HCL Technologies Limited and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For The Three and Nine Month Periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2016

With Report of Independent Auditors

HCL Technologies Limited and Subsidiaries
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Review Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors
HCL Technologies Limited

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated financial information of HCL Technologies Limited and subsidiaries, which comprise the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the three month and nine month periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 and cash flows for the nine month periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2016.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Information

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the condensed financial information in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control sufficient to provide a reasonable basis for the preparation and fair presentation of interim financial information in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct our review in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States applicable to reviews of interim financial information. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial information. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial information referred to above for it to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Report on Condensed Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2016

We have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, the consolidated balance sheet of HCL Technologies Limited and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 (not presented herein); and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated April 28, 2016. In our opinion, the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of HCL Technologies Limited and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016, is consistent, in all material respects, with the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Ernst & Young Associates LLP

Gurgaon, India
January 24, 2017

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HCL Technologies Limited and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

Amount in thousands, except share and per share data

	As of	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$110,069	$326,043
Term deposits with banks	1,298,073	1,328,319
Deposits with corporation	299,615	218,539
Accounts receivable, net	1,165,295	1,176,779
Unbilled revenue	452,971	358,160
Investment securities, available for sale	80,959	12,517
Inventories	39,913	50,960
Other current assets	323,839	350,684
Total current assets	**3,770,734**	**3,822,001**
Deferred income taxes	279,964	303,217
Investments in affiliates	24,434	21,962
Other investments	-	1,704
Property and equipment, net	652,407	1,209,034
Intangible assets, net	60,643	52,195
Goodwill	908,120	862,152
Other assets	305,406	261,876
Total assets (a)	**$6,001,708**	**$6,534,141**

See accompanying notes.

HCL Technologies Limited and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
Amount in thousands, except share and per share data

	As of March 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Current portion of capital lease obligations	$14,955	$5,410
Accounts payable	137,013	375,817
Short term borrowings	32,359	8,500
Current portion of long term debt	5,950	16,785
Accrued employee costs	241,974	266,578
Deferred revenue	167,961	164,688
Income taxes payable	157,129	149,356
Other current liabilities	715,952	736,972
Total current liabilities	**1,473,293**	**1,724,106**
Long term debt	108,566	65,813
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	2,729	2,042
Deferred income taxes	16,015	37,812
Accrued employee costs	108,483	94,782
Deferred revenue	50,461	43,034
Other liabilities	12,989	6,730
Total liabilities (a)	**$1,772,536**	**$1,974,319**
Commitments and contingencies (Note 21)		
HCL Technologies Limited Shareholders' Equity		
Equity shares, ` 2 par value, authorized 1,500,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding 1,410,381,314 and 1,411,197,994 shares as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, respectively	57,286	57,310
Additional paid-in capital	711,027	712,030
Shares application money pending allotment	7	1
Retained earnings	4,098,241	4,557,524
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(669,298)	(793,627)
HCL Technologies Limited Shareholders' Equity	**4,197,263**	**4,533,238**
Noncontrolling interest	31,909	26,584
Total equity	**4,229,172**	**4,559,822**
Total liabilities and equity	**$6,001,708**	**$6,534,141**

(a) Consolidated assets at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016 include assets totaling $29,317 and $38,980, respectively, of certain variable interest entities (VIE's) that can only be used to settle the liabilities of those VIEs. Consolidated liabilities at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, include liabilities of certain VIEs for which the VIEs creditors do not have recourse to HCL Technologies Limited and Subsidiaries (See Note 8).

See accompanying notes.

HCL Technologies Limited and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

Amount in thousands, except share and per share data

	Three months ended December, 31 (Unaudited)		Nine months ended December, 31 (Unaudited)	
	2015	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**
Revenues	**$1,566,127**	**$1,745,335**	**$4,648,160**	**$5,158,383**
Cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	1,024,925	1,153,620	3,069,176	3,407,501
Gross profit	**541,202**	**591,715**	**1,578,984**	**1,750,882**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	204,188	203,372	593,960	611,042
Depreciation and amortization	23,132	32,498	63,389	89,441
Other income, net	(57,431)	(37,399)	(135,136)	(116,076)
Finance cost	3,493	3,302	10,833	9,109
Income before income taxes	**367,820**	**389,942**	**1,045,938**	**1,157,366**
Provision for Income taxes	76,995	83,774	212,750	245,097
Net income	**290,825**	**306,168**	**833,188**	**912,269**
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	15	136	17	(247)
Net income attributable to HCL Technologies Limited shareholders	**$290,810**	**$306,032**	**$833,171**	**$912,516**
Earnings per equity share				
Basic	$0.21	$0.22	$0.59	$0.65
Diluted	$0.21	$0.22	$0.59	$0.65
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share				
Basic	1,407,635,747	1,411,067,882	1,406,512,999	1,410,843,219
Diluted	1,411,549,109	1,412,280,784	1,410,413,204	1,412,058,063

See accompanying notes.

HCL Technologies Limited and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Amount in thousands, except share and per share data

	Three months ended December 31, (Unaudited)		Nine months ended December 31, (Unaudited)	
	2015	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**
Net income attributable to HCL Technologies Limited shareholders	**$290,810**	**$306,032**	**$833,171**	**$912,516**
Add : Noncontrolling interest	15	$136	$17	($247)
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of taxes:				
Change in cash flow hedges, net of taxes for the three month ($1,434), ($1,707) and nine month $176, ($6,566), periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.	6,231	6,564	(619)	26,610
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of taxes for the three month $5, ($13) and nine month $25, ($43) periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.	(6)	45	(1)	137
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on defined benefit plan, net of taxes for the three month NIL, $7 and nine month ($321), ($715) periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.	(7)	(46)	1,070	(782)
Change in foreign currency translation	(38,125)	(95,771)	(163,421)	(150,294)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(31,907)**	**(89,208)**	**(162,971)**	**(124,329)**
Add: Comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interest	-	(1,169)	-	(5,078)
Total comprehensive income	**$258,918**	**$215,791**	**$670,217**	**$782,862**

HCL Technologies Limited and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Amount in thousands

	Nine months ended December 31, (Unaudited)	
	2015	**2016**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	**$833,188**	**$912,269**
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	63,389	89,441
Deferred income taxes	(43,640)	(13,694)
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	(21,741)	21
Stock based compensation expense, net	1,986	-
Loss on divestment of stake in affiliate	2,040	-
Excess tax benefit related to stock options exercise	(8,254)	(966)
Gain on sale of investment securities	(3,669)	(4,055)
Equity in (earnings) loss of affiliates	(1,388)	83
Provision for doubtful accounts, net	(1,244)	4,113
Others, net	2,601	10,350
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions		
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	(12,191)	20,822
Other assets	(14,571)	5,147
Accounts payable	(2,382)	11,713
Accrued employee costs	16,671	23,694
Other liabilities	28,259	52,158
Net cash provided by operating activities	**839,054**	**1,111,096**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in term deposit with banks	(1,022,291)	(1,026,481)
Proceeds from term deposit with banks on maturity	908,241	963,940
Increase in entrusted loan receivable	(645)	(1,198)
Decrease in entrusted loan receivable	-	3,744
Investment in term deposits with corporation	(197,167)	(115,758)
Proceeds from term deposits with corporation on maturity	90,102	190,206
Purchase of property and equipment	(132,206)	(465,116)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	29,344	14,989
Purchase of investment securities	(952,904)	(963,939)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	891,466	1,035,180
Purchase of other investment	-	(1,812)
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(35,505)	(1,373)
Investment in equity method investee	(3,015)	(3,007)
Proceeds from sale of equity investments	1,600	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(422,980)**	**(370,625)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of principal under capital lease obligations	(3,120)	(1,213)
Proceeds from short term borrowings	4,952	29,485
Repayment of short term borrowings	(57,380)	(48,063)
Proceeds from entrusted loan	645	1,198
Repayment of entrusted loan	-	(3,744)
Proceeds from long term debt	16,539	3,783
Repayment of long term debt	(9,535)	(25,984)
Payment for deferred consideration on business acquisition	-	(4,920)
Repayment of redeemable secured non – convertible debentures	533	-
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	70	17
Proceeds from subscription of shares pending allotment	45	1
Dividend paid	(362,954)	(453,107)
Excess tax benefit related to stock options exercise	8,254	966
Net cash used in financing activities	**(401,951)**	**(501,581)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(23,913)	(22,916)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,790)	215,974
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	134,114	110,069
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**124,324**	**$326,043**

See accompanying notes.

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

HCL Technologies Limited (the "Company" or the "Parent Company") along with its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group") is primarily engaged in providing a range of software development services, business process outsourcing services and IT infrastructure services. The Company was incorporated in India in November 1991. The Group leverages its offshore infrastructure and professionals to deliver solutions across select verticals including financial services, manufacturing (automotive, aerospace, Hi-tech, semi conductors), telecom, retail and consumer products, media, publishing and entertainment, public services, energy and utility, healthcare, and travel, transport and logistics.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation and principles of consolidation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HCL Technologies Limited and its subsidiaries prepared on the basis of U. S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial reporting to reflect the financial position and results of operations of the Group. Certain information and disclosures normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted. Accordingly, these unaudited interim condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Group's historical annual consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (of a normal and recurring nature) which the management considers necessary for a fair presentation of such statements for these periods. The results for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year or for any subsequent period.

