.26	41	-	-	0.25	41
86	Sankalp Semiconductor Inc.	Canada	100%	0.01	8	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
87	Sankalp Semiconductor GmbH.	Germany	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	Sankalp Semiconductor SDN.BHD.	Malaysia	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	H C L Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited	Sri Lanka	100%	0.14	98	1.06	166	0.17	1	1.04	167
90	HCL TECHNOLOGIES TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	0.01	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	HCL Technologies Azerbaijan Limited Liability Company	Azerbaijan	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	(0.01)	(9)	0.08	12	-	-	0.07	12
93	HCL Vietnam Company Limited (Formerly known as HCL Technologies (Vietnam) Company Limited)	Vietnam	100%	0.02	14	(0.29)	(46)	-	-	(0.29)	(46)
94	HCL Technologies Angola (SU), LDA	Angola	100%	0.07	47	(0.01)	(1)	-	-	(0.01)	(1)
95	HCL Technologies S.A.C.	Peru	100%	0.01	5	-	1	-	-	0.01	1
96	DWS Pty Limited (Formely "DWS Limited")	Australia	100%	0.71	487	(0.27)	(43)	-	-	(0.27)	(43)
97	Wallis Nominees (Computing) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	(0.02)	(14)	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
98	DWS (NSW) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.06	37	(0.39)	(61)	-	-	(0.38)	(61)
99	Projects Assured Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.65	445	0.28	44	-	-	0.27	44
100	Symplicit Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-	2	(0.11)	(17)	-	-	(0.11)	(17)
101	Phoenix IT & T Consulting Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
102	DWS Product Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	Graeme V Jones & Associates Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	SDM Sales Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	Strategic Data Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	DWS (New Zealand) Ltd	New Zealand	100%	-	2	(0.01)	(2)	-	-	(0.01)	(2)
107	HCL Technologies Costa Rica Sociedad De Responsabilidad Limitada	Costa Rica	100%	0.02	15	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
108	HCL Technologies gbs GmbH (Formerly "gbs-Gesellschaft für Banksysteme GmbH")	Germany	51%	0.04	27	0.05	8	-	-	0.05	8
109	HCL Technologies Slovakia s. r. o.	Slovakia	100%	-	(2)	-	1	-	-	0.01	1
110	HCL Technologies Bahrain W.L.L	Bahrain	100%	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	HCL Technologies Morocco Limited	Morocco	100%	0.02	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
112	Starschema Inc	USA	100%	0.10	66	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
113	Brilliant Data LLC	USA	100%	-	-	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
114	Confinale AG	Switzerland	100%	0.65	446	(0.14)	(22)	-	-	(0.14)	(22)
115	Confinale (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	100%	0.02	12	0.03	5	-	-	0.03	5
116	Confinale (UK) Limited	UK	100%	0.01	4	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2024	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2024							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
117	ASAP Holding GmbH	Germany	100%	2.83	1,924	0.37	58	-	-	0.36	58
118	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weissach	Germany	100%	0.02	16	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
119	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Gaimersheim	Germany	100%	0.11	78	(0.02)	(3)	-	-	(0.02)	(3)
120	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Russelsheim	Germany	100%	0.02	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
121	ASAP Electronics GmbH	Germany	100%	0.10	64	0.01	1	-	-	-	1
122	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weyhausen	Germany	100%	0.02	14	(0.01)	(1)	-	-	(0.01)	(1)
123	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Friedrichshafen	Germany	100%	0.01	6	-	(1)	-	-	(0.01)	(1)
124	ASAP Quality Consulting GmbH	Germany	100%	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
125	FIDUS Personal GmbH	Germany	100%	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
126	Sigl Bordnetz Design GmbH	Germany	100%	0.01	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
127	Dicturus Grund stücksver waltungsgesells chaft mbH & Co. Vermie	Germany	100%	0.02	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
128	HCL Technologies Holding UK Limited	UK	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total				100.00	68,271	100.00	15,651	100.00	443	100.00	16,094
Non controlling interest					(8)		(8)		-		(8)
Consolidation adjustments					-		59		412		471
Consolidated Net assets / Profit after tax					**68,263**		**15,702**		**855**		**16,557**

Note: Dividend received from subsidiaries has been excluded from profits.

* The Group has equity interest of 49% and 100% dividend rights and control.

