

Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit.
4. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.
5. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these standalone financial statements are free from material misstatement.

6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
7. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these standalone financial statements.

Opinion

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date

Other matter

9. This report is intended solely for the information of the Company's and its ultimate holding company's board of directors and members as a body and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than specified parties. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company, the company's and ultimate holding company's board of directors and members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
per **Sanjay Banthia**
Partner
Membership No.: 061068

Bengaluru
18 June 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH(A)

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH(A) ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit.
4. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.
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6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
7. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these standalone financial statements.

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8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date

Other matter

9. This report is intended solely for the information of the Company's and its ultimate holding company's board of directors and members as a body and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than specified parties. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company, the company's and ultimate holding company's board of directors and members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
per **Sanjay Banthia**
Partner
Membership No.: 061068

Bengaluru
18 June 2018

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

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

	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	3	1,555	140
Financial assets			
Investments	4	5,334,398	960,000
Other financial asset	5	32,069	-
Prepaid income tax		1,750	-
		5,369,772	960,140
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	1,207,349	3,052,805
Other financial asset	5	32,609	-
Unbilled revenue		3,522,714	4,707,567
Other current assets	7	724,513	-
		5,487,185	7,760,372
		10,856,957	8,720,512
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	31,975,000	31,975,000
Other equity		(31,444,206)	(31,374,130)
		530,794	600,870
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	9	2,220,264	6,628,451
Borrowings	10	6,400,000	-
Other financial liabilities	11	1,362,378	1,253,635
Unearned revenue		12,527	-
Other current liabilities	12	187,643	100,264
Provisions	13	123,661	116,852
Current tax liabilities (net)	14	19,690	20,440
		10,326,163	8,119,642
		10,856,957	8,720,512

Summary of significant accounting policies. 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Sd/-

Elke Kueng

Director

Place:

Date: 07.06.2018

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH
Statement of Income for the year ended 31 March 2018

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

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	15	10,922,964	15,304,774
Other income	16	1,641	-
Total Income		10,924,605	15,304,774
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expenses	17	2,086,946	1,885,730
Depreciation expense	3	528	510
Finance cost	18	74,430	76
Other expense	19	8,833,527	13,130,782
Total Expenses		10,995,431	15,017,098
(Loss)/ profit before tax		(70,826)	287,675
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	15,315
Deferred tax		-	-
Current tax of earlier years		(750)	-
(Loss)/ profit for the year		(70,076)	272,360
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(70,076)	272,360
(Loss)/ Earnings per equity share of par value EURO 1 each	20		
Basic & Diluted		(0.00)	0.00
Summary of significant accounting policies.	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Sd/-
Elke Kueng
 Director

Place:
 Date: 07.06.2018

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

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

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/ Profit After tax	(70,076)	272,360
Other Adjustments:		
Depreciation expense	528	510
Tax expense	(750)	15,315
Provision for doubtful debts	11,222	-
Finance cost	74,430	76
Operating profit before working capital changes	15,353	288,261
Working capital changes:		
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	2,954,409	(4,214,509)
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(13,868)	15,690
(Decrease)/ increase in other liabilities and provisions	(4,756,366)	2,818,175
Net cash (used in) operations	(1,800,472)	(1,092,383)
Direct taxes (paid) / refund	(1,750)	1,750
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(1,802,222)	(1,090,633)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,943)	-
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	(4,374,398)	(263,258)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(4,376,341)	(263,258)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Loans taken from related party	6,400,000	-
(Repayments) / proceeds from bank overdrafts, net	(221,222)	242,289
Finance charges paid	(216)	(76)
Net cash generated by financing activities (C)	6,178,562	242,213
Net decrease in cash and Cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)	-	(1,111,678)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-	1,111,678
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Sd/-

Elke Kueng

Director

Place:

Date: 07.06.2018

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

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

Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 01 April 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2017
31,975,000	-	31,975,000

Balance as at 01 April 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2018
31,975,000	-	31,975,000

	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2016	(31,646,490)		(31,646,490)
Profit for the period	272,360	-	272,360
Balance as at 31 March 2017	(31,374,130)	-	(31,374,130)
(Loss) for the period	(70,076)		(70,076)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	(31,444,206)	-	(31,444,206)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies Austria GmbH

Sd/-
Elke Kueng
 Director

Place:

Date:

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

1 Background

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH ('the company') is a fully owned subsidiary of Wipro Holdings UK Limited ('the holding company') incorporated and domiciled in Austria. The company is engaged in the business of acquisition, holding and disposition of participation in other enterprises. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements have been prepared to append with the financial statements of the ultimate holding company, to comply with the provisions of Section 137 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in India.

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in to account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, 'Share-based Payment', leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, 'Leases', and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 'Inventories', or value in use in Ind AS 36 'Impairment of assets'.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

c) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from estimates.