The accompanying balance sheet as of March 31, 2016 is derived from audited financial statements but does not include all of the financial information and footnotes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements.

The Group uses the United States Dollar ('$' or 'USD') as its reporting currency.

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all subsidiaries which are more than 50% owned and controlled by the Company. In addition, relationships with other entities are reviewed to assess if the Company is the primary beneficiary in any variable interest entity. If it is determined that the Company is the primary beneficiary, then that entity is consolidated. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Non controlling interest represents the non controlling partner's interest in the proportionate share of net assets and results of operations of the Company's majority owned subsidiaries.

Issuance of shares by a subsidiary to third parties reduces the proportionate ownership interest of the Company in the subsidiary. A change in the carrying value of the investment in such subsidiary due to direct sale of un-issued equity shares is accounted for as a capital transaction and is recognized in equity when the transaction occurs.

The Group accounts for investments by the equity method where its investment in the voting stock gives it the ability to exercise significant influence over the affiliate. In the case of investments in Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), significant influence is presumed to exist where the Company has more than a 5% partnership interest. The excess of the cost over the underlying net equity of investments in affiliates is allocated to identifiable assets based on the fair value at the date of acquisition. The unassigned residual value of the excess of the cost over the underlying net equity is recognized as goodwill.

The Group's equity in the profits (losses) of affiliate is included in the condensed consolidated statements of income unless the carrying amount of an investment is reduced to zero and the Group is under no guaranteed obligation or otherwise committed to provide further financial support. The Group's share of net assets of affiliate is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated balance sheet.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income 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. Significant estimates and assumptions are used, but not limited to accounting for costs expected to be incurred to complete performance under IT service arrangements, allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables and unbilled revenue, accrual of warranty costs, income taxes, valuation of share-based compensation, future obligations under employee benefit plans and performance incentives, the useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets, impairment of property, equipment, intangibles and goodwill, estimates used to determine the fair value of assets acquired, including intangible assets and goodwill, and liabilities assumed in business combinations, valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, and other contingencies and commitments. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which the changes are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) Functional currency and translation

The functional currency of each entity in the Group is its respective local currency except for four subsidiaries outside India which use the Indian Rupee ('INR') as their functional currency. The functional currency of the Parent Company is INR. The translation from functional currency into USD (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 periods. The gains (losses) resulting from such translation are reported as a component of 'other comprehensive income (loss)'.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are re-measured into the functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recorded in the condensed consolidated statement of income within 'other income'. Any difference in intercompany balance arising because of elimination of intercompany transaction is recorded in 'other comprehensive income (loss)'.

(d) Revenue recognition

Contracts involving provision of services

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the fee is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Contracts can be primarily categorized as time –and- material or fixed price contracts.

Time-and-material contracts

Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognized as the related services are performed.

Fixed Price contracts

Revenue related to fixed price contracts providing maintenance and support services, is recognized over the term of the contract.

Revenue from technology integration and complex network building contracts is recognized in accordance with the Percentage-Of-Completion (POC) method. Under the POC method, progress towards completion is measured based on either achievement of specified contract milestones, cost incurred as a proportion of estimated total cost or other measures of progress when available. If circumstances arise that change the original estimates of revenues, costs, or extent of progress towards completion, revisions are made to the estimates. These revisions may result in increase or decrease in estimated revenues or costs, and such revisions are reflected in income in the period in which the circumstances that gave rise to the revision become known to the management. If at any time these estimates indicate that the contract will be unprofitable, the entire estimated loss for the remainder of the contract is recorded immediately.

Revenue related to other fixed price contracts is recognized in accordance with the proportionate performance method. The input (efforts expended) method is used to measure progress towards completion, as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Costs are recorded as incurred over the contract period. . Any revision in cost to complete would result in increase or decrease in revenue and income and such changes are recorded in the period in which they are identified Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on contracts-in-progress are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Contract losses are determined to be the amount by which the estimated total cost to complete exceeds the estimated total revenues that will be generated by the contract and are included in Cost of revenues and classified in Other accrued liabilities.

In arrangements involving sharing of customer revenues, revenue is recognized when the amounts are known and the right to receive is established. Incremental revenue from existing contracts arising on future sales to the customers is recognized when it is earned and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenues from unit-priced contracts are recognized as transactions are processed based on objective measures of output.

Revenue from product sales are shown net of sales tax and applicable 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 is also deferred. Revenue from maintenance services is recognized ratably over the period of the contract.

Multiple-element arrangements

When a sales arrangement contains multiple elements, such as services, hardware and software products and licenses, revenue for each element is based on a selling price hierarchy. The selling price for a deliverable is based on its vendor specific objective evidence ('VSOE') if available, third party evidence ('TPE') if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price ('ESP') if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. The best estimate of selling price is established considering internal factors such as margin objectives, pricing practices and customer segment pricing strategies. Consideration is also given to market conditions such as competitor pricing strategies. In multiple-element arrangements, revenue is allocated to each separate unit of accounting using the relative selling price of each of the deliverables in the arrangement based on the aforementioned selling price hierarchy. If the arrangement contains more than one software deliverable, the arrangement consideration allocated to the software deliverables as a group is then allocated to each software deliverable using the guidance for recognizing software revenue, as amended.

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.

Each deliverable in an arrangement is evaluated to determine whether it represents a separate unit of accounting. A deliverable constitutes a separate unit of accounting when it has standalone value and there is no customer-negotiated refund or return right for the delivered element. If the arrangement includes a customer-negotiated refund or return right relative to the delivered item and the delivery and performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially in the Company's control, the delivered element constitutes a separate unit of accounting. In instances when the aforementioned criteria are not met, the deliverable is combined with the undelivered elements and the allocation of the arrangement consideration and revenue recognition is determined for the combined unit as a single unit. Allocation of the consideration is determined at inception of the arrangement on the basis of the relative selling price of each unit.

Revenue from activities in transition services not having standalone value in outsourcing arrangements is deferred and recognized over the period of the arrangement. Direct and incremental costs in relation to such an arrangement are also deferred to the extent of revenue. Certain upfront nonrecurring incremental

contract acquisition costs incurred in the initial phases of outsourcing contracts are deferred and amortized, 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 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 whether the Group is the primary obligor to the customer, has established its own pricing, and has inventory and credit risks.

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, pricing incentives or advances given to customers are accounted for as a reduction of revenue using the guidance in ASC - 605-50, Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products). Volume discount earned and due is reduced from the receivable balance.

For services accounted for under the POC method, cost and earnings in excess of billing are classified as unbilled revenue, while billing in excess of cost and earnings are classified as deferred revenue.

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. Revenue from operating leases is accounted on a straight-line basis as service revenue over the rental period. Interest attributable to sales-type leases and direct financing leases included therein is recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

(e) Inventories

Inventories represent items of finished goods that are specific to execute composite contracts of software services and IT infrastructure management services and also include finished goods which are interchangeable and not specific to any project. Inventory is carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The net realizable value is determined with reference to selling price of goods less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. Cost of goods that are procured for specific projects is assigned by specific identification of their individual costs. Cost of goods which are interchangeable and not specific to any project is determined using weighted average cost formula. Inventories also include goods held by customer care department at customer's site for which risk and rewards have not been transferred to customers.

(f) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation which is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are as follows:

Asset description	**Asset life (in years)**
Buildings	20
Computer and networking equipment	4 to 5
Software	3
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 to 7
Plant and equipment	10 to17
Vehicles	5

Assets acquired under capital leases are capitalized as assets by the Group at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the related lease payments. Assets under capital leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease period or the estimated

useful life of the asset. The cost of software obtained for internal use is capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the software. Certain software which include the right to modify, enhance or exploit are depreciated in proportion to the expected benefits over the useful life which could range up to 15 years.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property and equipment and cost of property and equipment not put to use before balance sheet date are classified as capital work-in-progress (Note 6).

(g) Leases

Property and equipment taken on lease are evaluated to determine whether they are capital or operating leases in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard Board's (FASB) guidance on ASC 840, 'Accounting For Leases'.

When substantially all the risks and rewards of property ownership have been transferred to the Company, as determined by the test criteria in FASB's guidance on ASC 840, the lease qualifies as a capital lease. Capital leases are capitalized at the lower of the net present value of the total amount of rent payable under the leasing agreement (excluding finance charges) or the fair market value of the leased asset. Capital lease assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis, over a period consistent with the Group's normal depreciation policy for tangible fixed assets, but not exceeding the lease term. Interest charges are expensed over the period of the lease in relation to the carrying value of the capital lease obligation.