3.35 Additional information under general instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2023	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2023							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
Parent	HCL Technologies Limited	India	NA	48.50	31,720	75.94	11,375	116.67	(280)	75.27	11,095
Subsidiaries											
Indian											
1	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Limited	India	100%	0.02	12	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
2	Statestreet HCL Services (India) Private Limited *	India	100%	0.83	542	0.65	98	(1.26)	3	0.69	101
3	HCL Software Products Limited	India	100%	0.22	146	0.73	110	-	-	0.75	110
4	HCL Training & Staffing Services Private Limited	India	100%	0.08	51	(0.30)	(45)	-	-	(0.31)	(45)
5	C3i Support Services Private Limited	India	100%	0.10	63	0.06	8	-	-	0.05	8
6	Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited	India	100%	0.28	186	0.16	24	-	-	0.16	24
7	Sankguj Semiconductor Private Limited	India	100%	0.00	0	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
8	Quest Informatics Private Limited	India	100%	0.07	45	0.02	4	-	-	0.03	4
9	HCL Technologies Jigani Limited	India	100%	0.00	0	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2023	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2023							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
Foreign											
10	HCL Bermuda Limited	Bermuda	100%	0.01	8	(0.00)	(2)	-	-	(0.01)	(2)
11	HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	China	100%	0.36	236	0.15	22	-	-	0.15	22
12	HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	Singapore	100%	0.63	409	0.66	99	-	-	0.67	99
13	HCL Great Britain Limited	UK	100%	0.00	0	(0.01)	(3)	-	-	(0.02)	(3)
14	HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited	Australia	100%	0.48	314	0.40	60	-	-	0.41	60
15	HCL (New Zealand) Limited	New Zealand	100%	0.28	185	0.14	20	-	-	0.14	20
16	HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	Hong Kong	100%	0.03	22	0.05	7	-	-	0.05	7
17	HCL Japan Limited	Japan	100%	0.54	355	0.21	32	-	-	0.22	32
18	HCL America Inc.	USA	100%	8.21	5,367	5.11	766	-	-	5.20	766
19	HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	Austria	100%	(0.01)	(6)	0.04	5	-	-	0.03	5
20	HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o	Poland	100%	0.03	19	0.26	39	-	-	0.26	39
21	HCL EAS Limited	UK	100%	0.02	12	0.12	18	-	-	0.12	18
22	HCL Insurance BPO Services Limited	UK	100%	0.07	47	0.12	18	-	-	0.12	18
23	Axon Group Limited	UK	100%	(0.07)	(47)	(0.32)	(48)	-	-	(0.33)	(48)
24	HCL Canada Inc.	Canada	100%	0.63	410	0.98	147	-	-	1.00	147
25	HCL Technologies Solutions GmbH	Switzerland	100%	0.35	228	0.03	4	-	-	0.03	4
26	Axon Solutions Pty. Limited	Australia	0%	0.00	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Axon Solutions Limited	UK	100%	(0.02)	(14)	0.12	19	-	-	0.13	19
28	HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	0.11	74	0.10	16	-	-	0.11	16
29	Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited	China	100%	1.02	664	0.23	34	-	-	0.23	34
30	HCL Technologies (Proprietary) Ltd	South Africa	48.16%	0.62	408	0.40	60	-	-	0.41	60
31	HCL Argentina s.a.	Argentina	100%	0.02	14	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-
32	HCL Technologies Mexico S. de R.L.	Mexico	100%	0.36	239	0.28	42	-	-	0.28	42
33	HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	Romania	100%	0.07	48	0.11	17	-	-	0.12	17
34	HCL Technologies Startschema Kft. (Formerly "HCL Hungary Kft")	Hungary	100%	0.47	306	(0.17)	(26)	-	-	(0.18)	(26)
35	HCL Latin America Holding LLC	USA	100%	0.05	31	0.00	(1)	-	-	(0.01)	(1)
36	HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA (Formerlt "HCL (Brazil) Technologia da informacao EIRELI")	Brazil	100%	0.49	323	0.12	19	-	-	0.13	19
37	HCL Technologies Denmark Aps	Denmark	100%	0.47	304	0.27	41	-	-	0.28	41
38	HCL Technologies Norway AS	Norway	100%	0.18	115	0.31	46	-	-	0.31	46
39	PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited	Indonesia	100%	0.05	32	0.04	6	-	-	0.04	6

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2023	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2023							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
40	HCL Technologies Philippines Inc.	Philippines	100%	0.19	123	0.15	23	-	-	0.16	23
41	HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	36.40%	0.01	5	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-
42	HCL Arabia LLC	Saudi Arabia	100%	0.15	95	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
43	HCL Technologies France SAS	France	100%	0.43	279	0.38	57	-	-	0.39	57
44	Filial Espanola De HCL Technologies S.L	Spain	100%	0.07	46	0.10	16	-	-	0.11	16
45	Anzospan Investments Pty Limited	South Africa	70%	(0.09)	(60)	0.07	11	-	-	0.07	11
46	HCL Investments (UK) Limited	UK	100%	0.96	626	0.13	19	-	-	0.13	19
47	HCL America Solutions Inc.	USA	100%	(0.12)	(81)	0.47	70	-	-	0.47	70
48	HCL Technologies Chile Spa	Chile	100%	0.09	60	0.05	8	-	-	0.05	8
49	HCL Technologies UK Limited	UK	100%	6.82	4,457	1.35	203	-	-	1.38	203
50	Statestreet HCL Holding UK Limited *	UK	100%	(0.00)	(0)	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-
51	Statestreet HCL Services (Phillipines) Inc. *	Philippines	100%	0.04	27	(0.02)	(4)	-	-	(0.03)	(4)
52	HCL Technologies B.V.	Netherlands	100%	0.41	270	0.35	53	-	-	0.36	53
53	HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	Ireland	100%	0.29	189	0.59	88	-	-	0.60	88
54	HCL Technologies Germany Gmbh	Germany	100%	0.46	299	0.99	149	(12.08)	29	1.21	178
55	HCL Technologies Belgium BV (Formerly "HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA")	Belgium	100%	0.65	424	0.17	25	-	-	0.17	25
56	HCL Technologies Sweden AB	Sweden	100%	2.26	1,481	1.52	228	-	-	1.55	228
57	HCL Technologies Finland Oy	Finland	100%	0.44	290	0.31	46	-	-	0.31	46
58	HCL Technologies Italy S.P.A	Italy	100%	(0.05)	(34)	0.18	27	-	-	0.18	27
59	HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S	Columbia	100%	0.04	24	(0.01)	(3)	-	-	(0.02)	(3)
60	HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC	UAE	100%	0.16	104	0.08	13	-	-	0.09	13
61	HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	Turkey	100%	0.03	22	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
62	HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C	Greece	100%	0.02	11	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
63	HCL Technologies S.A.	Venezuela	100%	0.00	1	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-
64	HCL Technologies Beijing Co., Ltd	China	100%	0.02	14	0.03	5	-	-	0.03	5
65	HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a r.l	Luxembourg	100%	0.01	5	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
66	HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	Egypt	100%	0.03	19	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-
67	HCL Technologies Estonia OÜ	Estonia	100%	0.01	4	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
68	HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.	Thailand	100%	0.07	44	0.05	7	-	-	0.05	7

