



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Board of Directors of Hexaware Technologies Saudi LLC**

### **Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Hexaware Technologies Saudi LLC Company ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Reporting as specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

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 control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.



# K.S. Bhatia & Co.

## Chartered Accountants

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

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

### Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 and financial performance including total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

for **K. S. Bhatia & Co.**

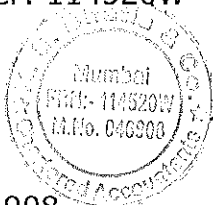
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 114520W



**Kaushik Bhatia**

Partner



Membership Number: 046908

Mumbai, 01-02-2018

**HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017**

Curr : SAR

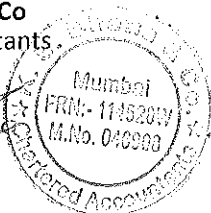
	<u>Note</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Financial Assets			
- Cash and cash equivalents	4	500,100	500,100
Other assets	5	-	38,703
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>500,100</u>	<u>538,803</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>500,100</u>	<u>538,803</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share capital	6	500,000	-
Other Equity		(340,429)	350,269
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>159,571</u>	<u>350,269</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
- Trade payables		327,811	94,679
- Other financial liabilities	7	12,718	93,855
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>340,529</u>	<u>188,534</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>340,529</u>	<u>188,534</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>500,100</u>	<u>538,803</u>

*The accompanying notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of the financial statements*

For K. S. Bhatia & Co  
Chartered Accountants.  
FRN No. 114520W



Kaushik Bhatia  
Partner  
M. No. 046908



For and on behalf of the Board



Authorised Signatory

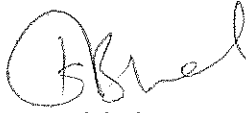
Date : 01-02-2018

**HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**

		Curr : SAR
		For year ended
	<u>Notes</u>	For year ended
		<u>December 31, 2017</u>
		<u>December 31, 2016</u>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Revenue from information technology and consultancy services		-
<b>Total Income</b>		-
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Operation and Other Expenses	8	190,698
<b>Total Expenses</b>		190,698
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		(190,698)
Tax Expense		-
<b>Loss for the year</b>		(190,698)
Other comprehensive income		-
<b>Total Comprehensive loss for the year</b>		(190,698)

*The accompanying notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of the financial statements*

For K. S. Bhatia & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN No. 114520W

  
Kaushik Bhatia  
Partner  
M. No. 046908



Place : Mumbai

Date : 01-02-2018

For and on behalf of the Board

  
Authorized Signatory

**HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

**A. Share Capital**

	As at January 1, 2017	Changes during the period	Curr : SAR As at December 31, 2017
	-	500,000	500,000

**B. Other Equity**


	Share Application	Retained Earnings	Curr : SAR Total
Balances as at January 1, 2017	500,000	(149,731)	350,269
Loss for the year	-	(190,698)	(190,698)
Shares Issued	(500,000)	-	(500,000)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>(500,000)</b>	<b>(190,698)</b>	<b>(690,698)</b>
As at December 31, 2017	-	(340,429)	(340,429)

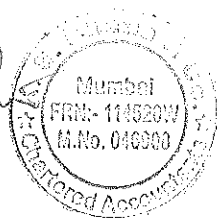
	Share Application Money pending allotment	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances as at January 1, 2016	500,000	-	500,000
Loss for the year	-	(149,731)	(149,731)
Shares Issued	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(149,731)</b>	<b>(149,731)</b>
As at December 31, 2016	500,000	(149,731)	350,269

The accompanying notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of the financial statements

For K. S. Bhatia & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN No. 114520W

For and on behalf of the Board

  
**Kaushik Bhatia**  
Partner  
M. No. 046908



  
**Authorised Signatory**

Place : Mumbai

Date : 01-02-2018

**HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**


Curr : SAR

	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Cash Flow from operating activities		
Net Loss before tax	(190,698)	(149,731)
Adjustments for:		
Operating profit before working capital changes	(190,698)	(149,731)
Adjustments for:		
Trade and other receivables	38,703	(38,703)
Trade and other payables	151,995	188,534
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
Direct Taxes Paid (net)	-	-
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
Cash flow from financing activities		
Share Application Money	-	500,000
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500,000</b>
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	500,100
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	500,100	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note No. 4)</b>	<b>500,100</b>	<b>500,100</b>

The accompanying notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of the financial statements

For K. S. Bhatia & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN No. 114520W

For and on behalf of the Board

  
**Kaushik Bhatia**  
Partner  
M. No. 046908



  
**Authorised Signatory**

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 01-02-2018

**HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1 Corporate Information**

Hexaware Technologies Saudi LLC is a subsidiary of Hexaware Technologies Ltd, India. The Financial statements have been prepared and audited for the purpose of consolidation with the holding Company. The Company is engaged in information and technology consulting, software development and business process management. Hexaware provides multiple service offerings to its clients across various industries comprising travel, transportation, hospitality, logistics, banking, financial services, Insurance, healthcare, manufacturing, consumer and services. The various service offerings comprise application development and management, enterprise package solutions, infrastructure management, business intelligence and analytics, business process, digital assurance and independent testing.

**2 Significant Accounting Policies**

**2.1 Statement of compliance**

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from January 1, 2017. In accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, the Company has presented a reconciliation under Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ("Previous GAAP") to Ind AS. The date of transition to Ind AS is January 1, 2016. Refer note 3 for the details of transition to Ind AS.

**2.2 Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values as explained in the accounting policies below.

**2.3 Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expense, assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

**Key source of estimation uncertainty which may cause material adjustments:**

**2.3.1 Revenue recognition**

The company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of completion method requires the company to estimate the efforts expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts to be expended. Efforts expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date and can be reasonably estimated.

**2.3.2 Others**

Others areas involving estimates relates to provision for the doubtful debts, and useful lives of Property Plant and Equipment.

**2.4 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable.

**a) Revenues from software solutions and consulting services are recognized on specified terms of contract.**

In case of contract on time and material basis, revenue is recognised when the related services are performed.

In case of fixed price contracts, revenue is recognized using percentage of completion method. The Company uses the efforts expended to date as a proportion to the total efforts to be expended as a basis to measure the degree of completion. The cumulative impact of any revision in estimates of the percentage of work completed is reflected in the year in which the change becomes known. Provisions for estimated losses on such engagements are made during the period in which a loss becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated.

Amount received or billed in advance of services performed are recorded as unearned revenue.

Unbilled services represents revenue recognized based on services performed in advance of billing in accordance with contract terms.

Revenue from business process management arises from unit-priced contracts, time based contracts and cost based projects. Such revenue is recognised on completion of the related services. It is billed in accordance with the specific terms of the contract with the client.

**b) Revenue is reported net of discount and indirect taxes.**

**2.5 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

**a) Finance Lease**

Assets taken on finance lease are capitalised at lower of present value of the minimum lease payments and the fair value and liability is recognised for an equivalent amount. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charge and reduction in outstanding liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of liability.

**b) Operating Leases**

Assets taken on lease under which all risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating lease. Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as expenses on straight line basis over the lease term unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

**2.6 Functional and presentation currency**

The local accounts are maintained in local and functional currency which is Saudi Riyal (SAR)

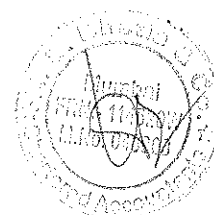
**(b) Foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the original rate of exchange in force at the time transactions are effected. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are restated using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the reporting. The resulting exchange difference on such restatement and settlement is recognized in the profit or loss except exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risk.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

**2.7 Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets is capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the profit or loss.



**HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**2.11 Impairment**

**a) Financial assets (other than at fair value)**

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date, whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

**b) Non-financial assets**

**Tangible assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs or allocated. Impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

**2.8 Employee Benefits**

**a) Post-employment benefits and other long term benefit plan**

Payments to defined contribution retirement schemes are recognised as an expense when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit schemes and other long term benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at balance sheet date. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) is reflected immediately in the statement of position with a charge or credit recognized in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in the profit or loss in the period of plan amendment. The retirement benefit liability recognized in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the lower of the amount determined as the defined benefit liability and the present value of available refunds and / or reduction in future contributions to the scheme.

The service cost (including past service cost as well as gains and losses on settlement and curtailments) and net interest expenses or income is recognised as employee benefits expense in the profit or loss.

**b) Short term employee benefit**

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized as an expense during the period when the employee renders those services. These benefits include compensated absences such as leave expected to be availed within a year, statutory employee profit sharing and bonus payable.

**c) Termination benefit**

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

**2.8 Taxes on Income**

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in net income, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the domestic and overseas tax authorities using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates.

Deferred taxes are recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

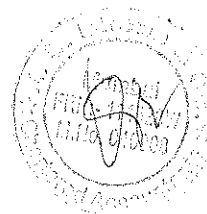
Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

For operations under tax holiday scheme, deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes as well as deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the entity intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.





**HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**2.9 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event for which reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation. When a provision is measured using cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows; unless the effect of time value of money is immaterial.

**2.10 Non derivative financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

**Financial assets and financial liabilities – subsequent measurement**

**(i) Financial assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

**Financial liabilities**

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Share capital**

**Equity shares**

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

**2.11 Earnings per share ('EPS')**

Basic EPS are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is 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 EPS and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

**3 First-time adoption of Ind AS**

The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing these financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

There are no reconciliation item in balance sheet, statement of profit and loss and cashflows reported in previous GAAP in comparison with Ind AS.



HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		Curr : SAR	
4	Cash and cash equivalents	As at	
		<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
	In current accounts with banks	500,100	500,100
		<u>500,100</u>	<u>500,100</u>
5	Other assets (unsecured)	Curr : SAR	
	<u>Current</u>	As at	
		<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
	Prepaid Expenses	-	38,703
		<u>-</u>	<u>38,703</u>
6	Share Capital	Curr : SAR	
		As at	
		<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
	6.1 <u>issued subscribed and paid-up capital</u> 50,000 shares of SAR 10 each	<u>500,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	6.2 <u>Reconciliation of number of shares</u>		
	Particulars	Numbers	Amount
	Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Shares issued during the year	50,000	500,000
	Shares outstanding at the end of the year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
	6.3		
	90% of the share capital is held by Hexaware Technologies Limited, India (Holding Company) and 10% by Hexaware Technologies Asia Pacific Pte Ltd (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Hexaware Technologies Limited, India)		
7	Other financial liabilities	Curr : SAR	
	<u>Current</u>	As at	
		<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
	Accrued expenses	12,618	93,755
	Other payables	100	100
		<u>12,718</u>	<u>93,855</u>
8	Operation and Other Expenses	Curr : SAR	
		<u>For year ended</u> <u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>For year ended</u> <u>December 31, 2016</u>
	Rent	98,638	8,600
	Repairs and maintenance	1,138	-
	Legal and professional fees	30,922	133,131
	Filing Fees	60,000	-
	Brokerage	-	8,000
		<u>190,698</u>	<u>149,731</u>

9 Related party disclosures

i) Names of related parties

**Ultimate Holding Company and it's subsidiaries**

Baring Private Equity Asia GP V. LP, Cayman Island (Ultimate holding company) (control exists)

The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund V, LP, Cayman Island

Baring Private Equity Asia V Mauritius Holding (4) Limited, Mauritius

HT Global IT Solutions Holdings Limited, Mauritius

**Holding Company**

Hexaware Technologies Limited , India

**Fellow Subsidiary**

Hexaware Technologies Asia Pacific Pte Ltd

ii) Transactions with Holding Company

Curr : SAR

Particulars	Year ended December	Year ended December
	31, 2017	31, 2016

Closing balances :

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
<u>Holding Company</u>		
Trade Payable	327,811	94,679



HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 Financial Instruments

i) Financial Instruments by category:

The carrying value / fair value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

				Curr : SAR
December 31, 2017	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through P&L	Total carrying / fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	500,100	-	-	500,100
	<u>500,101</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500,101</u>
Trade payables	327,811	-	-	327,811
Other financial liabilities	12,718	-	-	12,718
	<u>340,529</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>340,529</u>

				Curr : SAR
December 31, 2016	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through P&L	Total carrying / fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	500,100	-	-	500,100
	<u>500,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500,100</u>
Trade payables	94,679	-	-	94,679
Other financial liabilities	93,855	-	-	93,855
	<u>188,534</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>188,534</u>

ii) Financial risk management

The Company has identified the liquidity risk and has formulated policies, procedures and strategies for managing risks which is affirmed by management.

Liquidity risk

The Company needs continuous access to funds to meet short and long term strategic investment requirements. The Company's inability to meet such requirements in stipulated period may hamper growth plan and even ongoing operations. Further, the Company's inability to quickly convert assets into cash without incurring any appreciable loss will expose it to liquidity risks.

As at December 31, 2017, the Company had total cash / bank balance of SAR 500,100 which constitutes 100% of total assets. The Company does not have any debt.

The tables below provide details of the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at:

				Curr : SAR
<u>As at December 31, 2017</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Trade payables	327,811	-	327,811	
Others (Refer note 5)	12,718	-	12,718	
<b>Total</b>	<u>340,529</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>340,529</u>	

				Curr : SAR
<u>As at December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Trade payables	94,679	-	94,679	
Others (Refer note 5)	93,855	-	93,855	
<b>Total</b>	<u>188,534</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>188,534</u>	

11 Material events after Balance Sheet date

There is no significant event after reporting date which requires amendments or disclosure to the financial statements.

12 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on