Operating lease income and expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Group also provides certain equipment to its customers in certain infrastructure arrangements. Such arrangements are evaluated under ASC 840-10-15, "Determine Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease", to determine whether they contain embedded leases and upon the satisfaction of the test, FASB guidance given in ASC 840-10 on Leases is applied for determining the classification of the lease.

(h) Impairment of long-lived assets and long-lived assets to be disposed off

In accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 360, "Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets", long-lived assets, other than goodwill, are tested for impairment based on undiscounted cash flows and, if impaired, written down to fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values.

(i) Investment securities

Investment securities consist of available-for-sale debt securities and other investments.

Available-for-sale securities having a readily determinable fair value are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices. Temporary unrealized gains and losses, net of the related tax effect, are excluded from income and are reported as a separate component of 'other comprehensive income (loss)', until realized. Realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities are determined on a first-in-first-out method and are included in earnings.

Other investments for which sufficient more recent information to measure fair value are not available are measured at cost.

For individual securities classified as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity, the Group determines whether a decline in fair value below the carrying value is other than temporary. If it is probable that the Group will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of a debt security, an other-than-temporary impairment is considered to have occurred. If the decline in fair value is judged to be other than temporary, the cost basis of the individual security is written down to its fair value representing the new cost basis and the amount of the write-down is included in earnings i.e., accounted for as a realized loss.

(j) Research and development

Expenditure incurred on equipment and facilities acquired or constructed for research and development activities and having alternative future uses is capitalized as property and equipment. All other expenses incurred on research and development are expensed as incurred.

(k) Cash equivalents, deposits with banks and restricted cash

The Group considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, at the date of purchase/investment, to be cash equivalents. Restricted cash represents margin money deposits against guarantees, letters of credit and bank balance earmarked towards unclaimed dividend (See Notes 12 and 13 for additional information). Restrictions on margin money deposits are released on the expiry of the term of guarantees and letters of credit.

Term deposits with banks and corporations represent term deposits earning fixed rate of interest with maturities ranging from more than three months to twelve months at the date of purchase/investment. Interest on investments in bank deposits and corporations is recognized on an accrual basis.

(l) Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each balance sheet date, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. If it is determined that it is more likely than not that future tax benefits associated with a deferred income tax asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is provided. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities due to change in the tax rates are recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Tax benefits earned on exercise of employee stock options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to additional paid-in capital. Provision for income taxes also includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions, as well as the related interest.

(m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options except where results would be anti-dilutive.

(n) Stock based compensation

Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees. The Company measures stock-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. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The cost is recorded in cost of revenue and selling, general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statement of income based on the employees' respective function.

The Company has elected to use the "with and without" method in determining the order in which tax attributes are utilized. As a result, the Company only recognizes tax benefit from share-based awards in additional paid-in capital if an incremental tax benefit is realized after all other tax attributes currently available to the Company have been utilized.

(o) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

Contribution to defined contribution plans is recognised as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

Defined benefit plan

Provident fund:

Employees in India receive benefits from a provident fund. 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; while the balance contribution is made to the Government administered Pension fund. The Group has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the Trust's investments over the administered interest rates.

Gratuity:

Employees in India are entitled to benefits under the Gratuity Act, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees of the Group. This plan provides for a lump-sum payment to eligible employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and tenure of employment (subject to a maximum amount as prescribed under the Gratuity Act). The Group has unfunded gratuity obligations.

Compensated absences:

The employees of the Group are entitled to compensated absences. 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 Group records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Group measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Group recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Group recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of income.

(p) 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.

(q) Derivative 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. In accordance with FASB guidance ASC 815, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", the Group recognizes all derivatives as assets or liabilities measured at their fair value, regardless of the purpose or intent of holding them. 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 condensed consolidated statement of income 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 derivative fair values that are designated as effective cash flow hedges are deferred and recorded as component of accumulated 'other comprehensive income (loss)' until the hedged transaction occurs and are then recognized as 'other income' in the condensed consolidated statement of income. The ineffective portion of hedging derivatives is immediately recognized in the condensed consolidated statement of income as part of 'other income'.

In respect of derivatives designated as hedges, the Group contemporaneously and 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.

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 period earnings.

See Note 10 for additional information.

(r) Goodwill and intangibles

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price in a business combination over the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if indicators arise. Goodwill is tested annually on March 31, for impairment, or sooner when circumstances indicate impairment may exist, using a fair-value approach at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is the operating segment, or a business, which is one level below that operating segment (the "component" level) if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by the management at that level. Components are aggregated as a single reporting unit if they have similar economic characteristics. In accordance with ASC topic 350, *"Intangibles - Goodwill and Other"*, all assets and liabilities of the acquired businesses including goodwill are assigned to reporting units. The evaluation is based upon a comparison of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to which the goodwill has been assigned with the sum of the carrying value of the assets and liabilities for that reporting unit. The fair value used in this evaluation is estimated based upon discounted future cash flow projections for the reporting unit. These cash flow projections are based upon a number of estimates and assumptions.

Intangible assets are initially valued at fair market value using generally accepted valuation methods appropriate for the type of intangible asset. Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over the estimated useful lives and are reviewed for impairment, if indicators of impairment arise. The evaluation of impairment is based upon a comparison of the carrying amount of the intangible asset with the estimated future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset, the asset is considered impaired. The impairment expense is determined by comparing the estimated fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value, with any shortfall from fair value recognized as an expense in the current period. The intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets as under:

Asset description	**Asset life (in years)**
Customer relationships	1 to 10
Customer contracts	0.5 to 10
Technology	2.5 to 15
Non-compete agreements	3 to 5
Intellectual property rights	4
Brand and contractors database and others	2 to 5

(s) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", which will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP. The core principle of the ASU is that an entity should recognize revenue for the transfer of goods or services equal to the amount that it expects to be entitled to receive for those goods or services. The ASU requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and therefore could affect the timing of revenue recognition for certain transactions of the Group. The ASU will be effective for the Group for annual reporting periods beginning after March 31, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period, using either one of two method: (i) retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined in the ASU, or (ii) retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the ASU recognized at the date of initial application and providing certain additional disclosures as defined in

the ASU. Early adoption is permitted for annual reporting periods beginning after March 31, 2017. The Group is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-09 on its consolidated financial statements, the implementation approach to be used, changes to its accounting system and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary.

In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01) "Financial Instruments-Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." This guidance makes targeted improvements to existing US GAAP for financial instruments, including requiring equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; requiring entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; requiring separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset and requiring entities to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk (also referred to as “own credit”) when the organization has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option. ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years beginning after March 31, 2019. Early adoption of the own credit provision is permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02 (ASU 2016-02) “Leases (Topic 842)”. ASU 2016-02 requires the identification of arrangements that should be accounted for as leases by Lessees. In general, for lease arrangements exceeding a twelve month term, these arrangements must now be recognized as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet of the lessee. Under ASU No. 2016-02, a right-of-use asset and lease obligation will be recorded for all leases, whether operating or financing, while the income statement will reflect lease expense for operating leases and amortization/interest expense for financing leases. The balance sheet amount recorded for existing leases at the date of adoption of ASU No. 2016-02 must be calculated using the applicable incremental borrowing rate at the date of adoption. In addition, ASU No. 2016-02 requires the use of the modified retrospective method, which will require adjustment to all comparative periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. The new standard is effective for annual reporting period beginning after March 31, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Group is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and the implementation approach to be used.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-05 (ASU 2016-05) “Derivatives and Hedging - Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships”. The term novation, as it relates to derivative instruments, refers to replacing one of the parties to a derivative instrument with a new party. The amendments in this guidance clarify that a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as the hedging instrument under Topic 815 does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge accounting criteria continue to be met. The amendments in this guidance are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after March 31, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. An entity has the option to apply ASU 2016-05 on either a prospective basis or a modified retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. The Group is currently in the process of evaluating the impact that adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and the implementation approach to be used.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-07 (ASU 2016-07) “Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting”. Among other things, the amendments in ASU 2016-07 eliminate the requirement that when an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence, an investor must adjust the investment, results of operations, and retained earnings retroactively on a step-by step basis as if the equity method had been in effect during all previous periods that the investment had been held. The amendments require that the equity method investor add the cost of acquiring the additional interest in the investee to the current basis of the investor’s previously held interest and adopt the equity method of accounting as of the date the investment becomes qualified for equity method accounting. Therefore, upon qualifying for the equity method of accounting, no retroactive adjustment of the investment is required. The amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after March 31, 2017. The amendments should be applied prospectively upon their effective date to increases in the level of