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

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				31 March 2023							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
69	HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100%	0.15	95	0.16	24	-	-	0.16	24
70	HCL Muscat Technologies L.L.C.	Oman	100%	0.01	9	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
71	Point To Point Limited	UK	100%	0.06	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Point To Point Products Limited	UK	100%	0.01	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	HCL Technologies Lithuania UAB	Lithuania	100%	0.02	15	0.03	5	-	-	0.03	5
74	HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	China	100%	0.09	62	0.02	4	-	-	0.03	4
75	Geometric Americas, Inc.	USA	100%	0.40	260	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3
76	HCL Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100%	0.05	36	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
77	Geometric Europe GmbH	Germany	100%	0.14	92	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3
78	Geometric China, Inc.	China	100%	0.01	5	0.00	(1)	-	-	(0.01)	(1)
79	Butler America Aerospace LLC	USA	100%	0.96	627	(0.01)	(3)	-	-	(0.02)	(3)
80	HCL Lending Solutions, LLC (Formerly "Urban Fulfillment Services LLC")	USA	100%	0.11	71	(0.23)	(34)	-	-	(0.23)	(34)
81	Datawave (An HCL Technologies Company) Limited	Scotland	100%	0.05	31	(0.00)	(2)	-	-	(0.01)	(2)
82	HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	UK	100%	11.55	7,551	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
83	Telerx Marketing Inc.	USA	100%	0.46	302	0.35	52	-	-	0.35	52
84	C3i Europe Eood	Bulgaria	100%	(0.05)	(30)	0.15	22	-	-	0.15	22
85	C3i (UK) Limited	UK	0%	-	-	0.01	1	-	-	0.01	1
86	C3i Japan GK	Japan	100%	0.02	11	0.05	8	-	-	0.05	8
87	C3i Services &Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd	China	100%	0.04	24	0.10	15	-	-	0.10	15
88	HCL Technologies SEP Holdings Inc	USA	100%	-	-	2.14	320	-	-	2.17	320
89	Actian Corporation (and including its subsidiaries)	USA	100%	4.22	2,763	1.96	294	-	-	1.99	294
90	HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam	100%	0.01	9	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
91	HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima	Guatemala	100%	0.03	17	0.18	28	-	-	0.19	28
92	Sankalp Semiconductor Inc.	Canada	100%	0.01	9	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
93	Sankalp USA Inc.	USA	0%	0.00	2	0.00	1	-	-	0.01	1
94	Sankalp Semiconductor GmbH.	Germany	100%	0.00	0	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
95	Sankalp Semiconductor SDN.BHD.	Malaysia	100%	0.00	0	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-
96	H C L Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited	Sri Lanka	100%	0.12	78	0.84	126	-	-	0.85	126
97	HCL TECHNOLOGIES TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	0.01	8	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
98	HCL Technologies Azerbaijan Limited Liability Company	Azerbaijan	100%	0.00	0	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in crores of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding as at 31 March 2023	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities as at		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
				31 March 2023							
				As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount	As % of consolidate	Amount
99	HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100%	0.00	(4)	0.06	10	-	-	0.07	10
100	HCL Vietnam Company Limited (Formerly known as HCL Technologies (Vietnam) Company Limited)	Vietnam	100%	0.07	47	(0.36)	(54)	-	-	(0.37)	(54)
101	HCL Technologies Angola (SU), LDA	Angola	100%	0.05	33	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
102	HCL Technologies S.A.C.	Peru	100%	0.00	3	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
103	DWS Pty Limited (Formely "DWS Limited")	Australia	100%	0.81	530	(0.31)	(46)	-	-	(0.31)	(46)
104	Wallis Nominees (Computing) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.00	1	0.22	34	-	-	0.23	34
105	DWS (NSW) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.11	72	0.12	18	-	-	0.12	18
106	Projects Assured Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.68	446	0.69	104	-	-	0.71	104
107	Symplicit Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.00	3	(0.10)	(14)	-	-	(0.09)	(14)
108	Phoenix IT & T Consulting Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.00	0	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3
109	DWS Product Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.00	0	(0.04)	(5)	-	-	(0.03)	(5)
110	Graeme V Jones & Associates Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.00	0	(0.03)	(5)	-	-	(0.03)	(5)
111	SDM Sales Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.00	0	(0.00)	(1)	-	-	0.00	(1)
112	Strategic Data Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	0.00	0	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
113	DWS (New Zealand) Ltd	New Zealand	100%	0.01	4	0.03	4	-	-	0.03	4
114	HCL Technologies Costa Rica Sociedad De Responsabilidad Limitada	Costa Rica	100%	0.01	9	0.02	3	-	-	0.02	3
115	HCL Technologies gbs GmbH (Formerly "gbs-Gesellschaft für Banksysteme GmbH")	Germany	51%	(0.01)	(5)	(0.08)	(12)	(3.33)	8	(0.03)	(4)
116	HCL Technologies Slovakia s. r. o.	Slovakia	100%	0.00	1	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
117	HCL Technologies Bahrain W.L.L	Bahrain	100%	0.00	2	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-
118	HCL Technologies Morocco Limited	Morocco	100%	0.02	10	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
119	Starschema Inc	USA	100%	0.06	40	0.06	9	-	-	0.06	9
120	Brilliant Data LLC	USA	100%	0.00	2	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
121	Manzina Tech GmbH	Switzerland	100%	0.00	0	(0.00)	(0)	-	-	-	-
122	Confinale AG	Switzerland	100%	0.73	477	(0.15)	(23)	-	-	(0.16)	(23)
123	Confinale (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	100%	0.03	17	0.03	4	-	-	0.03	4
124	Confinale (UK) Limited	UK	100%	0.00	3	0.01	2	-	-	0.01	2
Total				100.00	65,398	100.00	14,980	100.00	(240)	100.00	14,740
Non controlling interest					7		6		7		13
Consolidation adjustments					-		(135)		4,724		4,589
Consolidated Net assets / Profit after tax					**65,405**		**14,851**		**4,491**		**19,342**

Note: Dividend received from subsidiaries has been excluded from profits.

* The Group has equity interest of 49% and 100% dividend rights and control

3.36 Subsequent events

(a) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 26 April 2024 has declared an interim dividend of ₹ 18 per share.

(b) Arrangement with State Street International Holdings, USA (State Street)

The Group is providing certain business process outsourcing (BPO) services to State Street and its affiliates through a joint venture. With effect from 1 April 2024, the Group has divested it's stake in the joint venture in favour of State Street and the agreement for related services has also been terminated. Accordingly, the balance sheet of Statestreet HCL Holding UK Limited (and its step down subsidiaries) will be de-consolidated from that date.

