K. S. Bhatia & Co.
Chartered Accountants

201, Balaji Darshan, Above Hotel Shabari, Tilak Road, Santacruz (W), Mumbai - 400 054. Tel.: 2649 3972 / 2649 2998

Independent Auditor's Report
TO THE MEMBERS OF HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC

Report on the Audit of Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the special purpose Ind AS financial statements of Hexaware Technologies Saudi LLC ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the special purpose Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

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 a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 ("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.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and board of directors are responsible for the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring 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.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

K. S. Bhatia & Co. Mumbai 114520W M. No. 046908 Chartered Accountants

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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.

For K. S. Bhatia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 114520W

K. S. Bhatia & Co. Mumbai FRN:- 114520W M. No. 046908 Chartered Accountants

Kaushik S. Bhatia
Partner
Membership No. 046908
UDIN: 20046908AAAAAS1586

Mumbai, 30th January, 2020

HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC
BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

Curr : SAR

	Note	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	4	1,868,708	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	5	830,953	500,100
- Loan	6	4,504	4,504
Other assets	7	-	34,689
Total current assets		2,704,165	539,293
Total assets		**2,704,165**	**539,293**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	8	500,000	500,000
Other Equity		(473333)	(606073)
Total equity		26667	(106073)
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Trade payables		714,905	645,266
- Other financial liabilities	9	1,679,786	100
- Other liabilities	10	282,807	-
Total current liabilities		2,677,498	645,366
Total liabilities		2,677,498	645,366
Total equity and liabilities		**2,704,165**	**539,293**

The accompanying notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of the financial statements

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

K. S. Bhatia & Co.
Mumbai
FRN: 114520W
M. No. 046908
Chartered Accountants

Kaushik Bhatia
Partner
M. No. 046908

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th January 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Authorised Signatory

HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Curr : SAR

	Notes	For year ended December 31, 2019	For year ended December 31, 2018
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	11	2,212,328	-
Total Income		2,212,328	-
EXPENSES			
Software and development expenses	12	1,664,018	-
Exchange rate difference (net)		467	-
Operation and Other Expenses	13	415,104	265,644
Total Expenses		2,079,589	265,644
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		132,740	(265,644)
Tax Expense		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		132,740	(265,644)
Total other comprehensive income			0
Total Comprehensive loss for the year		132,740	(265,644)
Basic Earnings per share (In Rupees)			
Basic and Diluted	16	2.95	(5.90)

The accompanying notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of the financial statements

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

K. S. Bhatia & Co. Mumbai FRN: 114520W M. No. 046908 Chartered Accountants

Kaushik Bhatia
Partner
M. No. 046908

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th January 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Authorised Signatory

HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Share Capital

Curr : SAR

	As at January 1, 2018	Changes during the year	As at December 31, 2019
	500,000	-	500,000

B. Other Equity

Curr : SAR

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances as at January 1, 2019	(606,073)	(606,073)
Profit for the year	132,740	132,740
Total comprehensive profit for the year	**132,740**	**132,740**
As at December 31, 2019	(473,333)	(473,333)

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances as at January 1, 2018	(340,429)	(340,429)
Loss for the year	(265,644)	(265,644)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(265,644)**	**(265,644)**
As at December 31, 2018	(606,073)	(606,073)

Description of Component of other equity
- Retained Earnings comprise of the accumulaed Gain / (loss.)

The accompanying notes 1 to 19 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

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th January 2020

HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Curr : SAR

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash Flow from operating activities		
Net Gain / (Loss) before tax	*132,740*	*(265,644)*
Adjustments for:		
Operating profit before working capital changes	***132,740***	***(265,644)***
Adjustments for:		
Trade and other receivables	*(1,834,019)*	*(39,193)*
Trade and other payables	2,032,132	304,837
Cash generated from operations	**330,853**	**-**
Direct Taxes Paid (net)	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	**330,853**	**-**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Share Application Money	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	**-**	**-**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	330,853	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	500,100	500,100
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note No. 5)	**830,953**	**500,100**

The accompanying notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of the financial statements

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

K. S. Bhatia & Co.
Mumbai
FRN - 114520W
Chartered Accountants

Kaushik Bhatia
Partner
M. No. 046908

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th January 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Authorised Signatory

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

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

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 reasonable estimated.

2.3.2 Others

Others areas involving estimates relates to actuarial assumptions used to determine the carrying amount of defined benefit obligation, estimation of fair value of share based payment transactions and useful lives of Property Plant and Equipment.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

Effective January 1, 2019, the company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted and it continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer note 2.7 – Significant accounting policies – Revenue recognition in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018, for revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. The impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the company is not material.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.
In case of contract on time and material basis, transaction-based or volume-based contracts, 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 year 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 (Contract liability). Unbilled receivables (Contract assets) represents revenue recognized based on services performed in advance of billing in accordance with contract terms.

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method.
Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.
Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

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 Balance Sheet. 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 Balance Sheet date. 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.

K. S. Bhatia & Co.
Mumbai
Chartered Accountants

2.8 Impairment

a) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The company assesses at each balance sheet date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" 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. 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 and Intangible 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.

2.9 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 such benefits.

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 balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in the other comprehensive income in respect of defined benefit schmes and in the statement of profit and loss in respect of other long term benefit plans 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.

2.10 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.

Deferred taxes are recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profits, except when the deferred income tax liability 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 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 utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or 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 Balance sheet 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.

K.S. Bhatia & Co.
Chartered Accountants

2.11 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.

2.12 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 with a business model 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 with a business model 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. 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 or re-purchase of equity shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

2.13 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 Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain new standards, amendments to standards are not yet effective for annual periods beginning after Januaryl 1, 2020, and have not been applied in preparing financial statements. New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that could have potential impact on the financial statements of the company are:

Ind AS 116 - Leases

K.S. Bhatia & Co. Chartered Accountants

Curr : SAR

4 Trade receivables

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Considered good	1,868,708	-
	1,868,708	-

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
In current accounts with banks	830,953	500,100
	830,953	500,100

Curr : SAR

6 Other financial assets

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Current		
Loan	4,504	4,504
	4,504	4,504

7 Other assets (unsecured)

Curr : SAR

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Current		
Prepaid Expenses	-	34,689
	-	34,689

Curr : SAR

8 Share Capital

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
8.1 Issued subcribed and paid-up capital 50,000 shares of SAR 10 each	500,000	500,000

8.2 Reconcilation of number of shares

Particulars	Numbers	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
Shares issued durign the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	50,000

8.3

90% of the share capital is held by Hexaware Technololges Limited, India (Holding Company) and 10% by Hexaware Technologies Asia Pacific Pte Ltd (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Hexaware Technologies Limited, India)

9 Other financial liabilities

Curr : SAR

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Current		
Accrued expenses	1,679,786	-
Other payables	-	100
	1,679,786	100

K. S. Bhatia & Co. Mumbai Chartered Accountants

Curr : SAR

10 Other liabilities

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Unearned revenues	158,885	-
Statutory Liability	123,922	
	282,807	-

11 Revenue from operations

11 The disaggregated revenue with the customers for the year ended 31 December 2019 by contract type:

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Time and Material contracts	1,410,027	-
Others	802,301	-
Total revenue from operations	2,212,328	-

11.1 The revenue from contracts as per geography for the year ended 31 December 2019 is as under:

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Rest of the world	2,212,328	-
Total revenue from operations	2,212,328	-

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Contracted price	2,212,328	-
Reductions towards variable consideration components (discounts, rebate etc.)	-	-
Revenue recognised	2,212,328	-

11.3 Changes in unearned revenue are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Balance as at 31 January 2019	-	-
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned revenue balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Increase due to invoicing during the year, excluding revenue recognised as revenue during the year	158,885	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	158,885	-

12 Software and Development Expense

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Software Expenses	963,062	
Softwre License	700,956	-
	1,664,018	-