ownership interest or degree of influence that result in the adoption of the equity method. Earlier application is permitted. The Group is currently in the process of evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-08 (ASU 2016-08) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net". ASU 2016-08 clarifies the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considertaions.The amendments in this guidance do not change the core principle of the guidance in Topic 606. The amendments are intended to improve the operability and understandability of the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations, including indicators to assist an entity in determining whether it controls a specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer. The amendments in this Update affect the guidance in Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which is not yet effective. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of Update 2014-09. The Group is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09 (ASU 2016-09) "Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718)" as part of its Simplification Initiative. ASU 2016-09 identifies areas for simplification involving several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, an option to recognize gross stock compensation expense with actual forfeitures recognized as they occur, as well as certain classifications on the statement of cash flows. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after March 31, 2018, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted but all of the guidance must be adopted in the same period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The Group is currently in the process of evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-10 (ASU 2016-10), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing. ASU 2016-10 clarifies the implementation guidance on identifying performance obligations and licensing. The amendments in this guidance are intended to improve the operability and understandability of the licensing implementation guidance. It includes implementation guidance on determining whether an entity's promise to grant a license provides a customer with either a right to use the entity's intellectual property or a right to access the entity's intellectual property. The amendments in this Update affect the guidance in Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which is not yet effective. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of Update 2014-09. The Group is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-12 (ASU 2016-12), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients. ASU 2016-12 clarifies the implementation guidance on identifying performance obligations and licensing. The amendments in this guidance are intended to improve the operability and understandability of the licensing implementation guidance. It includes to address certain issues in the new revenue recognition guidance on assessing collectability, presentation of sales taxes, noncash consideration, and completed contracts and contract modifications at transition. The amendments in this Update affect the guidance in Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which is not yet effective. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of Update 2014-09. The Group is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13 (ASU 2016-13) "Financial Instruments—Credit Losses" which require a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is to be deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset(s) to present the net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after March 31, 2021, and interim periods within those annual periods. The amendment should be applied through a modified retrospective approach.

Early adoption is permitted starting first quarter of the fiscal 2020. The Group is currently in the process of evaluating the impact that adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-15 (ASU 2016-15) "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments" The amendments in this Update apply to all entities that are required to present a statement of cash flows under Topic 230 . The amendments are an improvement to GAAP because they provide guidance for each of the eight issues, thereby reducing the current and potential future diversity in practice. The amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after March 31, 2019, and interim periods within those annual periods The amendments in this Update should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. If it is impracticable to apply the amendments retrospectively for some of the issues, the amendments for those issues would be applied prospectively as of the earliest date practicable.

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-16 (ASU 2016-16) "Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory". Current GAAP prohibits the recognition of current and deferred income taxes for intra-entity asset transfers until the asset has been sold to an outside party. The amendments in this Update eliminate this prohibition for intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory but retain the prohibition for intra-entity transfers of inventory. Consequently, an entity is required to recognize the current and deferred income taxes resulting from an intra-entity transfer of assets other than inventory when the transfer occurs. The amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after March 31, 2019, and interim periods within those annual periods.The amendments in this Update should be applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption

In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-18 (ASU 2016-18) "Restricted Cash - Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230)". Diversity exists in the classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash on the statement of cash flows.This Update require that the amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows.The amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after March 31, 2019, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The amendments in this Update should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Group to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, short term deposits with banks and corporations, accounts receivables, unbilled revenue, finance lease receivable, 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. In the management's opinion, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, there was no significant risk of loss in the event of non-performance of the counterparties to these financial instruments, other than the amounts already provided for in the financial statements.

The customers of the Group are primarily corporations based in the United States of America and Europe and accordingly, trade 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 accounts receivable.

4. TRANSFER OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group has revolving accounts receivables based facilities of $125,000 permitting it to sell certain accounts receivables to banks on a non-recourse basis in the normal course of business. The aggregate maximum capacity utilized by the Group at any time during the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016 was $26,201 and $33,866 respectively. Gains or losses on sale are recorded at the time of transfer of these accounts receivables and are immaterial. The Group has retained servicing obligations, which are limited to collection activities related to the non-recourse sales of accounts receivables. The Group has immaterial outstanding service obligation.

The Group has sold finance lease receivables of $17,137 and $13,995 during the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, respectively, on non-recourse basis. Gains or losses on the sales are recorded at the time of transfer of these finance lease receivables and are immaterial. The Group has immaterial outstanding service obligation.

5. ACQUISITIONS/ARRANGEMENTS IN PREVIOUS PERIODS

Trygstad Technical Services Inc.

In August 2015, the Group acquired certain business of Trygstad Technical Services Inc., a US based service provider of IT consulting services and solutions. With this acquisition the Group enhanced its ability to provide additional value and turnkey solutions to the ecosystem of large Independent Software Vendors (ISVs).

The total purchase price for the acquisition was $9,874, including deferred earn-out component of $3,000 dependent on achievement of certain specified performance obligations as set out in the agreement over a period of one year from the closing date. The Group has paid, $6,874 of the purchase price.

The earn-out liability was considered probable and initially fair valued at $2,652 and recorded as part of the purchase price allocation. The purchase price of $9,526 has been allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Net working capital	$24
Customer relationship	539
Customer contract	816
Goodwill	8,147
Total purchase consideration	**$9,526**

The resultant goodwill is tax deductible over the period of 15 years and has been allocated to the software segment.

The table below shows the values and life of intangibles recognized on acquisition:-

	Amount	Life (Years)
Customer relationship	$539	4.8
Customer contract	816	1.11
Total Intangibles	**$1,355**	

During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, the Group has made a payment of $2,652 based on satisfaction of the performance obligation as set out in agreement. The $348 difference between the liability recorded and the amount paid was recognized in the statement of income.

Concept to Silicon Systems (C2SiS)

In October 2015, the Group acquired 100% equity interest of a Bengaluru-based engineering services firm, Concept to Silicon Systems (C2SiS). With this strategic acquisition, the Group is able to leverage C2SiS's capability in areas such as system-on-chip and physical design.

Purchase consideration payable for the acquisition was $1,884 out of which $1,765 has been paid till March 31, 2016 and the balance has been paid during the nine months period ended December 31, 2016.

The purchase price of $1,884 has been allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Net working capital	$501
Customer contract	192
Goodwill	1,191
Total purchase consideration	**$1,884**

The resultant goodwill is not tax deductible and has been allocated to the software segment.

The table below shows the values and life of intangibles recognized on acquisition:-

	Amount	Life (Years)
Customer contract	$192	0.9
Total Intangibles	**$192**	

In addition to the purchase consideration, $1,060 is payable to selling shareholders in tranches of $530 each over a two year period. Payment of this amount is contingent upon achieving certain specified targets and the selling shareholder continuing to be the employee of the subsidiary on the payment date. This consideration is being accounted for as post acquisition employee compensation expense in accordance with ASC 805 on “Business combination”.

Amount of $530 payable at the end of the year one was not paid as the performance obligation as set out in agreement was not met and it has been recognised in the statement of income during the nine months ended December 31, 2016.

Powerteam LLC

In October 2015, the Group acquired 100% equity interest of Minneapolis-based Power team LLC - a North American professional services firm providing service, support, education and add-ons for Microsoft Dynamics CRM. This acquisition enables the Group to take advantage of the rapidly-growing global CRM market.

Total purchase price for the acquisition was $41,356 which includes deferred earn-out component of $13,500 dependent on achievement of certain specified performance obligations as set out in the agreement and is payable in tranches over a three year period ending November 2018. The Group has paid, $27,856 through December 31, 2016.

This earn-out liability was considered probable and initially fair valued at $8,157 and recorded as part of the purchase price allocation The purchase price of $36,013 has been allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Net working capital	$2,937
Property plant and equipment	666
Customer relationship	6,500
Customer contract	500
Brand	700
Goodwill	24,710
Total purchase consideration	**$36,013**

The resultant goodwill is tax deductible over the period of 15 years and has been allocated to the software segment.

The table below shows the values and life of intangibles recognized on acquisition:-

	Amount	Life (Years)
Customer relationship	$6,500	5.8
Customer contract	500	0.6
Brand	700	3.0
Total Intangibles	**$7,700**	

During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, the Group has made a payment of $2,268 for the first tranche based on satisfaction of the performance obligation as set out in agreement. The $581 difference between the liability initially recorded for the first tranche and the amount paid has been recognized in the statement of income.

The balance earn out liability has been fair valued at $6,215 including finance expense of $326 on reassessment of fair valuation recognized in statement of income

In addition to the purchase consideration, $5,000 held in escrow account, is payable to the selling shareholders in tranches of $2,500 each over two year period. Payment of this amount is contingent upon the selling shareholders continuing to be the employees of the subsidiary on the payment date. This consideration is being accounted for as post acquisition employee compensation expense in accordance with ASC 805 on “Business combination”.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, the Group has paid $2,500 based on satisfaction of employment condition.

Arrangement with Computer Science Corporation (CSC)

In November 2015, the Group entered into an arrangement with Computer Science Corporation (CSC) to operate and expand the existing Core Banking business of CSC. Under the arrangement, two entities, Celeritifintech Limited and Celeritifintech Services Limited have been formed, where Celeritifintech Limited would be focusing on account management and delivery governance and Celeritifintech Services Limited would be focusing on service delivery and product development.