As per our report of even date attached

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

Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

Gurugram, India
26 April 2024

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

Roshni Nadar Malhotra
Chairperson
DIN - 02346621

C. Vijayakumar
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN - 09244485

S. Madhavan
Director
DIN - 06451889

Prateek Aggarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Goutam Rungta
Corporate Vice President - Finance

Manish Anand
Company Secretary

Noida (UP), India
26 April 2024

Statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries/ associates companies

[Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in the prescribed Form AOC-I]

(Amount in ₹ Thousand)

S. No	Name of the Subsidiary Company	Date of acquisition / incorporation	Financial period ended	Reporting Currency	Exchange Rate as on respective balance sheet date	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments (other than in subsidiaries)	Turnover	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/(Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of shareholding (in percentage)
1	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Limited	24-Aug-1999	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	12,800	15,258	288,126	260,068	175,423	-	42,372	49,986	(7,614)	-	100%
2	HCL Bermuda Limited	10-Dec-1997	31-Mar-2024	USD	83.40	38,346,247	29,492,064	68,016,297	177,986	83	-	5,217,979	-	5,217,979	-	100%
3	HCL Technologies (Shanghai) Limited	23-Jul-2007	31-Dec-2023	CNY	11.70	179,234	1,217,704	3,281,540	1,884,602	-	2,042,625	214,406	33,983	180,423	-	100%
4	HCL Singapore Pte. Limited	01-Jan-2003	31-Mar-2024	SGD	61.74	125,639	4,655,428	10,095,444	5,314,377	-	21,917,078	1,092,539	121,246	971,293	-	100%
5	HCL Training & Staffing Services Private Limited	29-Feb-2016	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	17,513	(547,630)	432,837	962,954	75,285	395,078	44,048	33,587	10,461	-	100%
6	HCL Great Britain Limited (Note 8)	07-Jan-1997	31-Mar-2024	GBP	105.03	-	4,412	116,685	112,273	-	-	1,785	420	1,365	-	100%
7	HCL Australia Services Pty. Limited (Note 7)	21-May-1998	31-Mar-2024	AUD	54.11	4,432,044	5,707,718	19,056,722	8,916,960	-	32,580,016	332,333	119,573	212,760	-	100%
8	HCL (New Zealand) Limited	28-Jan-1998	31-Mar-2024	NZD	49.77	2,310	868,906	2,123,576	1,252,360	-	4,191,777	160,377	48,444	111,933	-	100%
9	HCL Hong Kong SAR Limited	05-Jun-1998	31-Dec-2023	HKD	10.65	2,058	340,681	853,140	510,401	-	1,869,884	139,321	28,358	110,963	-	100%
10	HCL Japan Limited	10-Feb-1998	31-Mar-2024	JPY	0.55	121,264	1,591,865	7,312,770	5,599,641	-	13,278,959	659,786	243,079	416,707	-	100%
11	HCL America Inc.	17-Jan-1995	31-Mar-2024	USD	83.40	583,834	129,110,821	233,700,593	104,005,938	834,049	331,868,187	14,846,076	3,920,031	10,926,045	-	100%
12	HCL Technologies Austria GmbH	01-Mar-1997	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	43,431	8,142,142	8,989,592	804,019	-	1,040,402	39,486	(35,666)	75,152	-	100%
13	HCL Software Products Limited	19-Jun-1995	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	1,061	5,204,788	9,141,154	3,935,305	604,848	21,245,511	2,025,201	812,853	1,212,348	-	100%
14	HCL Technologies (Taiwan) Ltd.	15-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2023	TWD	2.72	29,896	149,572	696,958	517,490	-	685,066	31,717	7,543	24,174	-	100%
