

WIPRO UK Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2017

Company Number 1396396

WIPRO UK Limited

Company Information

Director	R Phillips
Registered number	1396396
Registered office	Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road London EC1M 7AD
Independent auditor	BDO LLP 4 Atlantic Quay 70 York Street Glasgow G2 8JX
Bankers	Citibank, N.A. Cottons Centre Hays Lane London SE1 2QT
Solicitors	Michael Simkins LLP Lynton House 7 - 12 Tavistock Square London WC1H 9LT

WIPRO UK Limited

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WIPRO UK Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2017

Introduction

The director presents his strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The principal activities of the company during the period continued to be outsourcing, systems integration, scientific engineering and IT consultancy.

Business review and future developments

The company provides a range of services and solutions based on innovative applications of science and technology to deliver business value to customers.

The company's trading was profitable during the year to 31 March 2017. The company has novated its customer contracts and assigned employees to Wipro Limited (UK branch), as part of the shift of operations within the WIPRO Group. The operations during the year mainly occurred in the course of transition. The company has non-trading branches in Oman and Azerbaijan. See note 1 for details of the going concern status of the company.

A dividend of £8,500,000 was declared and paid during the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The director considers that the financial risks relevant to the company are credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made where there is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of debt. The company's cash flow risk is primarily attributable to its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by the company's continuing profitability and access to the cash assets of its ultimate parent company.

Financial key performance indicators

The key performance indicators that management monitors are turnover, gross margin and the operating result. The company's liquidity continues to be healthy, with the company continuing to be cash generative and free of debt.

The wider group has considerable financial resources together with long-term contracts with a number of customers across different geographic areas and industries. As a consequence, the director believes that the group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current economic outlook.

This report was approved by the board on

31 May 2017

and signed on its behalf.

R Phillips
Director

SD/-

WIPRO UK Limited

Director's Report for the year ended 31 March 2017

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £21,943,000 (2016 - loss £4,404,000).

Dividends of £8,500,000 were paid during the year (2016 - £Nil).

Director

R Phillips

Existence of branches of the company outside of the United Kingdom.

The company has non-trading branches in Oman and Azerbaijan.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Employee involvement

The Company has held meetings at intervals during the period in accordance with established practice and at which there has been a dissemination and exchange of financial, trading and general information of particular concern to them. The nature and extent of employee communication is an important matter which is under continuous review.

Employment of disabled employees

The Company has continued its policy of giving disabled persons equal, full and fair consideration for all job vacancies for which they offer themselves, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate training is arranged for disabled persons, including retraining for alternative work for employees who become disabled, to promote their career development within the organisation.

WIPRO UK Limited

Director's Report (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, BDO LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on *31 May 2017* and signed on its behalf.

R Phillips
Director

SD/-

WIPRO UK Limited

Director's Responsibilities Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. As explained in note 1 to the financial statements, the director does not believe the going concern basis to be appropriate and, in consequence, these financial statements have not been prepared on that basis.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

WIPRO UK Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of WIPRO UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of WIPRO UK Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Emphasis of matter

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 1 to the financial statements concerning the company's inability to continue as a going concern and the basis on which the financial statements were prepared. On 31 March 2016 the company's trade and assets began being transferred to its parent company, WIPRO Limited (UK branch). The director does not intend for the company to carry out any trading activity in the foreseeable future and therefore these financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

WIPRO UK Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of WIPRO UK Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

SD/-

Mark McCluskey (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory auditor
Glasgow
United Kingdom

31 May 2017

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

WIPRO UK Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover	3	1,605	14,373
Cost of sales		(1,491)	(16,892)
Gross profit/(loss)		<u>114</u>	<u>(2,519)</u>
Administrative expenses		(913)	(2,658)
Exceptional other operating income	10	22,087	-
Operating profit/(loss)	4	<u>21,288</u>	<u>(5,177)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	603	3
Profit/(loss) before tax		<u>21,891</u>	<u>(5,174)</u>
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	52	770
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u><u>21,943</u></u>	<u><u>(4,404)</u></u>
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Foreign exchange gain on the retranslation of overseas branch		636	107
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>636</u>	<u>107</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>22,579</u></u>	<u><u>(4,297)</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

WIPRO UK Limited
Registered number:1396396

Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	-	35
		<u>-</u>	<u>35</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	11,152	-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	4,054	3,838
Cash at bank and in hand	13	3,774	2,559
		<u>18,980</u>	<u>6,397</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(2,665)	(4,137)
Net current assets		<u>16,315</u>	<u>2,260</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>16,315</u>	<u>2,295</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	15	-	(59)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(59)</u>
Net assets		<u>16,315</u>	<u>2,236</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	707	707
Share premium account		24	24
Other reserves		6,545	5,909
Profit and loss account		9,039	(4,404)
		<u>16,315</u>	<u>2,236</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

NA
SD/-
R Phillips
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

WIPRO UK Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2016	707	24	5,909	(4,404)	2,236
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	21,943	21,943
Foreign exchange gain on retranslation of overseas branch results	-	-	636	-	636
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	636	-	636
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	636	21,943	22,579
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(8,500)	(8,500)
At 31 March 2017	707	24	6,545	9,039	16,315

WIPRO UK Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2015	707	24	5,802	-	6,533
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(4,404)	(4,404)
Foreign exchange gain on retranslation of overseas branch results	-	-	107	-	107
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	107	-	107
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	107	(4,404)	(4,297)
At 31 March 2016	707	24	5,909	(4,404)	2,236

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

WIPRO UK Limited is a company incorporated in England, limited by shares, incorporated under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ('FRS 102'), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires company management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

As at 31 March 2016, the company entered into an agreement to transfer certain employees and customer contracts to WIPRO Limited (UK Branch), its ultimate parent company. This transfer took place from 1 April 2016 onwards. This agreement was followed by transfers of fixed assets and assignation of leases.

