

**WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA
LTDA (Formely Enabler Brasil Ltda)**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 2016**

WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA (Formely Enabler Brasil Ltda)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2016
(Amount in ₹, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As on Mar 31, 2016	As on Dec 31, 2014
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Shareholder's funds			
Share capital	3	711,504,061	711,504,061
Reserves and surplus	4	50,542,690	75,559,655
		762,046,751	787,063,716
Non- current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	5	8,562,342	19,357,904
Long-term Provisions	6	36,924,957	25,470,783
		45,487,299	44,828,687
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables			
(A)Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
(B)Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	7	348,302,696	545,798,910
Other current liabilities	8	472,865,691	338,301,743
Short term provisions	9	259,241,163	105,909,692
		1,080,409,550	990,010,345
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,887,943,600	1,821,902,748
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	89,201,219	247,525,061
Capital work-in-progress		1,261,537	-
Non-current investments	11	25,561,849	25,407,201
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	10,580,950
Long-term loans and advances	12	142,384,163	78,930,173
		258,408,768	362,443,385
Current assets			
Trade receivables	13	1,248,677,720	960,400,766
Cash and bank balances	14	127,138,152	293,016,065
Short-term loans and advances	15	38,553,945	114,847,513
Other current assets	16	215,165,015	91,195,019
		1,629,534,832	1,459,459,363
TOTAL ASSETS		1,887,943,600	1,821,902,748
Significant accounting policies	2		

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

As per our report attached

for **D.Prasanna & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration number : 009619S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

D.Prasanna Kumar

Proprietor

Membership No. 211367

Bangalore

Sd/-

Sd/-

WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA (Formely Enabler Brasil Ltda)**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**

(Amount in ₹, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	ended Mar 31, 2016	For the year ended Dec 31, 2014
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations (gross)	17	3,765,981,546	2,768,647,984
Less: Excise duty		-	-
Revenue from operations (net)		3,765,981,546	2,768,647,984
Other income	18	162,790,631	72,839,727
Total Revenue		3,928,772,177	2,841,487,711
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	19	2,251,665,402	1,945,238,595
Finance cost	20	4,118,910	4,233,515
Depreciation expense	10	162,376,593	54,287,550
Other expenses	21	1,198,635,870	704,270,196
Total Expenses		3,616,796,775	2,708,029,856
Profit/(Loss) before tax		311,975,402	133,457,854
Tax expense			
- Current tax		(134,037,035)	(38,699,652)
Net Profit/(Loss)		177,938,367	94,758,202

Earnings per equity share [Refer note 23]

(Equity shares of par value BRL 1/- each)

Basic & Diluted

6.93**3.69****Significant accounting policies**

2

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Statement of Profit and Loss

As per our report attached

for **D.Prasanna & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration number : 009619S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

D.Prasanna Kumar

Proprietor

Membership No. 211367

Bangalore

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WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA
(Formerly Enabler Brasil LTDA)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amount in ₹ except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. Company overview

Wipro Do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda is a subsidiary of Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV and Wipro Portugal SA, incorporated and domiciled in Brasil. The Company is provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally and IT Products. The functional currency of the Company is BRL and the reporting currency for these financial statements is INR. These financial statements have been prepared and audited to attach with the accounts of the holding company, to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

2. Significant accounting policies

i. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (GAAP) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured on a fair value basis. GAAP comprises mandatory accounting standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 Act") / Companies Act, 1956 ("the 1956 Act"), as applicable, Accounting Standards ('AS') issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and other generally accepted accounting principles in India.

ii. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

iii. Fixed Asset

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Costs include expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably

Intangible assets are stated at the consideration paid for acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any.

Cost of fixed assets not ready for use before the balance sheet date is disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Advances paid towards the acquisition of fixed assets outstanding as of each balance sheet date is disclosed under long term loans and advances.

iv. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

v. Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

Services:

The Company recognizes revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The method of recognizing the revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and material contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and material contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including systems development and integration contracts are recognized using the “percentage-of-completion” method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract cost incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

‘Unbilled revenues’ represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period. ‘Unearned revenues’ represent billing in excess of revenue recognized. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as ‘Advance from customers’.

C. Maintenance Contracts

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized ratably over the period of the contract using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognized with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilized by the customer is recognized as revenue on completion of the term.

D. Others

- The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale.
- The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.
- Costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract are recognized as an asset and amortized over the contract term.
- Contract expenses are recognized as expenses by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity at the end of the reporting period.