15	HCL Technologies Lithuania UAB	26-Aug-2016	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	33,099	437,823	684,268	213,346	-	573,693	31,976	9,010	22,966	-	100%
16	HCL Poland Sp.z.o.o	31-May-2007	31-Mar-2024	PLN	21.18	293,405	2,878,743	5,202,057	2,029,909	-	10,338,810	646,640	121,242	525,398	-	100%
17	HCL EAS Limited	11-Sep-2008	31-Dec-2023	USD	83.21	13,110,418	(9,530,787)	59,223,415	55,643,784	-	234,149	(203,195)	(35,280)	(167,915)	-	100%
18	HCL Insurance BPO Services Limited	01-Sep-2008	31-Mar-2024	GBP	105.03	851,765	613,146	1,869,473	404,562	-	2,122,902	297,855	(117,210)	415,065	-	100%
19	Axon Group Limited	15-Dec-2008	31-Dec-2023	GBP	105.73	71,684	20,233,660	20,602,652	297,308	-	-	1,006,111	33,833	972,278	-	100%
20	HCL Canada Inc.	15-Dec-2008	31-Mar-2024	CAD	61.27	12,683	8,871,802	14,524,500	5,640,015	-	30,492,565	2,252,109	718,597	1,533,512	-	100%
21	HCL Technologies Solution GmbH	15-Dec-2008	31-Dec-2023	CHF	99.02	11,883	639,819	4,543,234	3,891,532	-	5,314,865	10,778	3,500	7,278	-	100%
22	Axon Solutions Limited (Note 8)	15-Dec-2008	31-Dec-2023	GBP	105.73	0	738,406	749,085	10,679	-	-	(6,978)	(1,692)	(5,286)	-	100%
23	HCL Technologies Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	15-Dec-2008	31-Dec-2023	MYR	18.11	1,233,460	1,209,377	3,020,930	578,093	-	3,028,146	244,849	69,000	175,849	-	100%
24	HCL Axon Solutions (Shanghai) Co. Limited	15-Dec-2008	31-Dec-2023	CNY	11.70	24,214	2,694,550	8,526,857	5,808,093	-	5,318,531	509,530	142,338	367,192	-	100%
25	HCL Technologies (Proprietary) Ltd. (Note 10)	15-Dec-2008	31-Dec-2023	ZAR	4.47	389,255	2,309,923	5,434,901	2,735,723	-	7,113,892	572,619	152,015	420,604	-	48%
26	HCL Argentina s.a.	27-Jul-2009	31-Dec-2023	ARS	0.10	454	(141,658)	383,175	524,379	-	162,011	(122,079)	-	(122,079)	-	100%
27	HCL Technologies Mexico S. de R.L.	25-Jun-2009	31-Dec-2023	MXN	4.91	1,400,204	1,551,371	8,773,383	5,821,808	-	16,101,723	1,445,453	583,684	861,769	-	100%
28	HCL Technologies Romania s.r.l.	28-May-2009	31-Dec-2023	RON	18.50	6,537	582,079	2,257,741	1,669,125	-	4,407,248	268,168	45,199	222,969	-	100%
29	HCL Technologies Startschema Kft. (Formerly “HCL Hungary Kft”)	12-May-2009	31-Dec-2023	HUF	0.24	263,047	2,202,953	4,612,343	2,146,343	-	2,617,011	15,519	16,119	(600)	-	100%
30	HCL Latin America Holding LLC	30-Mar-2009	31-Mar-2024	USD	83.40	3,469,311	(543,713)	3,524,362	598,764	-	402,512	52,545	42,918	9,627	-	100%
31	HCL (Brazil) Tecnologia da Informacao LTDA	30-Dec-2008	31-Dec-2023	BRL	17.13	1,413,689	380,424	9,522,330	7,728,217	-	8,194,501	663,172	149,104	514,068	-	100%
32	HCL Technologies Denmark Aps	23-Jun-2010	31-Dec-2023	DKK	12.35	40,376	2,326,984	6,583,325	4,215,965	-	9,902,610	539,330	119,992	419,338	-	100%
33	HCL Technologies Norway AS	09-Jun-2010	31-Dec-2023	NOK	8.19	24,499	2,857,628	4,388,938	1,506,811	-	3,683,734	294,609	66,754	227,855	-	100%
34	PT. HCL Technologies Indonesia Limited	13-Aug-2010	31-Mar-2024	IDR	0.01	54,704	251,739	672,828	366,385	-	709,080	75,165	5,460	69,705	-	100%
35	HCL Technologies Philippines Inc.	24-Nov-2010	31-Mar-2024	PHP	1.48	402,438	1,858,773	4,216,963	1,955,752	-	5,226,355	385,889	(37,502)	423,391	-	100%
36	HCL Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited (Note 10)	14-Sep-2010	31-Dec-2023	ZAR	4.47	1,191,144	19,593	1,265,636	54,899	-	26,273	235,190	1,569	233,621	-	36%
37	HCL Arabia LLC	07-May-2011	31-Dec-2023	SAR	22.19	135,347	386,995	3,035,425	2,513,083	-	2,829,514	118,972	24,630	94,342	-	100%