The director of the company does not intend for the company to carry out any trading activity in the foreseeable long term future and therefore these financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis. No adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis as assets and liabilities will be collected or paid at their current book value.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of WIPRO Limited as at 31 March 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Devonshire House, 60 Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7AD.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

The company recognises revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectibility is reasonably assured.

The method of recognising 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 recognised as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts are generally recognised pro rata over the period of the contract. In certain fixed price contracts such as systems development and integration contracts revenues are recognised 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. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Accrued income included in other current assets represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the balance sheet date. Deferred income included in other current liabilities represent billing in excess of revenue recognised.

C. Maintenance Contracts

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised pro rata 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 recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Short-term leasehold buildings	- Up to 6 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	- Up to 6 years
Office furniture and fittings	- Up to 6 years
Computer and IT equipment	- 2 - 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments, like loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and estimated recoverable value, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

1.11 Leased assets: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

1.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the Director's estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they become payable.

1.15 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

1.16 Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

1.17 Reserves

The company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.
- Other reserves represents capital gifts received from WIPRO Europe Limited (formerly SAIC Europe Limited), the immediate parent undertaking in the years ended 31 January 1997 and 1998, partly repaid in subsequent years. The movement on other reserves relates to foreign exchange differences on the translation of the company's Oman branch results for the year. These reserves are available for distribution.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Inter-group debt

- In assessing the fair value of inter-group debt which constitutes a financing transaction judgement is applied in selecting an appropriate market rate of interest to apply to future receipts.

Trade debtors

- Bad debts are considered by review of the debtors listing, with debts provided for on a specific basis. Factors considered include customer payment history and agreed credit terms.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

3. Turnover

The analysis of turnover by class of business and geographical market required by paragraph 68 of Schedule 1 to the Large and Medium-Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 has not been provided as, in the opinion of the director, such disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

4. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	-	135
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	15	33
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's immediate parent's annual accounts	2	2
Exchange differences	804	(99)
Hire of other assets - operating leases	-	637
Defined contribution pension cost	-	1,060
	804	(99)

5. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	-	13,845
Social security costs	-	1,592
Cost of defined contribution scheme	-	1,060
	-	16,497

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Full-time members of staff	-	203
Part-time members of staff	-	16
	-	219

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

6. Director's remuneration

No director received any emoluments during the current year (2016 - £Nil).

The was no remuneration paid to key management personnel (2016 - £Nil).

7. Interest receivable

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interest receivable from group companies	603	3
	603	3
	603	3

8. Taxation

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	(38)	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(333)
	(38)	(333)
Group relief	-	(726)
	(38)	(1,059)
	(38)	(1,059)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(14)	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	289
	(14)	289
Total deferred tax	(14)	289
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(52)	(770)

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from (2016 - differs from) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	21,891	(5,174)
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	4,378	(1,035)
Effects of:		
Non-taxable income	(4,416)	-
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	(24)
Deferred tax	(14)	289
Total tax charge for the year	(52)	(770)

9. Dividends

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interim paid of £12.0273 (2016 - £Nil) per share	8,500	-
	8,500	-

10. Exceptional Items

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Other income	(22,087)	-
	(22,087)	-

As at 31 March 2016, the company entered into an agreement to transfer certain employees and customer contracts to WIPRO Limited (UK Branch), for £24m payable in tranches over the period to 2023. Other income above reflects the discounted amount. This transfer took place from 1 April 2016 onwards. This agreement was followed by transfers of fixed assets and assignment of leases.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Short leasehold buildings £000	Plant machinery and equipment £000	Office furniture and fittings £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2016	16	1,080	94	1,190
Disposals	(16)	(1,080)	(94)	(1,190)
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-
At 1 April 2016	9	1,077	69	1,155
Disposals	(9)	(1,077)	(69)	(1,155)
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-
Net book value				
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	7	3	25	35

12. Debtors

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,152	-
	<u>11,152</u>	<u>-</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	790	661
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,118	1,965
Tax recoverable	-	490
Prepayments and accrued income	146	722
	<u>4,054</u>	<u>3,838</u>

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	3,774	2,559
	3,774	2,559

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Trade creditors	-	174
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,414	1,923
Corporation tax	80	-
Taxation and social security	13	716
Accruals and deferred income	158	1,324
	2,655	4,137

15. Provisions for liabilities

	Property provisions £000
At 1 April 2016	59
Charged to profit or loss	(59)
At 31 March 2017	-

16. Share capital

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid 706,725 Ordinary shares of £1 each	707	707
	707	707

All ordinary shares rank pari passu.

WIPRO UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

17. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge amounted to £Nil (2016 - £1,060,000). Included within other creditors are outstanding employer's pension contributions amounting to £Nil (2016 - £92,000).

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2017 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Not later than 1 year	-	418
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	1,672
Later than 5 years	-	487
Total	-	2,577

19. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of WIPRO Europe Limited and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with WIPRO Europe Limited or other wholly owned companies within the group.

20. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is WIPRO Europe Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain. The ultimate parent company for the year ended 31 March 2017 was WIPRO Limited, a company incorporated in India and the financial statements of WIPRO UK Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 have been consolidated within WIPRO Limited's financial statements. WIPRO Limited is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are produced. The financial statements for WIPRO Limited and WIPRO Europe Limited are available at Devonshire House, 60 Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7AD and 5 Peel Park, Redwood Place, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G74 5PB respectively.