The Group owns 51% interest in Celeritifintech Limited and is obligated to contribute $32,045 over a period of two years. As at December 31, 2016, the Group has contributed $6,437 in cash. CSC has contributed right to exploit and sub license its core banking, cards, payments and default management solutions and its existing business and customers in exchange for 49% interest. The fair value of CSC’s contribution has been allocated to intangibles of $23,331, with the residual $9,257 accounted for as goodwill. The resultant goodwill is not tax deductible and has been allocated to the software segment.

The table below shows the values and life of intangibles recognized on acquisition:-

	Amount	Life (Years)
Technology	14,336	5-15
Customer relationships	8,995	10
Total Intangibles	**$23,331**	

The Group has majority shareholding in Celeritifintech Limited, and is consolidating this entity in its Group accounts pursuant to ASC 810 “Consolidation”.

The Group owns a 49% interest in Celeritifintech Services Limited and is obligated to contribute $21,363 over a period of two years. As at December 31, 2016, the Group has contributed $4,292 in cash. CSC has contributed right to exploit and sub license its core banking, cards, payments and default management solutions, and its existing business and customers in exchange for 51% interest.

Investment in Celeritifintech Services Limited is accounted on equity investment method as the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence over this entity.

Point to Point (P2P)

In January 2016, the Group has acquired 100% equity interest of Point to Point Limited and Point to Point Products Limited (jointly referred as Point to Point or P2P), UK's leading end-user cloud solutions design, implementation and delivery specialists.

Acquisition of P2P augments the Group's capability in virtualized desktop technologies such as Citrix, Microsoft and Lakeside.

The total purchase consideration is $10,033 out of which $10,024 has been paid and the balance $9 is payable as at December 31, 2016.

The purchase price of $10,033 has been allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Net working capital	$1,261
Property plant and equipment	84
Customer relationship	1,266
Customer contract	466
Brand	146
Goodwill	6,810
Total purchase consideration	**$10,033**

The table below shows the values and life of intangibles recognized on acquisition:-

	Amount	Life (Years)
Customer relationship	$1,266	4.11
Customer contract	466	0.11
Brand	146	2.0
Total Intangibles	**$1,878**	

The resultant goodwill is not tax deductible and has been allocated to the Infrastructure Services segment.

In addition to the purchase consideration, $2,760 is payable over two years from the closing date, of which $1,319 is payable after one year, and is currently held in escrow account. The payment of $2,760 is contingent upon the selling shareholders and certain key employees continuing to be the employees of the subsidiary on the payment date. This consideration is being accounted for as post acquisition employee compensation expense in accordance with ASC 805 on "Business combination".

HCL Training and Staffing Services Private Limited (HCLTSS)

In February 2016, the Company acquired 100% equity interest of HCLTSS for total purchase consideration of $355. The acquisition enables the Company to supplement its capabilities in hiring of trained resources.

Purchase consideration of $355 has been allocated to net liabilities of $338 with the residual $693 allocated to goodwill. The resultant goodwill is not tax deductible and has been allocated to the Infrastructure Services segment.

IT Division of Volvo

In March 2016, the Group has acquired the IT divisions of Volvo IT AB ('Volvo IT'), a subsidiary of AB Volvo, the holding company of the Volvo Group, providing IT services to the Volvo group as well as non-Volvo group customers.

This acquisition enables the Group to create a market leading position in the Nordics and France, gives it a differentiated offering in Mainframe services and provides it with significant domain capabilities to serve the it's global automotive and manufacturing customers.

Total purchase price for the acquisition was $134,852 which has been paid on March 31, 2016.

The purchase price of $134,852 has been preliminarily allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

	Amount
Property, plant and equipment	$33,946
Customer relationship	8,391
Goodwill	92,515
Total purchase consideration	**$134,852**

The resultant goodwill has been allocated to the Infrastructure Services segment .Out of total goodwill, $84,724 is tax deductible over the period of 10 years

The table below shows the values and life of intangibles recognized on acquisition:-

	Amount	Life (Years)
Customer relationship	$8,391	10.0
Total Intangibles	**$8,391**	

The purchase price allocation remains preliminary because the valuation of property, plant and equipment is not final.

As per shareholders agreement, certain items of working capital including employee obligations, unbilled revenue etc. will also be transferred to the Group. All these along with certain leases that have not yet been novated to the Group are not part of the purchase consideration. These are likely to be finalized during the current year.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, property and equipment comprises the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Freehold land	$8,316	$8,138
Buildings	328,843	360,393
Computer and networking equipment	341,281	361,596
Software	112,542	676,955
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	105,308	102,551
Plant and equipment	240,784	247,442
Vehicles	15,891	15,984
Capital work-in-progress	99,574	86,912
	1,252,539	**1,859,971**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(600,132)	(650,937)
Property and equipment, net	**$652,407**	**$1,209,034**

Depreciation expense was $20,238 and $29,161 for the three months period and $56,622 and $80,053 for nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

7. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLES

The changes in the carrying value goodwill balances by reportable segment, for the nine months period ended December 31, 2016, are as follows:

	Software Services	Infrastructure services	Business process outsourcing services	Total
Opening balance as at March 31, 2016	**$ 784,027**	**$100,931**	**$ 23,162**	**$908,120**
Effect of exchange rate changes	(34,542)	(10,473)	(953)	(45,968)
Closing balance as at December 31, 2016	**$749,485**	**$90,458**	**$22,209**	**$862,152**

The components of intangible assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2016		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Intellectual property rights	$520	($520)	$-	$529	($529)	$-
Technology	22,753	(7,613)	15,140	19,962	(7,827)	12,135
Customer related intangibles	146,534	(105,510)	41,024	130,221	(99,752)	30,469
Customer contracts	7,333	(4,035)	3,298	6,435	(4,451)	1,984
Non-compete agreements	3,102	(2,657)	445	2,898	(2,695)	203
Brand and contractors database and others	3,716	(2,980)	736	10,585	(3,181)	7,404
	$183,958	**($123,315)**	**$60,643**	**$170,630**	**($118,435)**	**$52,195**

The estimated annual amortization expense schedule for intangible assets based on current balance is as follows:

Year ending March 31,	
2017(January 1, 2017 to March 31,2017)	$3,083
2018	13,622
2019	11,007
2020	6,766
2021	5,426
Thereafter	12,291
	$52,195

8. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES (VIEs)

In evaluating whether the Company has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance, the Company considers the purpose for which the VIE was created, the importance of each of the activities in which it is engaged and decision making role, if any, in those activities that significantly determine the entity's economic performance as compared to other economic interest holders. This evaluation requires consideration of all facts and circumstances relevant to decision-making that affects the entity's future performance and the exercise of professional judgment in deciding which decision-making rights are most important.

The Company is the primary beneficiary holding 100% dividend and distribution rights in VIEs. The Company consolidates VIEs because it has the authority to manage and control the activities that significantly affect the economic performance of the VIEs.

The table below summarizes the assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs described above.

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$1,347	$2,959
Short term deposits with banks	6,023	13,035
Accounts receivables, net	6,920	5,220
Unbilled revenue	2,565	3,999
Other current assets	1,701	1,529
Total Current Assets	**$18,556**	**$26,742**
Deferred income taxes	3,023	4,926
Property and Equipment, net	6,234	6,125
Intangible assets, net	423	180
Other assets	1,081	1,007
Total Assets	**$29,317**	**$38,980**
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$897	$431
Accrued employee costs	1,283	923
Deferred revenue	153	-
Other current liabilities	2,263	2,315
Total current liabilities	**$4,596**	**$3,669**
Accrued employee costs	220	241
Total liabilities	**$4,816**	**$3,910**

a) Assets and liabilities exclude all intercompany accounts and transactions, which are eliminated in consolidation.

b) For the three months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, total revenues from VIE's were $10,249 and $11,637, respectively and for the nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, total revenues from VIE's were $26,794 and $34,882,respectively.

9. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Available for sale investment securities consist of the following:

As of March 31, 2016:

	Carrying value	Gross unrealized holding gains	Fair value
Mutual fund units - debt	$80,698	$261	$80,959
Total	**$80,698**	**$261**	**$80,959**

As of December 31, 2016:

	Carrying value	Gross unrealized holding gains	Fair value
Mutual fund units – debt	$12,166	$351	$12,517
Total	**$12,166**	**$351**	**$12,517**

The gross unrealized holding gains have been recorded as part of other comprehensive income (loss).

The maturity profile of the investments classified as available for sale as of December 31, 2016 is set out below:

	Fair value
Less than one year	$12,517
One to five years	-
	$12,517

Proceeds from the sale of available- for -sale securities was $345,796 and $410,715 for the three months period and $891,466 and $1,035,180 for the nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

The cost of a security sold or the amount reclassified out of accumulated 'other comprehensive income (loss)' into earnings was determined on FIFO basis.

The table summarizes the transactions for available for sale securities:

	Three Months ended December 31,		Nine Months ended December 31,	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Net realised gain (loss)	$654	$986	$3,669	$4,055
Reclassification into earnings on maturity out of other comprehensive income	$80	$142	$1,627	$1,901

10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage foreign currency exchange rate risk. Derivative transactions are governed by a uniform set of policies and procedures covering areas such as authorization, counterparty exposure and hedging practices. The Group does not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes.

As a result of the use of derivative instruments, the Group is exposed to the risk that counterparties to derivative contracts will fail to meet their contractual obligations. To mitigate the counterparty credit risk, the Group has a policy of entering into contracts only with carefully selected, nationally recognized financial institutions, based upon their credit ratings and other factors. The Group has entered into a series of foreign exchange forward contracts that are designated as cash flow hedges and the related forecasted transactions extend through November 2018.

The following table presents the aggregate notional principal amounts of the outstanding derivative forward covers together with the related balance sheet exposure:

	Notional principal amounts		Balance sheet exposure Asset (Liability)	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Foreign exchange forward denominated in:				
USD /INR	$275,250 (Sell)	$139,681 (Sell)	($7,061)	($916)
GBP/ INR	£2,816 (Sell)	-	(19)	-
EUR / USD	€ 10,950 (Sell)	€ 77,847 (Sell)	(195)	982
EUR/ INR	€ 2,000 (Sell)	-	335	-
NOK/ USD	-	NOK 73,723 (Sell)	-	60
AUD/INR	AUD 4,350 (Sell)	AUD 6,000 (Sell)	(9)	265
SEK/USD	SEK 13,880 (Sell)	SEK 180,500 (Sell)	(63)	(120)
ZAR/USD	ZAR 112,000 (Sell)	ZAR 45,000 (Sell)	(268)	33
CHF/USD	CHF 370 (Sell)	CHF 7,750 (Sell)	(1)	67
CHF/ INR	CHF 9,599 (Sell)	CHF 18,100 (Sell)	86	1434
MXN/USD	MXN 70,000 (Sell)	MXN 88,000 (Sell)	(98)	153
RUB/USD	RUB 100,000 (Sell)	RUB 65,000 (Sell)	(88)	(53)
SEK/INR	SEK 108,000 (Sell)	-	(114)	-

	Notional principal amounts		Balance sheet exposure Asset (Liability)	
	March 31, 2016	**December 31, 2016**	**March 31, 2016**	**December 31, 2016**
CAD/USD	CAD 19,000 (Buy)	CAD 23,000 (Buy)	602	(17)
SGD/USD	SGD 1,000 (Buy)	SGD 22,450 (Buy)	29	(289)
JPY/USD	JPY 510,000 (Buy)	JPY 806,000 (Buy)	53	(230)
GBP/USD	£13,380 (Buy)	£59,130 (Buy)	267	(151)
CHF/USD	CHF 1,000 (Buy)	-	9	-
MYR/USD	MYR 26,000 (Buy)	MYR 54,000 (Buy)	448	(190)
DKK/USD	DKK 16,000 (Buy)	DKK 56,000 (Buy)	24	9
NOK/INR	NOK 37,000 (Sell)	NOK 75,000 (Sell)	(26)	386
ZAR/USD	-	ZAR 45,000 (Buy)	-	(5)
USD/INR	-	$80,001 (Buy)	-	(74)
AUD/USD	-	AUD 8,350 (Buy)	-	(136)
CNY/USD	CNY 105,000 (Sell)	CNY 60,100 (Sell)	(149)	(156)
			($6,238)	**$1,052**

The following table presents the aggregate notional principal amounts of the outstanding forward options together with the related balance sheet exposure:

	Notional principal amounts		Balance sheet exposure Asset (Liability)	
	March 31, 2016	**December 31, 2016**	**March 31, 2016**	**December 31, 2016**
Range Forward				
USD/INR	$481,955	$842,410	$7,298	$15,984
EUR/INR	€ 82,300	€ 109,900	215	9,858
GBP/INR	£36,920	£72,510	4,311	11,058
AUD/INR	AUD 25,950	AUD 43,460	(317)	1,591
CHF/INR	CHF 1,235	-	15	-
PUT				
USD/INR	$24,000	$4,000	47	12
Seagull				
USD/INR	$8,000	-	149	-
EUR/USD	-	€ 6,400	-	26
EUR/INR	€ 4,000	€ 19,000	(44)	486
			$11,674	**$39,015**

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 value of these contracts at the reporting date and is presented in US Dollars.

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 those derivative instruments presented on a gross basis as of each date indicated below is as follows:

	March 31, 2016				
	Other Current Assets	Other Non - Current Assets	Other Current Liabilities	Other Non - Current Liabilities	Total Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	$10,709	$2,186	$4,413	$207	$17,515
Foreign exchange contracts in an liability position	(4,413)	(207)	(5,959)	(2,910)	(13,489)
Net asset (liability)	**$6,296**	**$1,979**	**($1,546)**	**($2,703)**	**$4,026**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	$2,506	$-	$770	$-	$3,276
Foreign exchange contracts in an liability position	(770)	-	(1,096)	-	(1,866)
Net asset (liability)	**$1,736**	**$-**	**($326)**	**$-**	**$1,410**
Total Derivatives at fair value	**$8,032**	**$1,979**	**($1,872)**	**($2,703)**	**$5,436**

	December 31, 2016				
	Other Current Assets	Other Non - Current Assets	Other Current Liabilities	Other Non - Current Liabilities	Total Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	$34,644	$6,119	$509	$96	$41,368
Foreign exchange contracts in an liability position	(509)	(96)	(945)	(230)	(1,780)
Net asset (liability)	**$34,135**	**$6,023**	**($436)**	**($134)**	**$39,588**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:					
Foreign exchange contracts in an asset position	$2,486	$-	$1,496	$-	$3,982
Foreign exchange contracts in an liability position	(1,496)	-	(2,007)	-	(3,503)
Net asset (liability)	**$990**	**$-**	**($511)**	**$-**	**$479**
Total Derivatives at fair value	**$35,125**	**$6,023**	**($947)**	**($134)**	**$40,067**

The following tables set forth the fair value of derivative instruments included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as on March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under current assets	$6,296	$34,135
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under non-current assets	1,979	6,023
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under current liabilities	(1,546)	(436)
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under non-current liabilities	(2,703)	(134)
	$4,026	**$39,588**

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Unrealized loss on financial instruments classified under current liabilities	($326)	($511)
Unrealized gain on financial instruments classified under current assets	1,736	990
	$1,410	**$479**

The following tables summarize the activities in the consolidated statement of income during the three months period ended December 31, 2015

Derivatives in Cash flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion) and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	$6,531	Other Income (Expense),net	($1,068)	Other Income (Expense),net	Nil
	$6,531		**($1,068)**		**Nil**

Derivatives not Designated as Hedging	Location of Gain or (Loss) recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) recognized in Income on Derivatives
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Income (Expense),net	$2,800

The following tables summarize the activities in the consolidated statement of income during the three months period ended December 31, 2016

Derivatives in Cash flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion) and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	$13,490	Other Income (Expense),net	$5,190	Other Income (Expense),net	Nil
	$13,490		**$5,190**		**Nil**

Derivatives not Designated as Hedging	Location of Gain or (Loss) recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) recognized in Income on Derivatives
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Income (Expense),net	$2,103

The following tables summarizes activities in the condensed consolidated statement of income during the nine months ended December 31, 2015

Derivatives in Cash flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion) and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	($4,399)	Other Income (Expense),net	($3,129)	Other Income (Expense),net	Nil
	($4,399)		**($3,129)**		**Nil**

Derivatives not Designated as Hedging	Location of Gain or (Loss) recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) recognized in Income on Derivatives
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Income (Expense),net	($3,131))

The following tables summarizes activities in the condensed consolidated statement of income during the nine months period ended December 31, 2016

Derivatives in Cash flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion) and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	$42,786	Other Income (Expense),net	$9,511	Other Income (Expense),net	Nil
	$42,786		**$9,511**		**Nil**

Derivatives not Designated as Hedging	Location of Gain or (Loss) recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain or (Loss) recognized in Income on Derivatives
Foreign exchange contracts	Other Income (Expense),net	$2,701

The following table summarizes the activity in the accumulated 'Other comprehensive (loss) gain' within equity related to all derivatives classified as cash flow hedges during the nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016:

	December 31,	
	2015	**2016**
Balance as at the beginning of the period	($4,923)	$1,506
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives during the period	($4,399)	42,786
Net loss (gain) reclassified into net income on occurrence of hedged transactions	$3,129	(9,511)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	$475	(99)
Balance as at the end of the period	**($5,718)**	**$34,682**
Deferred tax	1,101	(6,852)
	($4,617)	**$27,830**

As of December 31, 2016, the estimated net amount of existing gain that is expected to be reclassified into the income statement from AOCI within the next twelve months is $30,369.

11. INVENTORY

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, Inventory comprises the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Finished goods	$39,913	$50,235
Stores and spares	-	725
	$39,913	**$50,960**

12. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, other current assets comprise the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Prepaid expenses	$73,876	$82,764
Prepaid rentals for leasehold land	463	512
Interest receivable	15,948	17,805
Prepaid/advance taxes	13,230	10,981
Deposits	14,349	9,271
Deferred cost	79,652	80,471
Employee receivables	18,091	10,031
Derivative financial instruments	8,032	35,125
Advance to suppliers	8,240	11,801
Entrusted loan receivable	3,871	1,152
Finance lease receivable	35,287	32,679
Restricted cash	4,365	4,305
Others	48,435	53,787
	$323,839	**$350,684**

13. OTHER ASSETS

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, other assets comprise the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Deposits	$24,953	$25,121
Deferred cost	114,750	87,249
Prepaid expenses	18,479	17,946
Prepaid rentals for leasehold land	38,169	40,270
Derivative financial instruments	1,979	6,023
Advance to suppliers	12,941	-
Finance lease receivable	50,062	43,176
Restricted cash	2,533	32
Others	41,540	42,059
	$305,406	**$261,876**

14. DEBTS

SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

The Group has availed unsecured short term loan amounting to $500 as of March 31, 2016 at effective interest rates of 4.10% which have been repaid during the nine months period ended December 31, 2016.

The Group has availed an unsecured bank line of credit from its bankers amounting to $27,988 and $7,348 as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, respectively, at effective interest rates ranging from 0.17% to 18.33%.

Entrusted loan receivable/payable

During the year ended June 30, 2015, two wholly owned subsidiaries in the Group, entered into an entrusted loan arrangement in which one of the wholly owned subsidiary acts as the entrusted party (the principal), the bank acts as the agent (charging commission of 0.20% p.a.) and another wholly owned subsidiary acts as the borrower (the "Entrusted Loan"). The entrusted loan receivable included under other current assets and the entrusted loan payable included under short term loans which cannot be set off and bears interest of 5% p.a., were repayable on demand within one year. Amount outstanding as of March 31, 2016 of $3,871 has been repaid during the nine months period ended December 31, 2016.

During the nine months period ended December 31, 2016, two wholly owned subsidiaries in the Group, entered into a new entrusted loan arrangement for $1,152 with a bank, in which the bank acts as an agent (charging commission of 0.20% p.a.). The entrusted loan receivable included under other current assets and the entrusted loan payable included under short term loans which cannot be set off and bears interest of 5% p.a., were repayable on demand within one year.

LONG TERM DEBT

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
From banks	$111,164	$78,839
Other	3,352	3,759
Less: Current portion	(5,950)	(16,785)
	$108,566	**$65,813**

The scheduled principal repayments are as follows:

	December 31, 2016
Within one year	$16,785
One to two years	20,764
Two to three years	20,440
Three to five years	24,609
	$82,598

The Group’s borrowings are subject to certain financial and non financial covenants. At December 31, 2016, the Group was in compliance with all such covenants.

Long term debts from banks include:

In March 2016, an unsecured Long term loan of $101,910 is borrowed by a subsidiary in Sweden at STIBOR + 1.15% (at an effective interest rate of 0.54%) repayable over 16 quarterly installments beginning June 2017. During the nine months period ended December 31, 2016 the Group has made a prepayment of $19,738. Principal amount outstanding as of December 31, 2016 is $72,281.

Term loans of $6,357 and $6,558 as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, respectively, at interest rates ranging from 9.45% to 10.50% per annum and secured by hypothecation of vehicles with a book value of $14,507 and $14,715 as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Term loans of $2,897 and Nil as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, respectively, at effective interest rate of 2.95% per annum, respectively.

Other long term debts include:

Unsecured long term loans from a vendor of $3,352 and $3,759 as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, respectively, at nil interest.

15. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016, other current liabilities comprise the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2016
Advances from customers	$6,710	$7,247
Sales tax and other taxes payable	68,897	88,446
Accrued liabilities and expenses	365,908	424,743
Supplier's credit*	217,698	174,737
Due to related parties	881	801
Payable towards equity interest in affiliate	19,072	14,263
Derivative financial instruments	1,872	947
Others	34,914	25,788
	$715,952	**$736,972**

* The Group has negotiated extended interest bearing credit terms with certain vendors for extended payment terms up to 360 days. Interest rate on this arrangement ranges from 1.5% to 9.75% per annum.

16. EQUITY SHARES

The Company has only one class of capital stock referred to herein as equity shares. Par value of each equity share outstanding as of December 31, 2016 is $0.03 (` 2.00).

Voting

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

Dividends

Dividends declared and paid by the Company are in Indian Rupees. Dividends payable to equity stockholders are based on the net income available for distribution as reported in the standalone financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind- AS. Indian law on foreign exchange governs the remittance of dividends outside India. Such dividend payments are subject to applicable taxes.

Liquidation

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

Stock options

There are no voting, dividend or liquidation rights to the option holders under the Company's stock option plans.

17. OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES), NET

For the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, other income/ (expenses), net consist of:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2015	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**
Interest income	$33,049	$29,076	$97,299	$90,252
Loss on divestment of stake in affiliates	-	-	(2,040)	-
Gain on sale of investment securities and other investments, net	654	986	3,669	4,055
Foreign exchange gain, net	1,686	6,379	10,974	20,890
Equity in earnings (loss) of affiliates	763	933	1,388	(83)
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment	21,074	(63)	21,741	(21)
Miscellaneous income	205	88	2,105	983
Other income, net	**$57,431**	**$37,399**	**$135,136**	**$116,076**

18. INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate for the Group for the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 is 20.93% and 21.48% and 20.34% and 21.18%, respectively. The changes in effective tax rate in three months and nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 is mainly due to change in profit mix between taxable and nontaxable business units in India.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	March 31, 2016	**December 31, 2016**
Balance at the beginning of the period	$104,918	$113,394
Increase due to tax position taken during the current period	11,043	436
Decrease due to tax position taken during the prior period	-	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	(2,567)	(1,792)
Balance at the end of the period	**$113,394**	**$112,038**

19. EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE

The following is the reconciliation of the weighted average number of equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted EPS:

	Three months period ended December 31,		Nine months period ended December 31,	
	2015	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used in computing basic EPS	1,407,635,747	1,411,067,882	1,406,512,999	1,410,843,219
Dilutive effect of stock options	3,913,362	1,212,902	3,900,205	1,214,844
Weighted average number of equity and equity equivalent shares outstanding used in computing diluted EPS	1,411,549,109	1,412,280,784	1,410,413,204	1,412,058,063

For the three and nine months ended Decmber 31 2015 and 2016, there were no options to purchase equity shares of common stock with exercise price greater than the average market value of our stock that would have been anti-dilutive.

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

India operations

The Group has employee benefit plans in the form of certain statutory and welfare schemes covering substantially all of its employees.

Defined benefit Plan

Gratuity

In accordance with the Indian law, the Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering all employees in India. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's base salary and the years of employment with the Group.

Net gratuity cost for the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 comprise the following components:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2015	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**
Service cost	$1,944	$1,954	$5,986	$6,171
Interest cost	881	926	2,610	2,801
Amortization of unrecognized actuarial loss	-	(17)	(197)	(52)
Net gratuity cost	**$2,825**	**$2,863**	**$8,399**	**$8,920**

Provident fund

In accordance with Indian law, all employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefits plan. Under this plan, the employer and employee make monthly contributions to a fund managed by certain employees of the Group ("Trust"). The employees contribute 12% of their basic compensation, which is matched by an equal contribution by the employer. The Group contributes two-third of the contribution to the Government administered pension fund subject to a maximum of $0.02 (`1250/-) and the remaining portion is contributed to the Trust. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the Trust is administered by the government. The Group has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the Trust's investments over the administered interest rates. 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 and other eligible market securities.

Total contributions made by the Group in respect of this plan for the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 are $3,190 and $3,991 and $10,031 and $11,467, respectively

Total contributions made by the Group towards Employees' Pension Scheme for the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 are $3,223 and $3,350 and $9,830 and $9,692, respectively

Defined Contribution Plan

Superannuation

In respect of superannuation, a defined contribution plan for eligible employees who contribute to a recognized Trust under schedule IV, Part B of Income Tax 1961, Trust funds are administered on its behalf by an appointed fund manager and such contributions for each year of service rendered by the employees are charged to the statement of profit and loss. The Group has no further obligations to the superannuation plan beyond its contributions. Total contributions made in respect of this plan for the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 are $73 and $58 and $204 and $178, respectively

Others

Total contributions made by the Group in respect of other foreign defined contribution plans for the three and nine months period ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 are $10,052 and $11,954 and $32,906 and $38,936, respectively.

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTIGENCIES

Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2016, the Group had contractual commitments for capital expenditure of $65,690.

Other commitments

Some of the Group's software development centers in India are Special Economic Zone/Software Technology Park/Export Oriented Units under the guidelines issued by the Government of India. These units are exempt from customs and central excise duties and levies on imported and indigenous capital goods and stores and spares. The Group has executed legal undertakings to pay customs duty, central excise duty, levies and liquidated damages payable, if any, in respect of imported and indigenous capital goods and stores and spares consumed duty free, in the event that certain terms and conditions are not fulfilled.

Other Contingencies

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. Certain 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 operations, or cash flows with respect to loss contingencies for legal and other contingencies as of December 31, 2016.

22. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing a range of IT & BPO services targeted at Global 2000 companies spread across America, Europe & Rest of the World. IT services include software services & IT infrastructure management services. Within software services, the Group provides application development & maintenance, enterprise application, next generation SAAS (Software As A Service) application services and engineering and R&D (Research and Development) services to several global customers. Infrastructure management services involve managing customer's IT assets effectively. Business process outsourcing services include the traditional contact centre & help desk services and the next generation services around platform BPO & BPAAS (Business Process As A Service) delivered through a global delivery model.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") evaluates the Group's performance by business segment, comprising software services, infrastructure management services and business process outsourcing services. Accordingly, the above stated business segments have been identified as reportable segments for the purpose of segment reporting. Assets and liabilities are not identified to any reportable segments, since these are increasingly 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. Segment information for prior periods is provided on a comparative basis.

Information on reportable segments for the three months period ended December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Software services	Infrastructure management services	Business process outsourcing services	Total
Revenue	$923,855	$555,415	$86,857	$1,566,127
Depreciation and amortization	13,861	7,273	1,998	23,132
Segment earnings	**$182,830**	**$115,466**	**$15,586**	**$313,882**

Information on reportable segments for the three months period ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Software services	Infrastructure management services	Business process outsourcing services	Total
Revenue	$979,845	$694,902	$70,588	$1,745,335
Depreciation and amortization	17,014	13,565	1,919	32,498
Segment earnings	**$207,507**	**$137,596**	**$10,742**	**$355,845**

Information on reportable segments for the nine months period ended December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Software services	Infrastructure management services	Business process outsourcing services	Total
Revenue	$2,760,685	$1,639,914	$247,561	$4,648,160
Depreciation and amortization	37,708	20,093	5,588	63,389
Segment earnings	**$543,683**	**$347,669**	**$30,283**	**$921,635**

Information on reportable segments for the nine months period ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Software Services	Infrastructure management services	Business process outsourcing services	Total
Revenue	$2,885,353	$2,062,741	$210,289	$5,158,383
Depreciation and amortization	45,382	38,660	5,399	89,441
Segment earnings	**$609,286**	**$415,354**	**$25,759**	**$1,050,399**

The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of segment earnings. This measurement basis adjusts income before income taxes to exclude the effects of stock based compensation, cash flow hedge accounting gains (losses), foreign exchange gains (losses), finance costs and other income.

A reconciliation of segment earnings to income before income taxes is provided as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2015	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**
Segment earnings	$313,882	$355,845	$921,635	$1,050,399
Foreign exchange gain	1,686	6,379	10,974	20,890
Finance cost	(3,493)	(3,302)	(10,833)	(9,109)
Other income, net	55,745	31,020	124,162	95,186
Income before income taxes	**$367,820**	**$389,942**	**$1,045,938**	**$1,157,366**

23. 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 and 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 FASB's 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 ASC 820, assets and liabilities are to be measured based on the following valuation techniques:

Market approach – Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

Income approach – Converting the future amounts based on the market expectations to its present value using the discounting methodology.

Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

The following table discloses the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2016 and the basis for that measurement:

	Fair value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Deposits with banks, having maturities less than three months	$17,685	$17,685	-	-
Term deposits with banks	$1,301,163	-	$1,301,163	-
Deposits with corporation	$301,096	-	$301,096	-
Investment securities, available for sale	$80,959	$80,959	-	-
Derivative contracts	$10,011	-	$10,011	-
Liabilities				
Derivative contracts	($4,575)	-	($4,575)	-

The following table discloses the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2016 and the basis for that measurement:

	Fair value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Deposits with banks, having maturities less than three months	$18,219	$18,219	-	-
Term deposits with banks	$1,333,208	-	$1,333,208	-
Deposits with corporation	$219,754	-	$219,754	-
Investment securities, available for sale	$12,517	$12,517	-	-
Derivative contracts	$41,148	-	$41,148	-
Liabilities				
Derivative contracts	($1,081)	-	($1,081)	-

Valuation Methodologies

Quoted market prices in active markets are available for investments in securities and, as such, these investments are classified within Level 1.

Investments: The Company's investments consist primarily of investment in debt linked mutual funds. Fair values of investment securities classified as available -for -sale are determined using quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Fair value of term deposits with banks and corporations is determined using observable markets' inputs and is classified as Level 2.

Derivative financial instruments: The Group's derivative financial instruments consist of foreign currency forward exchange contracts. Fair values for derivative financial instruments are based on broker quotations and are classified as Level 2. See note 12 for further details on Derivative financial instruments.

Fair value of earn-out consideration: The fair value measurement of earn-out consideration is determined using Level 3 inputs. The Group earn-out consideration represents a component of the total purchase consideration for its acquisition of Powerteam LLC. The measurement is calculated using unobservable inputs based on the Company's own assessment of achievement of certain performance goals by Powerteam LLC. The Group estimated the total fair value of the earn out consideration to be $6,215. See Note 5 for further details

The fair value of the Group's current assets and current liabilities including short term deposits with Banks, and short term loans approximate their carrying values because of their short-term maturity. The fair value of held- to- maturity investment securities is based on the quoted prices and approximates its fair value.

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and therefore are not included in the recurring fair value table above. The assets and liabilities consist primarily of long term debt and other non financial assets such as goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets are measured at fair value initially and subsequently when there is an indicator of impairment, the impairment is recognized.

24. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following table summarizes the changes in the accumulated balances for each component of accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to HCL Technologies limited.

	Three months ended December 31		Nine months ended December 31	
	2015	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale:				
Opening balance (net of tax)	$60	$306	$55	$214
Unrealized gain (loss)	77	172	1,639	1,992
Reclassification adjustments into other (income) expenses, net	(80)	(142)	(1,627)	(1,901)
Income tax benefit	(5)	13	(25)	43
Portion attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Effect of exchange fluctuations	2	2	12	3
Closing balance (net of tax)	**$54**	**$351**	**$54**	**$351**
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hegdes:				
Opening balance (net of tax)	($10,849)	$21,266	($3,999)	$1,220
Unrealized gain (loss)	6,531	13,490	(4,399)	42,786
Reclassification adjustments into other (income) expenses, net	1,068	(5,190)	3,129	(9,511)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1,434)	(1,707)	176	(6,566)
Portion attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Effect of exchange fluctuations	66	(29)	475	(99)
Closing balance (net of tax)	**($4,618)**	**$27,830**	**($4,618)**	**$27,830**
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plan:				
Opening balance (net of tax)	$947	$2,018	($130)	$2,754
Actuarial Gain(loss)	-	-	1,437	-
Reclassification adjustments into employee benefit expenses[1]	-	-	-	-
Income tax benefit	-	7	(321)	(715)
Portion attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Effect of exchange fluctuations	(7)	(53)	(46)	(67)
Closing balance (net of tax)	**$940**	**$1,972**	**$940**	**$1,972**
Foreign currency translation:				
Opening balance	($636,232)	($728,009)	($510,936)	($673,486)
Foreign currency translation	(38,125)	(96,940)	(163,421)	(155,372)
Portion attributable to non-controlling interest	-	1,169	-	5,078
Reclassification adjustments into other (income) expenses, net	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**($674,357)**	**($823,780)**	**($674,357)**	**($823,780)**

1 Reclassification into employee benefit expenses are recognized in cost of revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses

25. COMPONENTS OF ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	March 31,2016	December 31,2016
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	$214	$351
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	1,220	27,830
Unrealized gain on defined benefit plan	2,754	1,972
Foreign currency translation	(673,486)	(823,780)
	($669,298)	**($793,627)**

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a. On January 24, 2017 the Group announced an interim dividend of ` 6 per share amounting to `8,467 million ($124,657).

b. On April 1, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement for acquisition of the IT enabled engineering services, PLM ('Product Lifecycle Management') services and engineering design productivity software tools business of Geometric Limited by way of demerger through a Court approved scheme of arrangement under Sections 391 to 394 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (including those of the Companies Act, 2013) to be effective from March 31, 2016.

   Subsequent to December 31, 2016, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has sanctioned the Scheme vide its Order dated January 18, 2017 which is subject to certain conditions precedent. The Scheme will be accounted for in the subsequent quarter on completion of the precedent conditions..

c. The Group through a wholly owned subsidiary has entered into an agreement to acquire 100% shareholding of Butler America Aerospace, LLC (Butler Aerospace), a provider of engineering, design services and aftermarket engineering services to US Aerospace and Defence customers for purchase consideration of $85,000 payable in cash. The acquisition will bolster HCL's capabilities in engineering services and access to clients with large R&D spends. The acquisition is consummated after the end of current reporting period i.e.December 31, 2016. Accordingly, the acquisition will be accounted for in the subsequent quarter.

d. The Group has evaluated all the subsequent events through January 24, 2017, which is the date on which these financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date that would have material impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.