(Amount in ₹ Thousand)

S. No	Name of the Subsidiary Company	Date of acquisition / incorporation	Financial period ended	Reporting Currency	Exchange Rate as on respective balance sheet date	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments (other than in subsidiaries)	Turnover	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/(Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of shareholding (in percentage)
38	HCL Technologies France SAS	07-Mar-2011	31-Mar-2024	EUR	89.87	226,121	2,693,230	10,229,562	7,310,211	-	16,079,734	694,869	168,720	526,149	-	100%
39	Filial Espanola De HCL Technologies S.L	12-Jan-2011	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	27,583	559,921	2,900,626	2,313,122	-	4,290,663	75,706	18,931	56,775	-	100%
40	Anzospan Investments Pty. Limited (Note 10)	15-Mar-2011	31-Dec-2023	ZAR	4.47	274,895	976,143	1,421,961	170,923	-	-	340,497	-	340,497	-	70 %
41	HCL Investments (UK) Limited	09-Nov-2011	31-Dec-2023	USD	83.21	887,502	3,429,523	6,075,304	1,758,279	-	242,054	197,371	43,768	153,603	-	100%
42	HCL America Solutions Inc.	26-Jun-2012	31-Mar-2024	USD	83.40	834	2,036,331	7,557,320	5,520,155	-	21,850,171	901,440	269,314	632,126	-	100%
43	HCL Technologies Chile Spa	10-Jun-2013	31-Dec-2023	CLP	0.09	56,618	474,966	1,124,838	593,254	-	825,861	80,017	1,896	78,121	-	100%
44	HCL Technologies UK Limited	20-Aug-2013	31-Mar-2024	GBP	105.03	22,611,381	18,815,090	71,424,265	29,997,794	76,774	83,803,957	4,613,292	1,279,644	3,333,648	-	100%
45	HCL Technologies B.V.	19-Sep-2013	31-Mar-2024	EUR	89.87	8,987	1,779,678	7,056,521	5,267,856	-	19,675,172	874,442	250,518	623,924	-	100%
46	HCL (Ireland) Information Systems Limited	29-Oct-2013	31-Mar-2024	EUR	89.87	8,987	1,456,664	4,339,523	2,873,872	-	10,497,807	1,033,091	137,326	895,765	-	100%
47	HCL Technologies Germany Gmbh	21-Nov-2013	31-Mar-2024	EUR	89.87	11,297	3,833,193	22,662,017	18,817,527	-	44,408,872	2,185,686	664,028	1,521,658	-	100%
48	HCL Technologies Belgium BV (Formerly "HCL Technologies Belgium BVBA")	25-Nov-2013	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	337,263	876,900	6,774,492	5,560,329	-	7,098,953	188,355	54,077	134,278	-	100%
49	HCL Technologies Sweden AB	18-Dec-2013	31-Mar-2024	SEK	7.81	9,182	6,731,403	20,283,521	13,542,936	-	43,461,735	2,124,355	457,849	1,666,506	-	100%
50	HCL Technologies Finland Oy	14-Jan-2014	31-Mar-2024	EUR	89.87	8,987	1,333,354	6,118,456	4,776,115	-	11,402,891	632,854	199,209	433,645	-	100%
51	HCL Technologies Italy S.P.A	29-Jul-2014	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	261,118	1,374,531	7,360,527	5,724,878	-	5,191,165	291,437	81,344	210,093	-	100%
52	HCL Technologies Columbia S.A.S.	06-Aug-2014	31-Dec-2023	COP	0.02	101,095	(1,317)	706,583	606,805	-	654,764	(20,234)	63,368	(83,602)	-	100%
53	HCL Technologies Middle East FZ-LLC	19-Aug-2014	31-Mar-2024	AED	22.71	82,899	376,085	1,437,444	978,460	-	2,381,303	137,368	-	137,368	-	100%
54	HCL Istanbul Bilisim Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	30-Sep-2014	31-Dec-2023	TRY	2.81	2,711	109,761	673,324	560,852	-	317,293	68,999	18,961	50,038	-	100%
55	HCL Technologies Greece Single Member P.C.	30-Sep-2014	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	40,547	35,214	200,068	124,307	-	181,863	8,827	6,712	2,115	-	100%
56	HCL Technologies S.A.	20-Nov-2014	31-Mar-2024	VES	2.30	44	160	10,367	10,163	-	6,916	4,528	1,592	2,936	-	100%
57	HCL Technologies Beijing Co. Ltd.	06-Feb-2015	31-Dec-2023	CNY	11.70	73,967	246,017	510,437	190,453	-	801,240	62,786	8,593	54,193	-	100%
58	HCL Technologies Luxembourg S.a r.l.	12-Feb-2015	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	4,597	59,564	231,792	167,631	-	186,620	15,043	4,508	10,535	-	100%
59	HCL Technologies Egypt Limited	22-Mar-2015	31-Mar-2024	EGP	1.76	8,190	17,766	425,428	399,472	-	299,837	13,191	5,231	7,960	-	100%
60	HCL Technologies Estonia OÜ	08-Jun-2015	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	48,638	11,952	400,044	339,454	-	112,722	6,804	-	6,804	-	100%
61	HCL Technologies (Thailand) Ltd.	10-Jun-2015	31-Dec-2023	THB	2.42	47,560	232,012	831,751	552,179	-	1,111,556	92,058	25,218	66,840	-	100%
62	HCL Technologies Czech Republic s.r.o.	28-Aug-2015	31-Dec-2023	CZK	3.73	68,027	1,382,151	2,798,935	1,348,757	-	4,730,410	414,736	65,018	349,718	-	100%
63	HCL Muscat Technologies LLC	17-Dec-2015	31-Dec-2023	OMR	216.13	37,541	64,176	210,967	109,250	-	141,014	11,231	1,959	9,272	-	100%
64	Statestreet HCL Holding UK Limited (Note 9)	09-Dec-2011	31-Mar-2024	GBP	105.03	671,691	521	673,266	1,054	-	-	6,976,431	697,677	6,278,754	-	100%
65	Statestreet HCL Services (India) Private Limited (Note 9)	06-Jan-2012	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	393,693	1,690,868	3,667,502	1,582,941	-	9,007,876	2,355,960	134,302	2,221,658	-	100%
66	Statestreet HCL Services (Philippines) Inc. (Note 9)	20-Jun-2013	31-Mar-2024	PHP	1.48	127,040	172,583	301,080	1,457	-	-	12,631	-	12,631	-	100%
67	Geometric Europe GmbH	01-Apr-2016	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	1,291,800	(786,479)	578,088	72,767	-	155,764	17,424	(15,682)	33,106	-	100%
68	HCL Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.	01-Apr-2016	31-Mar-2024	SGD	61.74	6,174	344,360	1,163,859	813,325	-	986,027	61,812	25,842	35,970	-	100%
69	Geometric China, Inc.	01-Apr-2016	31-Dec-2023	CNY	11.70	38,395	12,080	50,651	176	-	-	(749)	-	(749)	-	100%
70	Geometric Americas, Inc.	01-Apr-2016	31-Mar-2024	USD	83.40	1,006,094	439,411	2,360,625	915,120	-	2,498,445	217,380	87,757	129,623	-	100%
71	Butler America Aerospace LLC	03-Jan-2017	31-Mar-2024	USD	83.40	-	1,708,309	2,241,591	533,282	-	4,572,821	357,063	98,753	258,310	-	100%
72	HCL Lending Solutions, LLC (Formerly "Urban Fulfillment Services LLC")	23-Aug-2017	31-Dec-2023	USD	83.21	-	66,951	876,871	809,920	-	956,707	(269,456)	-	(269,456)	-	100%
73	Datawave (An HCL Technologies Company) Limited	01-Sep-2017	31-Dec-2023	GBP	105.73	12	13,110	14,725	1,603	-	-	1,157	275	882	-	100%

(Amount in ₹ Thousand)