Other income:

Interest is recognized using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction.

vi. Foreign currency transactions

The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations on foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency transactions are accounted in the books of account at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

Transaction:

The difference between the rate at which foreign currency transactions are accounted and the rate at which they are realized is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Translation:

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at period-end are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of Balance Sheet. The difference arising from the translation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for the exchange difference arising on monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a non-integral foreign operation. In such cases the exchange difference is initially recognized in hedging reserve or Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR), respectively. Such exchange differences are subsequently recognized in the statement of profit and loss on occurrence of the underlying hedged transaction or on disposal of the investment, respectively. Further, foreign currency differences arising from translation of intercompany receivables or payables relating to foreign operations, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of net investment in foreign operation and are recognized in FCTR. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount recognized in FCTR is transferred to the statement of profit and loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Company is a foreign subsidiary of Wipro Limited and has been treated as a non-integral operating unit for translation. The assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the balance sheet. The items in the statement of profit and loss are translated at the average exchange rate during the period. The differences arising out of the translation are transferred to foreign currency translation reserve.

vii. Depreciation and amortization

The Company has provided for depreciation using straight line method over the useful life of the assets as prescribed under part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in the case of following assets which are depreciated based on useful lives estimated by the Management:

Class of asset	Estimated useful life
Buildings	28 – 40 years
Computer including telecom equipment and software (included under plant and machinery)	2 – 7 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 – 6 years
Electrical installations (included under plant and machinery)	5 years
Vehicles	4 years

For the class of assets mentioned above, based on internal technical assessment the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful life on a straight line basis.

Payments for leasehold land are amortized over the period of lease.

Fixed assets individually costing Rupees five thousand or less are depreciated at 100% over a period of one year.

Assets under finance lease are amortized over their estimated useful life or the lease term, whichever is lower

viii. Impairment of assets

Financial assets:

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss. The amount of loss for receivables is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and undiscounted amount of future cash flows. Reduction, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is any indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recognized impairment loss is reversed, subject to maximum of initial carrying amount of the short-term receivable.

Other than financial assets:

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset including goodwill may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs to is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost. In respect of goodwill, the impairment loss will be reversed only when it was caused by specific external events of an exceptional nature that is not expected to recur and their effects have been reversed by subsequent external events.

ix. Employee benefits

Compensated absences:

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensate absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation carried out by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss account.

Pension and Social contribution:

Pension and social contribution plan, a defined contribution scheme, the Company makes monthly contributions based on a specified percentage of each covered employee's salary.

x. Taxes

Income tax:

The current charge for income taxes is calculated in accordance with the relevant tax regulations.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to timing differences that result between the profit offered for income taxes and the profit as per the financial statements of the Company.

Deferred taxes are recognized in respect of timing differences which originate during the tax holiday period but reverse after the tax holiday period. For this purpose, reversal of timing difference is determined using first in first out method.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment/substantive enactment date.

Deferred tax assets on timing differences are recognized only if there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. However, deferred tax assets on the timing differences when unabsorbed depreciation and losses carried forward exist, are recognized only to the extent that there is virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets are reassessed for the appropriateness of their respective carrying amounts at each balance sheet date.

The Company offsets, on a year on year basis, the current and non-current tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

xi. Earnings per share

Basic:

The number of equity shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year excluding equity shares held by controlled trusts.

Diluted:

The number of equity shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for any stock splits and bonus shares issued.

xii. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profits before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

	As on Mar 31, 2016	As on Dec 31, 2014
3. Share Capital		
(i) The details of share capital are given below.		
Authorised Capital		
25,662,182 (2014: 25,662,182) equity shares of BRL 1 each	711,504,061	711,504,061
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
25,662,182 (2014: 25,662,182) equity shares of BRL 1 each	711,504,061	711,504,061
	711,504,061	711,504,061
(ii) The following is the reconciliation of number of shares as at Mar 31, 2016		
Opening number of equity shares	25,662,182	25,662,182
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Closing number of equity shares	25,662,182	25,662,182

(iii) Details of Shareholding Pattern by Related Parties

Name of Shareholders	As on Mar 31, 2016		As on Dec 31, 2014	
	No. of Share	% of holdings	No. of Share	% of holdings
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV (Formerly Retail Box BV)	24,999,399	97%	24,999,399	97%
Wipro Portugal SA (Formerly Enabler Informatica SA)	662,783	3%	662,783	3%
	25,662,182	100%	25,662,182	100%