13 Operation and Other Expenses

	For year ended December 31, 2019	For year ended December 31, 2018
Rent	97,759	102,625
Rates and taxes	-	1,689
Legal and professional fees	317,241	101,330
Filling Fees	-	60,000
Bank and other charges	104	-
	415,104	265,644

K. S. Aiyar & Co. Mumbai Chartered Accountants

14 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 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Software Development expenses - Subcontracting Charges	963,062	-
Reimbursement of cost	469,639	317,455

Closing balances :

iii)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Holding Company		
Trade Payable	1,677,967	645,266

15 Financial Instruments

i) Financial Instruments by category:

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

Curr : SAR

December 31, 2019	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through P&L	Total carrying / fair value
Trade receivables	1,868,708	-	-	1868707.7
Cash and cash equivalents	500100	-	-	500100
Other financial assets	4,504	-	-	4504
	2,373,312	-	-	2,373,312
Trade Payable	714,905	-	-	714905
Other financials liabilities	1,679,786	-	-	1679786.37
Other liabilities	282,807	-	-	282,807
	2,677,498	-	-	2,677,498

Curr : SAR

December 31, 2018	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
	500,100	-	-	500,100
Trade payables	645,266	-	-	645,266
Other financials liabilities	100	-	-	100
	645,366	-	-	645,366

15 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

iv Foreign Currency fluctuations Risk

Foreign exchange fluctuations are one of the key risks impacting our business. The offshore part of the revenue remains exposed to the risk of Rupee appreciation which is functional currency of the Company vs. the US Dollar, as largely, the costs incurred are in SAR and the Revenue/ Inflows are in foreign currencies. The contracts we enter into with our customers tend to run across several years and most of these contracts are at fixed rates, any appreciation in the SAR vis-à-vis foreign currencies will affect our margins.

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as at December 31, 2019:

	SAR
Net financial assets	1,868,708
Net financial liabilities	(700,956)
Net assets/(liabilities)	1,167,752

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as at December 31, 2018:

	USD
Net financial assets	-
Net financial liabilities	-
Net assets/(liabilities)	-
	-

10% depreciation/appreciation of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries would result in the increase/ decrease in Company's profit before tax approximately by SAR 116,733 and SAR Nil for the year ended December 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 respectively.

Sensitivity analysis is computed based on the changes in the income and expenses in foreign currency upon conversion into functional currency, due to exchange rate fluctuations between the previous reporting period and the current reporting period.

v Liquidity risk

The Company needs continuous access to funds to meet short and long term strategic investment requirements. The Companys 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.

The Company does not have any debt.

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

SAR

As at December 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
Trade payables	714,905	-	714,905
Others (Refer note 9)	1,679,786	-	1,679,786
Total	2,394,691	-	2,394,691

SAR

As at December 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
Trade payables	645,266	-	645,266
Others (Refer note 9)	100	-	100
Total	645,366	-	645,366

Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any debt. Hence the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Mumbai
Chartered Accountants

HEXAWARE TECHNOLOGIES SAUDI LLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Share Capital

Curr : SAR

	As at January 1, 2018	Changes during the year	As at December 31, 2019
	500,000	-	500,000

B. Other Equity

Curr : SAR

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances as at January 1, 2019	(606,073)	(606,073)
Profit for the year	132,740	132,740
Total comprehensive profit for the year	132,740	132,740
As at December 31, 2019	(473,333)	(473,333)

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances as at January 1, 2018	(340,429)	(340,429)
Loss for the year	(265,644)	(265,644)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(265,644)	(265,644)
As at December 31, 2018	(606,073)	(606,073)

Description of Component of other equity
- Retained Earnings comprise of the accumulaed Gain / (loss.)

The accompanying notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of the financial statements

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

K. S. Bhatia & Co. Mumbai FRN- 114520W M. No. 046908 Chartered Accountants

Kaushik Bhatia
Partner
M. No. 046908

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th January 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Authorised Signatory