S. No	Name of the Subsidiary Company	Date of acquisition / incorporation	Financial period ended	Reporting Currency	Exchange Rate as on respective balance sheet date	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments (other than in subsidiaries)	Turnover	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/(Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of shareholding (in percentage)
74	HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited (Note 8)	05-Mar-2018	31-Mar-2024	USD	83.40	-	2,002	73,889,422	73,887,420	-	13,428	667	751	(84)	-	100%
75	C3i Support Services Private Limited	06-Apr-2018	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	15,421	1,024,815	1,117,179	76,943	669,026	503,937	143,406	35,600	107,806	-	100%
76	C3i Europe Eood	06-Apr-2018	31-Dec-2023	BGN	47.07	7,108	1,414,222	1,992,243	570,913	-	3,320,562	256,720	26,500	230,220	-	100%
77	C3i Japan GK	06-Apr-2018	31-Dec-2023	JPY	0.59	-	39,774	83,437	43,663	-	114,507	9,105	3,068	6,037	-	100%
78	C3i Services &Technologies (Dalian) Co., Ltd	06-Apr-2018	31-Dec-2023	CNY	11.70	22,940	559,241	678,738	96,557	-	627,430	53,032	8,985	44,047	-	100%
79	Actian Corporation	17-Jul-2018	31-Dec-2023	USD	83.21	1	12,565,481	21,438,346	8,872,864	12,481	17,622,637	6,543,050	1,242,503	5,300,547	-	100%
80	Actian Australia Pty. Ltd (Note 8)	17-Jul-2018	31-Dec-2023	AUD	56.63	-	562,045	1,440,266	878,221	-	2,478,828	67,398	37,895	29,503	-	100%
81	Actian Europe Limited (Note 8)	17-Jul-2018	31-Dec-2023	GBP	105.73	-	309,070	2,988,635	2,679,565	-	5,487,160	77,914	18,435	59,479	-	100%
82	Actian France	17-Jul-2018	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	3,402	39,909	811,804	768,493	-	448,181	2,675	441	2,234	-	100%
83	Actian Germany GmbH	17-Jul-2018	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	2,299	123,470	1,078,944	953,175	-	1,239,571	35,259	10,921	24,338	-	100%
84	Actian International, Inc. (Note 8)	17-Jul-2018	31-Dec-2023	USD	83.21	-	8,028	8,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
85	Actian Technology Private Limited	17-Jul-2018	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	1,000	12,565	14,538	973	-	-	(928)	(1)	(927)	-	100%
86	Versant GmbH	17-Jul-2018	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	16,550	2,406,248	2,842,190	419,392	-	1,148,093	668,482	215,759	452,723	-	100%
87	Versant India Private Limited	17-Jul-2018	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	1,000	3,905	7,485	2,580	-	-	(535)	-	(535)	-	100%
88	HCL Technologies Vietnam Company Limited	27-Apr-2018	31-Mar-2024	VND	0.00	3,857	25,940	255,844	226,047	-	196,477	10,079	2,142	7,937	-	100%
89	HCL Guatemala, Sociedad Anonima	22-Feb-2019	31-Dec-2023	GTQ	10.64	224,059	1,195,089	2,897,698	1,478,550	-	4,763,517	374,239	8,492	365,747	-	100%
90	Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited	10-Oct-2019	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	15,178	1,530,904	1,907,585	361,503	681,024	1,614,311	273,586	86,115	187,471	-	100%
91	Sankguj Semiconductor Private Limited	10-Oct-2019	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	4,300	(4,202)	153	55	-	-	(155)	-	(155)	-	100%
92	Sankalp Semiconductor Inc.	10-Oct-2019	31-Mar-2024	CAD	61.27	4,902	77,631	92,337	9,804	-	21,935	14,460	3,921	10,539	-	100%
93	H C L Technologies Lanka (Private) Limited	29-Nov-2019	31-Mar-2024	LKR	0.28	132,225	1,842,307	2,366,932	392,400	-	3,116,485	1,731,743	-	1,731,743	-	100%
94	HCL Technologies Bulgaria EOOD	18-Nov-2019	31-Dec-2023	BGN	47.07	21,793	225,231	882,518	635,494	-	1,911,423	120,641	12,191	108,450	-	100%
95	HCL Technologies Trinidad and Tobago Limited	23-May-2019	31-Dec-2023	TTD	12.30	2,829	4,379	121,457	114,249	-	60,685	5,953	8,954	(3,001)	-	100%
96	HCL Technologies Azerbaijan Limited Liability Company	08-Oct-2019	31-Dec-2023	AZN	48.90	3,814	(4,254)	1,027	1,467	-	147	(1,076)	-	(1,076)	-	100%
97	HCL Vietnam Company Limited (Formerly known as HCL Technologies (Vietnam) Company Limited)	16-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2024	VND	0.00	542,069	(1,308,990)	798,852	1,565,773	-	1,019,230	(456,567)	-	(456,567)	-	100%
98	HCL Technologies Angola (SU), LDA	30-Jun-2020	31-Dec-2023	AOA	0.10	2,232	4,086	439,881	433,563	-	263,557	20,450	28,912	(8,462)	-	100%
99	HCL Technologies S.A.C.	11-Sep-2020	31-Dec-2023	PEN	22.46	26,213	7,276	121,901	88,412	-	120,172	9,167	3,574	5,593	-	100%
100	HCL Technologies gbs GmbH	05-Jan-2022	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	156,303	(11,451)	680,656	535,804	-	784,997	(19,594)	-	(19,594)	-	51%
101	HCL Technologies Costa Rica Sociedad De Responsabilidad Limitada	23-Jul-2021	31-Dec-2023	CRC	0.16	103,926	77,502	380,112	198,684	-	505,826	43,719	-	43,719	-	100%
102	HCL Technologies Bahrain W.L.L.	18-Jan-2022	31-Dec-2023	BHD	220.72	17,746	(4,512)	14,996	1,762	-	-	(4,299)	-	(4,299)	-	100%
103	HCL Technologies Morocco Limited	30-Mar-2022	31-Dec-2023	MAD	8.41	-	59,070	295,635	236,565	-	234,874	11,372	(648)	12,020	-	100%
104	HCL Technologies Slovakia s. r. o.	22-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2024	EUR	89.87	16,177	4,134	65,479	45,168	-	166,186	4,411	1,331	3,080	-	100%
105	Starschema Inc	02-Apr-2022	31-Dec-2023	USD	83.21	8,321	21,218	553,919	524,380	-	455,483	5,908	40,273	(34,365)	208,021	100%
106	Confinale AG	31-May-2022	31-Dec-2023	CHF	99.02	9,902	497,625	1,337,158	829,631	-	2,307,056	131,087	44,413	86,674	-	100%
107	Confinale (Deutschland) GmbH	31-May-2022	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	2,299	192,745	265,515	70,471	-	284,435	57,626	17,999	39,627	-	100%
108	Confinale (UK) Limited	31-May-2022	31-Dec-2023	GBP	105.73	2,115	56,756	76,305	17,434	-	107,378	36,052	8,291	27,761	-	100%
109	Quest Informatics Private Limited	12-Jul-2022	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	1,764	352,193	383,580	29,623	215,876	195,080	63,872	17,772	46,100	-	100%
110	HCL Technologies Jigani Limited	25-Aug-2022	31-Mar-2024	INR	1.00	500	(212)	347	59	-	-	(68)	-	(68)	-	100%

