

Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE ('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 profit (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 EGYPT SAE

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Deferred tax assets, net	3	3,366	3,366
		3,366	3,366
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	-	-
Other financial assets	5	68,72,668	70,65,548
Other current assets		-	-
		68,72,668	70,65,548
		68,76,034	70,68,914
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	6	8,25,000	8,25,000
Other equity		(3,11,85,308)	(3,12,39,676)
		(3,03,60,308)	(3,04,14,676)
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	7	2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755
Trade payables	8	13,38,170	14,29,077
Other financial liabilities	9	95,80,785	90,04,301
Other current liabilities	10	14,50,899	14,75,021
Current tax liabilities, net	11	9,26,436	9,26,436
		3,72,36,342	3,74,83,590
		68,76,034	70,68,914
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Sd/-

Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan

Director

18 June 2018

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE
Statement of Income for the year ended 31 March 2018
(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
REVENUE			
Other income	12	7,57,605	-
		7,57,605	-
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	13	7,03,237	5,92,935
Other expenses	14	-	1,42,21,345
		7,03,237	1,48,14,280
Profit / (Loss) before tax		54,368	(1,48,14,280)
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Tax expense		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		54,368	(1,48,14,280)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of tax		54,368	(1,48,14,280)
Earnings / (Loss) per equity share of par value EGP 100 each			
Basic and diluted	15	6.59	(1,795.67)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Sd/-
Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan
Director

18 June 2018

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 2018

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the period	54,368	(1,48,14,280)
Adjustments		
Unrealised exchange differences - net	(7,57,605)	1,37,89,221
Provision for tax	-	-
Interest expense	7,03,237	5,92,935
Operating profit before working capital changes	-	(4,32,124)
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Trade and other receivable	-	-
Other financial assets	9,50,485	(37,82,720)
Trade and other financial liabilities	(91,770)	33,79,100
Other current liabilities	(24,122)	-
Net cash generated from operations	8,34,593	(8,35,744)
Direct taxes (paid) / refund	-	(5,92,952)
Net cash generated by operating activities	(A) 8,34,593	(14,28,696)
Cash flows from investing activities:	(B)	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of borrowings	(7,08,703)	(52,13,119)
Proceeds from borrowings	-	4,77,252
Interest paid on borrowings	(1,25,890)	(5,92,935)
Net cash generated by / (used in) financing activities	(C) (8,34,593)	(53,28,802)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)	-	(67,57,498)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-	67,57,498
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 8)	-	-
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 8)		
Balances with banks	-	-
	-	-

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Sd/-
Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan
 Director

18 June 2018

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

A) Share Capital

Equity share capital	Balance as at 01 April 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2017
Equity share capital of Face value EGP 100 each	8,25,000		8,25,000
	8,25,000	-	8,25,000

Equity share capital	Balance as at 01 April 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Equity share capital of Face value EGP 100 each	8,25,000		8,25,000
	8,25,000	-	8,25,000

B) Other equity

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2016	19,69,275	(1,83,94,671)	(1,64,25,396)
Profit for the period		(1,48,14,280)	(1,48,14,280)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	19,69,275	(3,32,08,951)	(3,12,39,676)
Profit for the period		54,368	54,368
Balance as at 31 March 2018	19,69,275	(3,31,54,583)	(3,11,85,308)

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Sd/-
Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan
 Director

18 June 2018

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

1 Background

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Cyprus Private Limited, incorporated and domiciled in Egypt. Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE is a services provider that aims to deliver technology solutions to drive business needs of its Clients in Egypt in Engineering Services, Industrial Products, Systems & Integration and Information Technology. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

The Company has ceased its operations effective 30 September 2016 and has applied for liquidation. Consequently, the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018 have been prepared on 'liquidation basis'.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared and presented on 'Liquidation basis' 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. All assets and liabilities are stated at their net realisable values.

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) 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.

c) 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.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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.

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.

Going concern - The Company has ceased its operations effective 30 September 2016 and has applied for liquidation. Consequently, the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018 have been prepared on 'liquidation basis'.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

c) Significant management judgements (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.

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.

Functional and presentation currency

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

f) 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

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.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

g) 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.

h) Other income

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

i) 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:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- b) 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:

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

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

i) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

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.

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.

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 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.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

i) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

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.

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.

j) 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.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

j) Non-derivative financial instruments (cont'd)

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.

k) 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.

l) 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.

m) 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.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

m) Income tax (cont'd)

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.

n) 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.

o) 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.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

p) 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.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
3 Deferred tax assets, net		
Business loss carried forward	3,366	3,366
	3,366	3,366

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
4 Trade receivables		
<i>Unsecured</i>		
Considered good	-	-
Considered doubtful	9,71,193	9,71,193
	9,71,193	9,71,193
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(9,71,193)	(9,71,193)
	-	-

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
5 Other financial assets		
<i>Current</i>		
Due from related parties (refer note 17)	68,72,668	70,65,548
	68,72,668	70,65,548

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
6 Share capital		
Authorised capital		
50,000 equity shares of EGP 100 each	50,00,000	50,00,000
	50,00,000	50,00,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
8,250 equity shares of EGP 100 each	8,25,000	8,25,000
	8,25,000	8,25,000

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	Number	Number
Number of equity shares outstanding as at beginning of the year	8,250	8,250
Number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of equity shares outstanding as at end of the year	8,250	8,250

b) Details of shareholders having more than 5% of the total equity shares of the company

Wipro Cyprus Private Limited (99.9% holding)	8,249	8,249
	8,249	8,249

c) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of EGP 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Egyptian pound. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d) There has been no issue of bonus shares or issue of shares for consideration other than cash or share buy back during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2018.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
7 Borrowings		
<i>Unsecured</i>		
Loans from related parties (refer note 17)	2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755
	2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
8 Trade payables		
Trade payables	13,38,170	14,29,077
	13,38,170	14,29,077
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
9 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Dues to related parties (refer note 17)	48,09,041	48,09,904
Interest accrued and due (refer note 17)	47,71,744	41,94,397
	95,80,785	90,04,301
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
10 Other current liabilities		
Statutory liabilities	14,50,899	14,75,021
	14,50,899	14,75,021
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
11 Current tax liabilities		
Provision for tax [net of advance tax 2018: Nil; (2017: Nil)]	9,26,436	9,26,436
	9,26,436	9,26,436

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
12 Other income		
Gain on foreign exchange adjustments, net	7,57,605	-
	7,57,605	-
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
13 Finance cost		
Interest expense	7,03,237	5,92,935
	7,03,237	5,92,935
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
14 Other expenses		
Legal and professional charges	-	4,18,898
Loss on foreign exchange adjustments, net	-	1,37,89,221
Miscellaneous expenses	-	13,226
	-	1,42,21,345
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
15 Earning per share (EPS)		
Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	54,368	(1,48,14,280)
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EP	8,250	8,250
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	6.59	(1,795.67)

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

16 Borrowings

SI.No	Particulars	Nature of security	Repayment details	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Loans and advances from related parties					
1	Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	12 months USD LIBOR rate plus 200 basis points p.a.	Repayable on demand	2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755
Total				2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755
Effective rate of interest per annum				2.94%	2.41%

17 Related party disclosure

A Parties where control exists:

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
Wipro Limited	Ultimate holding company
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding company
Wipro Arabia Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro Bahrain Limited WLL	Fellow subsidiary

B The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Interest expense			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	7,03,237	5,92,935
Loan taken			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	-	4,77,252
Loan repayment			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	7,08,703	52,13,119
Interest paid			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	1,25,890	5,92,935

C Balances with related parties as at year end are summarised below:

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Borrowings (including accrued interest)			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding company	2,87,11,796	2,88,43,152
Other financial liabilities			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate holding company	47,81,663	47,81,716
Wipro Arabia Limited	Fellow subsidiary	27,378	28,188
Other financial assets			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate holding company	68,52,751	70,45,630
Wipro Bahrain Limited WLL	Fellow subsidiary	19,917	19,918

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

18 Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises of:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	-

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized as below:

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Profit before income tax	54,368	(1,48,14,280)
Enacted tax rates in the Egypt (%)	22.50%	22.50%
Computed expected tax expense	12,233	(33,33,213)
Tax effect due to set-off of unabsorbed brought forward losses from earlier years	(12,233)	
Others	-	33,33,213
Tax expense as per financials	-	-

19 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 as below:

- Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components, which attributable to the equity holders
- Net Debt includes borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Borrowings	Financial liability	2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset	-	-
Net debt		2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755
Equity share capital	Equity	8,25,000	8,25,000
Other equity	Equity	(3,11,85,308)	(3,12,39,676)
Total capital		(3,03,60,308)	(3,04,14,676)
Gearing ratio		(0.79)	(0.81)

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.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

20 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 :						
Trade receivables	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	5	-	-	68,72,668	68,72,668	68,72,668
Total financial assets		-	-	68,72,668	68,72,668	68,72,668
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	7	-	-	2,39,40,052	2,39,40,052	2,39,40,052
Trade payables	8	-	-	13,38,170	13,38,170	13,38,170
Other financial liabilities	9	-	-	95,80,785	95,80,785	95,80,785
Total financial liabilities		-	-	3,48,59,007	3,48,59,007	3,48,59,007

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 :						
Trade receivables	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	5	-	-	70,65,548	70,65,548	70,65,548
Total financial assets		-	-	70,65,548	70,65,548	70,65,548
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	7	-	-	2,46,48,755	2,46,48,755	2,46,48,755
Trade payables	8	-	-	14,29,077	14,29,077	14,29,077
Other financial liabilities	9	-	-	90,04,301	90,04,301	90,04,301
Total financial liabilities		-	-	3,50,82,133	3,50,82,133	3,50,82,133

Notes to financial instruments

- i. The management assessed that the fair value of trade receivables, 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.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

20 Financial instruments (cont'd)

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 identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable inputs market data (unobservable inputs).

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Company's finance team valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes, including Level 3 fair values, in consultation with third party valuation specialist for complex valuations, wherever necessary. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximizing the use of market-based information.

21 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk – Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the group) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such interest rate risk, credit risk.

A Credit risk

Credit risk arises from , trade receivables and other financial assets carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

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.

B 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.

WIPRO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EGYPT SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

21 Financial risk management (cont'd)

B Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

31 March 2018	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	2,39,40,052	-	-	2,39,40,052
Trade payables	13,38,170	-	-	13,38,170
Other financial liabilities	95,80,785	-	-	95,80,785
Total	3,48,59,007	-	-	3,48,59,007
31 March 2017	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	2,46,48,755	-	-	2,46,48,755
Trade payables	14,29,077	-	-	14,29,077
Other financial liabilities	90,04,301	-	-	90,04,301
Total	3,50,82,133	-	-	3,50,82,133

C 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	2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755
Fixed rate borrowing	-	-
	2,39,40,052	2,46,48,755

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-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	1,19,700	1,23,244
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(1,19,700)	(1,23,244)

22 Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2018 and the date of authorization of these standalone financial statements.

23 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 Egypt S.A.E.

Sd/-

Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan

Director

18 June 2018