The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements. (also refer point y for further details)

Fair value measurements

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

c) Use of estimates and judgment (cont'd)

Significant estimates in applying accounting policies

Recoverability of advances/receivables – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances. Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and other assets.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Provisions – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgment.

Classification of leases – The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

d) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

(i) An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

(ii) All other assets are classified as non-current.

(iii) A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

(iv) All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(v) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Based on nature of service and the time between acquisition of assets for development and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the group has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non current classification of assets and liabilities which pertains to the business.

e) Foreign currency

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. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at period-end are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of Balance Sheet. The exchange difference between the rate at which foreign currency transactions are accounted and the rate at which they are re-measured/ realized is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

e) Foreign currency (cont'd)

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euros which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest EUR, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Initial Recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(b) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or any other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

f) Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Properties and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met, any expected costs of decommissioning and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised 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. All other repairs and maintenance cost are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

Depreciation

The Company depreciates property and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortized over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

	Useful lives (in years)
Plant and machinery	2 to 7 years

The Company has evaluated the applicability of component accounting as prescribed under Ind AS 16 and Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, the management has not identified any significant component having different useful lives. Schedule II requires the Company to identify and depreciate significant components with different useful lives separately.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically and updated as required, including at each financial year end.

De-recognition

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

g) Impairment of property and equipment

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, based on internal or external factors. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit. If such recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit to which the asset belongs 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If, at the reporting 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. Impairment losses previously recognised are accordingly reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

h) Employee benefits

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recognised in the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits.

Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated 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 using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

Social Security

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.

i) Equity

i) Share capital

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

iii) Other comprehensive income

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity in other reserves.

j) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or it cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed. However, when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognised.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, including necessary provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

l) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group entity and it can be reliably measured, which co-incides with entering into a legal binding agreement. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of rebates and taxes.

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

l) Revenue (cont'd)

Services:

a. Time and material contracts

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.

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'.

Other income:

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

m) Finance and other income

Finance and other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / (losses) due to foreign exchange etc. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

n) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

i. Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

ii. Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI);

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of profit & loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of profit & loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

n) Financial instruments (cont'd)

iii. Debt instrument at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit & loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 Business Combinations, applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit & loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

i. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments.

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

n) Financial instruments (cont'd)

ii. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

iii. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified party fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of expected loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

o) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

i) financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets;

ii) financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities

Non derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

i) Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

ii) Other financial assets

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled revenues, cash and cash equivalents and other assets.

iii) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

p) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

q) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

r) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

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

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other informations

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

s) Earnings per share

Basic EPS are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options and warrants, except where the results would be antidilutive.

Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

t) Operating lease

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

u) Finance lease

Assets acquired on lease which effectively transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the assets, are capitalized at the lower of the fair value and present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease term and disclosed as leased assets. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability based on the implicit rate of return. Finance charges are charged directly against income. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs are capitalized.

If there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

u) Standards issued but not yet effective

Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the financial statements is provided below. Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (Ind AS 115). There is one new standard notified by MCA for revenue recognition which overhauls the existing revenue recognition standards including Ind AS 18 – Revenue and Ind AS 11 – Construction contracts. The new standard provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application principle to be followed for revenue recognition:

- i. Identification of the contracts with the customer
- ii. Identification of the performance obligations in the contract
- iii. Determination of the transaction price
- iv. Allocation of transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (as identified in step ii)
- v. Recognition of revenue when the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The effective date of the new standard is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 as notified by the MCA. The management is yet to assess the impact of this new standard on the Company's financial statements. Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration.

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The management is yet to assess the impact of this appendix on the Company's financial statements.

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Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

3. Property and equipment

	Plant and machinary	Total
Gross Block (at cost)		
Balance as at 1 April 2016	9,203	9,203
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	9,203	9,203
Additions	1,943	1,943
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	11,146	11,146
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at 01 April 2016	8,553	8,553
Depreciation charge	510	510
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	9,063	9,063
Depreciation charge	528	528
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	9,591	9,591
Net Block		
Balance as at 31 March 2017	140	140
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,555	1,555

As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
------------------------	------------------------

4 Financial assets

Non Current

Investments in equity instruments

Unquoted Subsidiaries at cost

Investment in Tricentis GMBH

Wipro Technologies Austria GmbH (32,473,971 equity shares at EUR 1 each)

Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments

4,374,398	-
31,690,000	31,690,000
(30,730,000)	(30,730,000)
5,334,398	960,000

As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
------------------------	------------------------

5 Other financial asset

Non current

Finance lease receivable

32,069	-
32,069	-

Current

Finance lease receivable

32,609	-
32,609	-

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

Finance lease receivables

Leasing Arrangements

Finance lease receivables consist of assets that are leased to customers for contract terms ranging from 1 to 5 years , with lease payments due in monthly or quarterly installments.