(Amount in ₹ Thousand)

S. No	Name of the Subsidiary Company	Date of acquisition / incorporation	Financial period ended	Reporting Currency	Exchange Rate as on respective balance sheet date	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments (other than in subsidiaries)	Turnover	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/(Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of shareholding (in percentage)
111	ASAP Holding GmbH	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	2,755	2,975,814	5,390,902	2,412,333	-	1,240,679	1,313,636	355,763	957,873	-	100%
112	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weissach	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	4,781	135,040	581,385	441,564	-	1,282,471	125,900	100	125,800	-	100%
113	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Gaimersheim	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	2,299	297,891	2,104,691	1,804,501	-	6,839,480	725,642	466	725,176	-	100%
114	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Russelsheim	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	2,299	78,465	170,735	89,971	-	460,557	20,099	142	19,957	-	100%
115	ASAP Electronics GmbH, Gaimersheim	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	4,597	525,954	3,915,544	3,384,993	-	5,061,586	419,693	1,498	418,195	-	100%
116	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weyhausen	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	9,194	205,088	912,090	697,808	-	2,816,678	23,397	1,651	21,746	-	100%
117	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Friedrichshafen	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	9,194	42,385	226,128	174,549	-	912,413	104,237	15	104,222	-	100%
118	ASAP Quality Consulting GmbH, Gaimersheim	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	4,597	28,320	37,623	4,706	-	13,255	401	283	118	-	100%
119	FIDUS Personal GmbH	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	9,194	386	9,585	5	-	-	33	-	33	-	100%
120	Sigl Bordnetz Design GmbH	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	2,299	59,739	162,251	100,213	-	267,380	60,012	-	60,012	-	100%
121	Dicturus Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermie	31-Aug-2023	31-Dec-2023	EUR	91.94	-	-	554,875	554,875	-	25,540	1,059	850	209	-	94 %

Notes:

1. Indian rupee equivalents of the figures given in foreign currencies in the accounts of the subsidiary companies, are based on the exchange rates as mentioned above for respective subsidiary.

2. HCL Technologies Holding UK Limited is incorporated on 11-Feb-2024 and the company is yet to commence the operations.

3. Following are the entities acquired during the year:

S. No.	Name of the subsidiary Company	Date of acquisition
1	ASAP Holding GmbH	31-Aug-2023
2	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weissach	31-Aug-2023
3	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Gaimersheim	31-Aug-2023
4	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Russelsheim	31-Aug-2023
5	ASAP Electronics GmbH, Gaimersheim	31-Aug-2023
6	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Weyhausen	31-Aug-2023
7	ASAP Engineering GmbH, Friedrichshafen	31-Aug-2023
8	ASAP Quality Consulting GmbH, Gaimersheim	31-Aug-2023
9	FIDUS Personal GmbH	31-Aug-2023
10	Sigl Bordnetz Design GmbH	31-Aug-2023
11	Dicturus Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Vermie	31-Aug-2023

4. Following are the entities which have been dissolved during the year :

S.No.	Name of the subsidiary Company	Date of dissolution
1	Sankalp semiconductor Sdn. Bhd.	03-Oct-2023
2	Brilliant Data LLC	08-Feb-2024

5. Following are the entities which have been merged during the year

S.No.	Transferor company	Transferee company	Effective date of merger
1	Manzina Tech GmbH	Confinale AG	04-Jul-2023
2	Telerx Marketing Inc	HCL America Inc	15-Mar-2024

6. Following entities are under liquidation hence, no financial statement has been prepared as per their local laws:

S.No.	Name of the subsidiary company
1	Sankalp Semiconductor GmbH

7. Following entities are consolidated with HCL Australia Services Pty :

S.No.	Name of the subsidiary company
1	DWS (New Zealand) Ltd.
2	DWS (NSW) Pty Ltd.
3	DWS Product Solutions Pty Ltd.
4	DWS Pty Limited (Formely “DWS Limited”).
5	Graeme V Jones & Associates Pty Ltd.
6	Phoenix IT & T Consulting Pty Ltd.
7	Projects Assured Pty Ltd.
8	SDM Sales Pty Ltd.
9	Strategic Data Management Pty Ltd.
10	Symplicit Pty Ltd.
11	Wallis Nominees (Computing) Pty Ltd.

8. Refer table given below for absolute amount of share capital in the following company :

S.No.	Name of the subsidiary company	Share Capital(₹)
1	HCL Great Britain Limited	105
2	Axon Solutions Limited	106
3	HCL Technologies Corporate Services Limited	83
4	Actian Australia Pty Ltd	57
5	Actian Europe Limited	106
6	Actian International, Inc.	83

9. With respect to entities on serial number 64, 65 and 66, the Group had equity interest of 49% and 100% dividend rights and control as per Ind AS 110 “Consolidated Financial Statements” till 31 March 2024. With effect from 1 April 2024, the Group has divested it’s stake in these entities.

10. With respect to entities on serial number 25, 36 and 40, the Group has majority composition of board of directors and management control.

11. On 30 September 2017, the Group has terminated its existing arrangements with DXC. Accordingly, CeleritiFinTech Limited (and its step down subsidiaries) and Celeritifintech Services Limited (and its step down subsidiaries) has not been consolidated with the Group from that date. Accordingly, their standalone financial statements are not considered for the purpose of this statement.

For HCL Technologies Limited

Roshni Nadar Malhotra Chairperson DIN - 02346621	**C. Vijayakumar** Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director DIN - 09244485	**S. Madhavan** Director DIN - 06451889
Prateek Aggarwal Chief Financial Officer	**Goutam Rungta** Corporate Vice President - Finance	**Manish Anand** Company Secretary

Place: Noida, UP (India)
July 12, 2024