	As on Mar 31, 2016	As on Dec 31, 2014
4. Reserves and Surplus:		
Translation reserve		
Balance brought forward from previous year	(81,362,921)	(5,725,170)
Movement during the period	(202,955,332)	(75,637,751)
	(284,318,253)	(81,362,921)
General reserve		
Balance brought forward from previous year	14,561,338	14,561,338
Transferred from Profit and Loss account	-	-
	14,561,338	14,561,338
Surplus from statement of profit and loss		
Balance brought forward from previous year	142,361,238	47,603,036
Add: Profit for the year	177,938,367	94,758,202
Closing balance	320,299,605	142,361,238
Summary of reserves and surplus		
Balance brought forward from previous year	75,559,655	56,439,204
Movement during the year	(25,016,965)	19,120,451
	50,542,690	75,559,655
5. Long term borrowings (Unsecured)		
Loan from others	8,562,342	19,357,904
(Obligation under finance lease is unsecured. These obligations are repayable in monthly installments up to year ending March 31, 2019. The interest rate for these obligations ranges from 13% to 15% (2014 : 13% to 15%)).		
	8,562,342	19,357,904
6. Long term provisions		
Employee retirement benefits	36,924,957	25,470,783
	36,924,957	25,470,783
7. Trade payables		
Trade Payables-Due to other than micro and small enterprises	156,534,761	312,081,762
Accrued expenses	191,767,935	233,717,148
	348,302,696	545,798,910
8. Other current liabilities		
Unearned revenue	180,169,866	153,810,064
Statutory liabilities	76,681,754	68,224,585
Payable to related parties	201,542,248	97,822,047
Current maturities of long-term borrowings – Loan from others	14,471,823	18,445,047
(Obligation under finance lease is unsecured. These obligations are repayable in monthly installments up to year ending March 31, 2019. The interest rate for these obligations ranges from 13% to 15% (2014 : 13% to 15%)).		
	472,865,691	338,301,743

	As on Mar 31, 2016	As on Dec 31, 2014
9. Short term provisions		
Provision for tax less advance tax	104,610,867	38,699,652
Employee benefit obligations	154,630,296	67,210,039
	259,241,163	105,909,691
11. Non-current investments		
(Valued at cost unless stated otherwise)		
Trade – Unquoted *		
Investments in equity instruments		
Wipro Do Brasil Sistemas De Informatica Ltda	25,561,849	25,407,201
	25,561,849	25,407,201
*Investments in this company may carry certain restrictions on transfer of shares as provided for in the shareholders' agreements.		
12. Long term loans and advances		
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advance income tax, net of provision for tax	142,100,469	78,930,173
Prepaid expenses	283,694	-
	142,384,163	78,930,173
13. Trade Receivables (Unsecured)		
Over six months from the date they are due for payment		
Considered good	2,603,092	33,871,228
Considered doubtful	15,098,538	15,923,725
	17,701,630	49,794,953
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(15,098,539)	(15,923,725)
	2,603,091	33,871,228
Other receivable *		
Considered good	1,246,074,629	926,529,538
	1,246,074,629	926,529,538
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	1,248,677,720	960,400,766
14. Cash and bank balances		
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	6,916,900	34,511,332
- In deposit accounts	120,221,252	258,504,733
	127,138,152	293,016,065
15. Short term loans and advances		
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Employee travel and other advances	14,209,303	41,392,441
Prepaid expenses	18,873,775	15,634,947
Security deposits	62,562	99,835
Others	5,408,306	57,720,290
	38,553,945	114,847,513
16. Other current assets		
Unbilled revenue	215,165,015	91,195,019
	215,165,015	91,195,019

	For the 15 months ended Mar 31, 2016	For the year ended Dec 31, 2014
17. Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	3,765,718,041	2,768,647,984
Sale of products	263,505	-
Revenue from operations (gross)	3,765,981,546	2,768,647,984
18. Other income		
Interest income	28,015,893	4,940,127
Other exchange differences, net	134,774,738	64,317,280
Miscellaneous income	-	3,582,319
	162,790,631	72,839,726
19. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	2,217,568,357	1,941,600,134
Employee stock option plans	960,807	396,351
Staff welfare expenses	33,136,238	3,242,112
	2,251,665,402	1,945,238,597
20. Finance costs		
Interest on loan from others	4,118,910	4,233,515
	4,118,910	4,233,515
21. Other expenses		
Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application	511,513,638	215,794,019
Travel	217,630,775	121,195,106
Rates and taxes	113,746,029	2,111,493
Communication & link	104,119,984	68,777,751
Rent	83,763,276	82,463,045
Legal & professional	42,263,516	66,749,408
Repairs & maintainace	37,254,386	37,182,708
Advertisement and sales promotion	26,302,338	19,431,050
Electricity	14,402,810	8,715,206
Insurance	8,439,475	3,733,730
Staff recruitment	3,900,156	-
Provision for doubtful debts	2,454,761	5,125,980
Office maintainance	-	12,346,415
Miscellaneous expenses	32,844,726	60,644,285
	1,198,635,870	704,270,196

22. Related party transaction:

Name of the party	Relationship with the Company
List of related parties and relationships:	
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Wipro Portugal S.A.	Holding Company
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlatolt Felel.sseg. Tarsasag	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro Technologies S.A.	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro Do Brasil Sistemas De Informatica Ltda	Subsidiary Company
Infocrossing INC	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro LLC (formerly known as Wipro Inc)	Fellow subsidiary

The Company had the following transactions with related parties

	For the 15 months ended Mar 31, 2016	For the year ended Dec 31, 2014
Sub-contract and technical services provided:		
Wipro Limited	1,690,887,845	896,045,856
Wipro BPO (A division of Wipro Limited)	191,256,849	74,756,858
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	9,938,306	59,352,027
Wipro LLC (formerly known as Wipro Inc)	5,869,870	-
Sub-contract and technical services received:		
Wipro Limited	138,477,632	7,229,346
Wipro Portugal S.A.	41,820,215	10,172,467
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	17,287,435	13,737,254
Wipro Technologies SA	14,981,952	13,689,113
Infocrossing INC	2,309,184	-
Wipro LLC (formerly known as Wipro Inc)	-	171,898
Interest on Loan:		
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlatolt Felel.sseg. Tarsasag	-	1,707,824
Investment - Capital Infusion:		
Wipro Do Brasil Sistemas De Informatica Ltda	-	25,407,201

The following is the listing of receivables and payables to related parties

	As on Mar 31, 2016	As on Dec 31, 2014
Payable:		
Wipro Technologies SA	50,497,713	34,090,312
Wipro Portugal S.A.	6,405,708	91,909,891
Wipro Travel Services Limited	4,989,385	1,285,991
Infocrossing Inc	772,917	1,840,469
Wipro LLC.	-	1,472,415
Receivable		
Wipro Limited	593,962,596	122,333,453
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	135,741,658	136,810,117
Wipro LLC	5,604,330	-
Wipro BPO (A division of Wipro Limited)	3,004,457	-
Wipro Do Brasil Sistemas De Informatica Ltda	-	12,106,938

23. Earnings per Share (EPS)

	For the 15 months ended Mar 31, 2016	For the year ended Dec 31, 2014
Profit for the year as per profit and loss account	177,938,367	94,758,202
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing basic and diluted EPS	25,662,182	25,662,182
Profit/ (loss) per share basic and diluted (Par value: BRL 1)	6.93	3.69

24. Operating lease obligation:

The Company has taken on lease, Office and residential facilities under cancelable and non-cancelable operating lease agreements that are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the lessor and the lessee. Rental payments under such leases during the year ended 31st Mar' 2016 (15 months) are ₹ 83,763,276 (2014: ₹ 82,463,045).

	For the 15 months ended Mar 31, 2016	For the year ended Dec 31, 2014
Not later than one year	49,973,587	22,545,000
Later than one year and not later than five years	145,831,322	-
Later than five years	-	-

25. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Development Act, 2006

The Company is a foreign company and is not governed by the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the Act). Hence, the disclosures under the Act are not applicable to the Company.

26. Others

- (i) Corresponding figures presented for the last year have been regrouped, wherever necessary, to conform to current period classification.
- (ii) The Company has changed its accounting year from Jan - Dec to Apr - Mar basis effective from this financial year. Hence, the current period financials are for 15 months ended to March 31, 2016 and are accordingly not comparable to the previous year financials.

As per our report attached
for **D.Prasanna & Co.**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number : 009619S

Sd/-
D.Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 211367
Bangalore

Sd/-

Sd/-

10. Tangible assets

(₹)

Particular	GROSS BLOCK					ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					NET BLOCK	
	As of Jan 1, 2015	Additions	Effect of Transalation*	Disposals	As of Mar 31, 2016	As of Jan 1, 2015	Depreciation	Effect of Transalation*	Disposals / adjustments	As of Mar 31, 2016	As of Mar 31, 2016	As of Dec 31, 2014
Tangible fixed assets												
Plant & machinery #	199,501,575	37,165,310	(491,878)	(2,639,840)	233,535,167	111,101,661	76,343,419	(389,744)	2,011,584	185,043,752	48,491,415	88,399,914
Furniture & fixture	116,747,936	3,221,757	(53,767,246)	-	66,202,447	58,759,049	34,094,224	(35,956,021)	-	56,897,252	9,305,195	57,988,887
Vehicles	63,439,114	16,530,947	(16,840,662)	(11,001,571)	52,127,828	9,542,929	17,077,217	(441,382)	4,481,997	21,696,767	30,431,061	53,896,185
Office equipments	38,991,127	17,674,898	(18,811,296)	(33,064,585)	4,790,144	(8,248,948)	34,861,733	(9,461,572)	13,334,617	3,816,596	973,548	47,240,075
	418,679,752	74,592,912	(89,911,082)	(46,705,996)	356,655,586	171,154,691	162,376,593	(46,248,719)	19,828,198	267,454,367	89,201,219	247,525,061
Previous year – 2014	385,062,780	96,568,270	83,846,334	20,895,036	418,679,752	148,155,246	54,287,550	17,029,816	14,258,289	171,154,690	247,525,061	236,907,534

* Represents translation of fixed assets of non-integral operations into Indian Rupee

Plant and machinery includes computers and computer software