Amounts receivable under finance lease

The Components of Finance lease are as follows :

	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Not later than one year	33,483	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	32,430	-
Later than five years	-	-
Gross investment in lease	65,913	-
Less: Unearned financial income	(1,235)	-
Present value of minimum lease payment schedule	64,678	-

Present value of minimum lease payment receivable is as follows

	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Not later than one year	32,609	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	32,069	-
Later than five years	-	-
	64,678	-

Included in the financial statements as follows

- Non-current financial lease receivable	32,069	-
- Current financial lease receivable	32,609	-

6 Trade receivables

Unsecured

Considered good *	1,207,349	3,052,805
Considered doubtful	11,222	-
	1,218,571	3,052,805
	(11,222)	-
	1,207,349	3,052,805

Less: Provision for doubtful debts

* Include dues from related parties (refer note 22)

7 Other current assets

	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Employees travel and other advance	5,040	-
Balance receivable from related party (refer note 22)	712,969	-
Others	6,504	-
	724,513	-

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

8 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Authorised Capital		
30,035,000 equity shares of EURO 1 par value	31,975,000	31,975,000
	31,975,000	31,975,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
30,035,000 equity shares of EURO 1 par value	31,975,000	31,975,000
	31,975,000	31,975,000

9 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Trade payables	111,816	119,321
Balance due to related parties (refer note 22)	2,108,448	6,509,130
	2,220,264	6,628,451

10 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured		
<i>Current</i>		
Loans from related party (refer note 22)	6,400,000	-
	6,400,000	-

11 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Bank overdrafts	21,066	242,288
Interest accrued but not due (refer note 22)	74,214	-
Accrued expenses	1,267,098	1,011,347
	1,362,378	1,253,635

12 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Statutory liabilities	187,643	100,264
	187,643	100,264

13 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Compensated absence	123,661	116,852
	123,661	116,852

14 Current tax liabilities

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Provision for tax	17,940	20,440
	17,940	20,440

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
15 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services (refer note 22)	10,860,187	15,304,774
Finance Lease Income	62,776	-
	10,922,964	15,304,774
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
16 Other income		
Interest income (refer note 22)	746	-
Miscellaneous Income	678	-
Exchange fluctuation differences, net	217	-
	1,641	-
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
17 Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries and wages	2,082,137	1,878,426
Share based compensation (refer note 23)	3,630	3,729
Staff welfare expense	1,180	3,575
	2,086,946	1,885,730
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
18 Finance Cost		
Interest on borrowings (refer note 25)	74,227	-
Bank charges	203	76
	74,430	76
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
19 Other expenses		
Sub contracting / technical fees (refer note 22)	8,625,633	13,230,522
Travelling Expenses	114,444	98,311
Provision for diminution in the investment	-	(263,258)
Provision for doubtful debts	11,222	-
Rates and taxes	20,515	16,809
Communication	19,772	16,863
Legal and professional charges	28,304	17,473
Rent expense	7,960	10,680
Miscellaneous	5,678	3,382
	8,833,527	13,130,782
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
20 Earnings per share:		
Net (loss)/ profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	(70,076)	272,360
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	30,035,000	30,035,000
(Loss)/ earnings per equity share of par value EURO 1 each		
Basic and diluted	(0.00)	0.00

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

21 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2018 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Investments	4	-	-	5,334,398	5,334,398	5,334,398
Other financial asset	5	-	-	32,069	32,069	32,069
Trade receivables	6	-	-	1,207,349	1,207,349	1,207,349
Other financial asset	5	-	-	32,609	32,609	32,609
Unbilled revenue		-	-	3,522,714	3,522,714	3,522,714
Total financial assets		-	-	10,129,139	10,129,139	10,129,139
Financial liabilities :						
Trade payables	9	-	-	2,220,264	2,220,264	2,220,264
Borrowings	10	-	-	6,400,000	6,400,000	6,400,000
Other financial liabilities	11	-	-	1,362,378	1,362,378	1,362,378
Unearned revenue		-	-	12,527	12,527	12,527
Total financial liabilities		-	-	9,995,169	9,995,169	9,995,169

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2017 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Investments	4	-	-	960,000	960,000	960,000
Trade receivables	6	-	-	3,052,805	3,052,805	3,052,805
Unbilled revenue		-	-	4,707,567	4,707,567	4,707,567
Total financial assets		-	-	8,720,372	8,720,372	8,720,372
Financial liabilities :						
Trade payables	9	-	-	6,628,451	6,628,451	6,628,451
Borrowings	10	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	11	-	-	1,253,635	1,253,635	1,253,635
Total financial liabilities		-	-	7,882,086	7,882,086	7,882,086

Notes to financial instruments

- i. The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company has measured investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures at the deemed cost. The Company has considered the carrying amount under previous GAAP as the deemed cost.

Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

22 Related party disclosure

a) Parties where control exists:

Name of the related party	Relationship with the Company
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	Holding Company
Wipro Technologies Austria GmbH	Subsidiary Company
Wipro Technologies GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Hungary Limited	Group Company
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Group Company
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Group Company
Wipro Retail Consulting GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary
Frontworx Information Technologies AG	Fellow Subsidiary

b) The following are the related parties transactions during the year

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Sale of service			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	51,688	84,212
Wipro Retail Consulting GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary	29,491	-
Sub contracting / technical fees /			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	5,273,362	9,825,990
Wipro Technologies Austria GmbH	Subsidiary Company	-	181,542
Wipro Technologies GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary	-	194,570
Frontworx Information Technologies AG	Fellow Subsidiary	1,216,602	914,329
Interest on Inter company loan			
Wipro Hungary	Group Company	74,227	-
Interest income			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Group Company	80	-

c) The following are the balances payable and receivable to related parties

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Payable			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	2,108,185	5,948,194
Wipro Hungary Limited	Group Company	6,474,214	-
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Group Company	263	-
Receivable			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	8,966	4,657
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Group Company	711,219	-
Wipro Technology Austria GmbH	Subsidiary Company	1,750	-

23 Employee Stock Option

Certain employees of the Company are covered under the share based compensation plans of the ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited.

These plans are managed and administered by the ultimate holding company. The stock compensation expenses in respect of aforesaid options granted amounting to EUR 3,630 for the year ended 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 EUR 3,729) has been recharged and accounted for in the financial statements of the Company which has been disclosed as "Share based compensation charge" in the Statement of Profit and Loss under note 17 on "Employee benefit expenses".

The aforesaid note should be read along with the detailed disclosure in respect of the stock option plans provided in the annual financial statement of the ultimate parent company for the year ended 31 March 2018 and those annual financial statements are available on its website (<https://www.wipro.com/annual-reports>)

Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

24 Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation

The reconciliation between provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the statutory income tax rate applicable in Austria to (loss)/ profit before taxes is as follows

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
(Loss)/ Profit before taxes	(70,826)	287,675
Enacted income tax rate	25%	25%
Computed expected tax expense	(17,707)	71,919
Tax effect of not creating deferred tax asset on unabsorbed brought forward losses from earlier years utilized in the current year	17,707	(56,604)
Total income tax expense	-	15,315

The Company has incurred losses during the year and accordingly has no current tax as per local tax regulations. There are no significant temporary differences or other adjustments which give rise to deferred tax assets or liabilities. In view of the carry forward losses under tax laws, deferred tax is recognised only when there is a convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be utilised by the entity.

25 Borrowings disclosure

Related Party	Repayment terms	Interest Rate	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Wipro Holding Hungary Kft	1 year	12 months EURIBOR	2,000,000	-
		+ 200 basis points		
		Effective interest rate	2%	-
Wipro Holding Hungary Kft	1 year	12 months EURIBOR	4,400,000	-
		+ 200 basis points		
		Effective interest rate	2%	-

26 Financial risk management

a) Interest rate risk

The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Variable Rate Borrowing	6,400,000	-
Fixed Rate Borrowing	-	-
	6,400,000	-

Interest rate Risk

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	32,000	-
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(32,000)	-

b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions. The finance function of the company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on-going basis throughout each reporting period. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 30 days past due. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

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Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Trade receivables are secured in a form that registry of sold residential/commercial units is not processed till the time the Company does not receive the entire payment. Hence, as the Company does not have significant credit risk, it does not present the information related to ageing pattern. The company has widespread customer base and no single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated. During the periods presented, the Company made no write-offs of trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off.

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

As at 31 March 2018	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years
Other financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	2,220,264	-	-
Borrowings	6,400,000	-	-
	8,620,264	-	-
As at 1 April 2017	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years
Other financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	6,628,425	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
	6,628,425	-	-

27 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, additional paid in capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt as below:

Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components, which attributable to the equity holders

-Net debt includes trade payables and other Financial Liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Borrowings	Financial liabilities	6,400,000	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	-	-
Net Debt		6,400,000	-
Equity share capital	Equity	31,975,000	31,975,000
Other equity	Equity	(31,444,206)	(31,374,130)
Total capital		530,794	600,870
Capital and Net Debt		6,930,794	600,870

Gearing Ratio

0.92

-

In order to achieve the objective of maximising shareholders value, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to manage its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the current and previous years.

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28 Segment Reporting

The Company does not have any segment and hence disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 is not applicable.

29 Prior Period Comparatives

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH

Sd/-

Elke Kueng

Director

Place:

Date: