AUDITOR'S REPORT
To The Board of Directors of Wipro LLC
Report on the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying special purpose standalone financial statements of Wipro LLC ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The special purpose standalone financial statements have been prepared by the management in accordance with Note 2 on the basis of the preparation to the special purpose standalone financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these special purpose standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with basis described in Note 2 of the special purpose standalone financial statements.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records 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 special purpose 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

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose standalone financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SA) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose standalone financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the special purpose standalone financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the special purpose standalone 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 special purpose standalone financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the special purpose standalone financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of presentation referred to in Note 2 to the special purpose standalone financial statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2018, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. As a result, the special purpose standalone financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018)

sd/-
Vikas Bagaria
Partner
(Membership No.: 60408)

Bengaluru
June 21, 2018

WIPRO LLC
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
(Amount in USD except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	20,720,864	25,722,431
Capital work-in-progress	4	-	24,829
Goodwill	5	23,923,149	18,023,149
Other intangible assets	5	81,327,010	2,264,980
Financial assets			
Investments	6	334,372,645	582,776,388
Other financial assets	9	5,095,790	2,234,509
Non-current tax assets		7,111,686	22,447,256
Other non-current assets	11	356,287	579,399
Total non-current assets		472,907,431	654,072,941
Current assets			
Inventories	10	776,691	493,706
Financial assets			
Investments	6	4,609,453	1,291,336
Trade receivables	7	103,569,735	79,374,482
Cash and cash equivalents	8	22,024,706	26,308,419
Unbilled revenues		41,483,349	33,232,555
Loans to subsidiaries	31	18,976,115	28,717,706
Other financial assets	9	24,795,253	13,997,340
Other current assets	11	6,022,541	8,260,975
		222,257,843	191,676,519
Assets held for sale	6	258,295,558	-
Total current assets		480,553,401	191,676,519
TOTAL ASSETS		953,460,832	845,749,460
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	502,945,000	502,945,000
Other equity		(277,745,708)	(240,695,690)
Total equity		225,199,292	262,249,310
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	9,716,893	14,543,598
Provisions	15	900,088	267,897
Deferred tax liabilities	19	8,557,888	24,625,106
Total non-current liabilities		19,174,869	39,436,601
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	368,118,040	380,603,498
Trade payables	17	213,095,112	122,963,963
Other financial liabilities	14	110,091,052	14,560,844
Unearned revenues		16,687,153	24,653,986
Provisions	15	689,778	887,703
Other current liabilities	16	405,536	393,554
Total current liabilities		709,086,671	544,063,548
Total liabilities		728,261,540	583,500,149
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		953,460,832	845,749,460

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

for **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408
Bengaluru
Date: June 21, 2018

Sd/-
Ashish Chawla
Director
New Jersey

Sd/-
N.S. Bala
Director
New Jersey

WIPRO LLC
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
(Amount in USD except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2018	2017
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	20	582,133,099	473,552,654
Other income	21	3,173,776	967,875
Total		**585,306,875**	**474,520,529**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	22	46,154,467	35,710,254
Finance costs	23	13,255,669	14,075,156
Depreciation and amortization expense	4,5	11,710,159	8,694,473
Other expenses	24	564,590,629	494,050,680
Total Expenses		**635,710,924**	**552,530,563**
Loss before tax		**(50,404,049)**	**(78,010,035)**
Tax expense			
Current tax	19	5,322,138	(6,660,869)
Deferred tax	19	(9,862,177)	1,497,254
Total tax expense		**(4,540,039)**	**(5,163,615)**
Loss for the year		**(45,864,011)**	**(72,846,420)**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassed to statement of profit or loss (Net of tax)			
Net change in fair value of financial instruments through OCI		8,813,992	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		**8,813,992**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(37,050,019)**	**(72,846,420)**
Loss per equity share	25		
(Equity shares of par value $2500 each)			
Basic and Diluted		**(254)**	**(404)**
No. of shares			
Basic and Diluted		180,378	180,378

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 117366W/W-100018

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WIPRO LLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance as of April 1, 2017	Changes during the year	Balance as of March 31, 2018
502,945,000	-	502,945,000

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2017	(240,695,690)	-	(240,695,690)
Total Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	(45,864,011)	-	(45,864,011)
Other comprehensive income for the year		8,813,992	8,813,992
Total Comprehensive income for the year	(45,864,011)	8,813,992	(37,050,019)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(286,559,700)	8,813,992	(277,745,708)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2016	(167,849,270)	-	(167,849,270)
Total Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	(72,846,420)	-	(72,846,420)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	(72,846,420)	-	(72,846,420)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	(240,695,690)	-	(240,695,690)

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

As per our report of even date attached
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WIPRO LLC
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
(Amount in USD, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
A. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss before tax	**(50,404,049)**	**(78,010,035)**
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	11,710,159	8,694,473
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	135,571	542,288
Unrealized exchange differences - net	(1,660,451)	2,400,779
Interest on borrowings	13,255,669	14,075,156
Interest (income) net	(1,466,881)	(967,875)
Provision for diminution in the value of non-current investments	62,911,122	72,894,342
Gain on sale of assets	-	(263,090)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	(32,575,701)	(3,556,380)
Other financial and non financials assets	(10,955,427)	18,347,308
Inventories	(282,984)	(493,706)
Other financial, non financials liabilities and provisions	87,463,015	36,537,306
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**78,130,042**	**70,200,567**
Direct taxes (paid)/refund	3,478,248	34,269
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**81,608,290**	**70,234,835**
B. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,662,588)	(6,171,345)
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	2,307,235
Payment for Business Acquisitions	(90,000,000)	
Loan recovered from subsidiaries	10,992,822	(26,215,159)
Investment in Subsidiaries/Associates	(42,480,033)	821,234
Purchase of Other Investment	(24,494,846)	(9,179,495)
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	3,879,526
Interest received	1,389,283	443,191
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(146,255,362)**	**(34,114,813)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Interest paid on borrowings	(13,010,497)	(14,070,090)
Movement in loans and borrowings	80,270,608	(28,408,866)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**67,260,111**	**(42,478,956)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	**2,613,038**	**(6,358,934)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6,747	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19,404,921	**25,763,855**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 8)	**22,024,706**	**19,404,921**

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408
Bengaluru
Date : June 21, 2018

Sd/-
Ashish Chawla
Director
New Jersey

Sd/-
N.S. Bala
Director
New Jersey

(All amounts are in $ unless otherwise stated)

Note 4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Equipment*	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Gross carrying value					
As at 01 April 2016	1,632,343	40,442,034	1,957,415	563,429	44,595,221
Additions/ Adjustments	1,734,596	4,963,318	1,208,756	510,462	8,417,133
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(2,498,808)	-	-	(2,498,808)
As at 31 March 2017	3,366,939	42,906,545	3,166,171	1,073,891	50,513,546
Additions/ Adjustments	(1,148,902)	2,411,452	408,071	-	1,670,622
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(4,017)	-	-	(4,017)
As at 31 March 2018	2,218,037	45,313,980	3,574,242	1,073,891	52,180,151
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 01 April 2016	257,613	15,280,382	1,161,807	123,481	16,823,283
Charge for the year	588,134	7,082,044	297,380	147,968	8,115,526
Disposals/Adjustment	-	(147,694)	-	-	(147,694)
As at 31 March 2017	845,747	22,214,732	1,459,187	271,449	24,791,115
Charge for the year	306,962	5,739,903	436,911	188,412	6,672,189
Disposals/Adjustment	-	(4,017)	-	-	(4,017)
As at 31 March 2018	1,152,709	27,950,618	1,896,098	459,861	31,459,287
Net carrying value					
As at 31 March 2017	2,521,192	20,691,813	1,706,984	802,442	25,722,431
As at 31 March 2018	1,065,328	17,363,362	1,678,144	614,030	20,720,864

* Plant and equipment includes net carrying value of electrical installations, computers and computer software amounting to USD 1,363,975 and USD 1,503,051 as at March 31 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Capital work-in-progress	
As at 31 March 2017	24,829
As at 31 March 2018	-

5. Goodwill and other intangible assets

The movement in goodwill balance is given below:-

	Year ended at March 31 2018	2017
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,023,149	18,023,149
Acquisition through Business Combination*	5,900,000	-
Balance at the year end	23,923,149	18,023,149

The movement in intangible asset is given below:-

Particulars	Customer related	Marketing related	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at 01 April 2016	-	2,894,494	2,894,494
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	-	2,894,494	2,894,494
Additions during the year*	81,600,000	2,500,000	84,100,000
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	81,600,000	5,394,494	86,994,494
Accumulated amortization			
As at 01 April 2016	-	50,567	50,567
Charge for the year	-	578,947	578,947
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	-	629,514	629,514
Charge for the year	4,080,000	957,970	5,037,970
As at 31 March 2018	4,080,000	1,587,484	5,667,484
Balance as at 31 March 2017	-	2,264,980	2,264,980
Balance as at 31 March 2018	77,520,000	3,807,010	81,327,010

*** Business combination**
IBM Trirega and IBM Netcool network manager:

On July 1,2017 the Company entered into a contract with IBM and got non-exclusive rights to use the Intellectual Property of two of the IBM products which are IBM Trirega and IBM Netcool network Manager; We also rebadged employees who are working in development, ehancement and support of these products.The contract is for a period of 15 years commencing from 1st July 2017. The acquisition allows us to enhance the product and sell to other customers. The acquisition includes intangible assets, assembled workforce and a multi year service agreement which qualify as business combination The acquisition was consummated for a consideration of USD 45.1 mn for IBM Trirega and USD 44.9 mn for IBM Netcool network manager.

The following table presents the allocation of purchase price:

Description	Purchase Price Allocated	
	IBM Trirega	IBM Netcool Network Manager
Customer Contracts	38,800,000	42,800,000
Right to use IBM Netcool network manager	-	900,000
Right to use IBM Trirega	1,600,000	-
Goodwill	4,700,000	1,200,000
Total purchase price	**45,100,000**	**44,900,000**

During the year ended March 31, 2018 company concluded on the fair value adjustments of the assets acquired.

6. Investments

Investments consists of the following:	Note	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
Equity instruments	6.1	54,663,196	24,340,292
Financial instruments at amortized cost			
Inter corporate deposits		4,609,453	1,291,336
		59,272,649	25,631,628
Investment in subsidiaries (Carried at cost)	6.2	270,229,417	558,436,096
Investment in Associates (Carried at cost)	6.3	9,480,032	-
		338,982,098	584,067,724
Current		4,609,453	1,291,336
Non-current		334,372,645	582,776,388
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			
Non-current		334,372,645	582,776,388
Current		4,609,453	1,291,336
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments in subsidiaries		158,484,660	95,573,538

Details of Investments

6.1 Details of investments in equity instruments – other than subsidiaries (fully paid up) - classified as FVTOCI

Particulars	Number of units as at		Balances as at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Drive Stream Inc.	-	94,527	-	4,680,032
Talena Inc	10,103,248	4,757,373	4,046,356	2,000,000
TLV Partners, L.P	-	-	3,642,981	1,453,265
Emailage Corp	373,800	317,027	6,584,039	999,998
Vectra Networks Inc.	1,811,807	1,395,034	7,693,001	7,000,002
Avaamo Inc.	1,887,193	687,616	3,443,429	1,000,000
Intsights Cyber Intelligence Limited	1,716,512	1,716,512	3,905,922	2,207,000
Tradeshift Inc.	384,615	384,615	6,746,147	4,999,995
DEMISTO INC	330,578	-	1,999,997	-
WORK BENCH CAPITAL	-	-	469,276	-
VICARIOUS	42,392	-	3,231,588	-
E silicon	1,485,149	-	1,500,000	-
Head spin inc	139,823	-	1,474,460	-
HARTE HANKS INC	9,926	-	9,926,000	-
Total			**54,663,196**	**24,340,292**

*As at March 31, 2018, Wipro LLC holds 43.7% interest in Drivestream Inc

6.2 Details of investment in unquoted equity instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid up)

Name of the subsidiary	Currency	Face Value	Number of Units as at		Balances as at March 31,2018			Balances as at March 31,2017		
			March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	Gross Value	Impairment	Net Value	Gross Value	Impairment	Net Value
Infocrossing Inc.	USD	0.01	1,000	1,000	345,283,660	(123,483,660)	221,800,000	345,283,660	(83,216,566)	262,067,094
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.*	USD	0.01	-	1,000	-	-	-	258,295,558	(10,355,972)	247,939,586
Wipro Gallagher Solutions Inc.	USD	1	500	500	48,029,417	-	48,029,417	48,029,417	-	48,029,417
Wipro Insurance Solution LLC ^	USD	-	-	-	400,000	-	400,000	400,000	-	400,000
Wipro IT Services Inc.	USD	0.01	29,572	11,000	35,001,000	(35,001,000)	-	2,001,000	(2,001,000)	-
Total					428,714,077	(158,484,660)	270,229,417	654,009,635	(95,573,538)	558,436,096

* During quarter ended March 31, 2018, the Company has signed a definitive agreement to divest its hosted data center services business to Ensono Holdings, LLC and its affiliates (Ensono Group). The sale is expected to conclude during the quarter ending June 30, 2018.

^ As per local laws, there is no concept of issuance of share certificate. Hence the investment by the company is considered as equity contribution.

6.3 Details of investment in unquoted equity instruments of associate (fully paid up)

Name of the associate	Currency	Face Value	Number of Units as at		Balances as at	
			March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
DriveStream Inc.	USD	1.01	312,917	-	9,480,032	-
Total			312,917		9,480,032	

7. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Unsecured:		
Considered good	94,349,020	70,562,219
Considered doubtful	1,162,791	1,027,220
	95,511,811	71,589,439
With holding company - Considered good (Refer note 31 (iii)(a))	9,220,715	8,812,263
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(1,162,791)	(1,027,220)
	103,569,735	79,374,482
Included in the financial statement as follows:		
Current	103,569,735	79,374,482

The activities in the allowance for expected credit loss is given below:

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,027,220	5,069,612
Additions during the year, net	135,571	560,806
Other adjustment	-	22,180
Uncollectable receivable charged against allowance	-	(4,625,378)
Balance at the end of the year	1,162,791	1,027,220

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	22,024,706	26,308,419
	22,024,706	26,308,419

Cash and cash equivalents consists of the following for the purpose of the cash flow statement:

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	22,024,706	26,308,419
Bank overdrafts	-	(6,903,498)
	22,024,706	19,404,921

9. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Security deposits	111,169	54,464
Others	43,202	74,627
Finance lease receivables	4,941,419	2,105,418
	5,095,790	2,234,509
Current		
Considered good		
Finance lease receivables	4,398,875	1,968,805
Others	19,967	10,676
Accrued Interest (Refer note 31 (iii)(f))	739,363	661,765
Balance with holding company (Refer note 31 (iii)(a))	18,760,897	10,867,075
Balance with group companies (Refer note 31 (iii)(a))	871,916	489,019
Security deposits	4,235	-
	24,795,253	13,997,340

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 leases:

The components of finance lease receivable are as follows:

Description	Minimum lease payments as at March 31, 2018	Minimum lease payments as at March 31, 2017	Present value of minimum lease payment receivable as at March 31, 2018	Present value of minimum lease payment receivable as at March 31, 2017
Not later than one year	4,510,116	2,047,110	4,398,875	1,968,805
Later than one year but not later than five years	5,158,034	2,145,258	4,941,419	2,105,418
Gross investment in lease	9,668,150	4,192,368	9,340,294	4,074,223
Less : Unearned finance income	(327,856)	(118,144)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment receivable	9,340,294	4,074,224	9,340,294	4,074,223

Included in the financial statements as follows

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
- Non-current finance lease receivable	4,941,419	2,105,418
- Current finance lease receivable	4,398,875	1,968,805

10. Inventories

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Stock-in-trade	776,691	493,706
	776,691	493,706

11. Other assets

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	356,287	579,399
	356,287	579,399
Current		
Advance to suppliers	12,631	630
Balances with government authorities	83,688	-
Prepaid expenses	2,474,430	3,135,599
Deferred contract costs	3,451,792	5,124,746
	6,022,541	8,260,975

12. Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
I. Authorized capital		
180,378 (2016: 180,378, 2015: 180,378) equity shares [Par value of USD 2500 per share]	502,945,000	502,945,000
	502,945,000	502,945,000
II. Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
180,378 (2016: 180,378, 2015: 180,378) equity shares of USD 2500 each [refer note (a) below]	502,945,000	502,945,000
	502,945,000	502,945,000

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of USD 2,500 per share. The Company is a limited liability company with a single member Wipro Limited. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the sole member will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after satisfaction of all liabilities, if any.

a) Reconciliation of number of shares and equity share capital:

Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2018 No. of shares	As at March 31, 2018 Amount	As at March 31, 2017 No. of shares	As at March 31, 2017 Amount
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	180,378	502,945,000	180,378	502,945,000

b) Shareholding pattern

Details of shareholders having more than 5% of the total equity shares of the Company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2018 No. of shares	As at March 31, 2018 % held	As at March 31, 2017 No. of shares	As at March 31, 2017 % held
Wipro Limited	180,378	100%	180,378	100%
	180,378	100%	180,378	100%

13. Borrowings

A summary of loans and borrowings is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non current borrowings		
Secured:		
Long term maturity of finance lease obligations (Refer note 27) #	8,697,909	13,098,401
Unsecured:		
Term loan	1,018,984	1,445,197
Total Non-Current borrowings	9,716,893	14,543,598
Current borrowings		
Unsecured:		
Bank overdraft	-	6,903,498
Loan from fellow subsidiaries (Refer note 30 (iii)(c & d)) *	368,118,040	373,700,000
Total Current borrowings	368,118,040	380,603,498

Current obligation under finance lease amounting to USD 8,805,019 (March 31, 2017 : USD 10,420,101) is classified under "Other financial liabilities". Refer Note 27.

^ Term loans are repayable in fixed installments till the month of June, 2021. They carry interest rate of 3.81% and 3 month's LIBOR rate respectively. Current maturities of term loans amounting to USD 92,426,214 (March 31, 2017 : USD 3,77,030) is classified under "Other financial liabilities".

* The loans are repayable during the month of March, 2019. They carry interest rate of 12 months USD LIBOR plus 85 basis points.

Short term borrowing	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	USD	Interest (F/V)	interest rate	USD	Interest (F/V)	interest rate
Unsecured Bank Overdraft	-	-	-	6,903,498	Variable	Libor + 75 bps
Unsecured Loan from Subsidiary (Refer note 31 (iii)(b))	368,118,040	Variable	Libor + 85 bps	373,700,000	Variable	Libor + 200 bps
Total	368,118,040			380,603,498		

Long term borrowing	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	USD	Interest (F/V)	interest rate	USD	Interest (F/V)	interest rate
Unsecured Long term borrowing	93,445,198	Fixed	3.81%	1,822,227	Fixed	3.81%
Secured loan "Obligation under finance lease"	17,502,928	Fixed	2.6%-6.03%	23,518,502	Fixed	2.6%-6.03%
Total	110,948,126			25,340,729		

Changes in financing liabilities arising from cash and non-cash changes:

	April 1, 2017	Cash Flow	Non Cash: Assets taken on Lease	Non Cash: Interest Accrued	Non Cash: Foreign Exchange Movement	March 31, 2018
Unsecured Bank Overdraft	6,903,498	(6,903,498)				-
Unsecured Loan from Subsidiary	373,700,000	(2,000,000)		(3,581,960)		368,118,040
Unsecured Long term borrowing*	1,822,227	91,622,972				93,445,199
Secured loan "Obligation under finance lease*	23,518,502	(12,024,123)	6,008,549			17,502,928
Total	405,944,227	70,695,351	6,008,549	(3,581,960)	-	479,066,167

* Includes current obligations under borrowings classified under "Other financial liabilities"

14. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Current		
Salary payable	699,937	497,462
Current maturities of long-term debt	92,426,214	377,030
Other payables to employees	331,930	14,611
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	247,704	-
Interest accrued and due to group companies (Refer Note 31 (iii)(c))	-	2,533
Current maturities of finance lease obligations (Refer Note 27)	8,805,019	10,420,101
Balances due to holding company (Refer note 31 (iii)(b))	4,651,144	1,931,795
Balances due to group companies (Refer note 31 (iii)(b))	2,929,104	1,317,312
	110,091,052	14,560,844

15. Provisions

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Non current		
Provision for employee benefits	900,088	267,897
	900,088	267,897
Current		
Provision for employee benefits	689,778	887,703
	689,778	887,703

16. Other liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current		
Employee travel and other payables	68,578	34,535
Statutory liabilities	336,958	359,019
	405,536	393,554

17. Trade payables

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Payable to holding company (Refer note 31 (iii)(b))	185,929,253	95,579,855
Payable to group companies (Refer note 31 (iii)(b))	7,848,288	13,916,923
Trade payable due to other than related parties	19,317,571	13,467,185
	213,095,112	122,963,963

18. Financial instruments

Fair value

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, borrowings, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's long-term debt has been contracted at market rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value. Further, finance lease receivables that are overdue are periodically evaluated based on individual credit worthiness of customers. Based on this evaluation, the Company records allowance for estimated losses on these receivables. As of March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

Fair value hierarchy
The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or 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 market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

As at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Total	Fair Value measurements at reporting date using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets Investments in equity instruments - Other than Subsidiaries/Associates	54,663,199	-	-	54,663,199

As at March 31, 2017

Particulars	Total	Fair Value measurements at reporting date using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets Investments in equity instruments - Other than subsidiaries	24,340,291	-	-	24,340,291

Fair value of level 3 investments is determined using market approach. For investments in early stage entities, the market approach involves the use of recent financial rounds and the level of marketability of the investments. These factors are assessed on a periodic basis and movements in fair value of these investments is recognized in other comprehensive income.

No sensitivity information is disclosed, as the fair value of level 3 equity instruments are significantly determined using unobservable inputs not developed by the company.

Details of assets and liabilities considered under Level 3 classification

Particulars	**Investment in equity instruments**
Balance as at April 1, 2017	24,340,291
Additions	25,856,762
Transferred to investment in associates	(4,680,032)
Gain/loss recognised in statement of profit and loss	-
Gain/loss recognised in foreign currency translation reserve	-
Gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income	9,146,178
Finance costs recognised in statement of profit and loss	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**54,663,199**
Balance as at April 1, 2016	15,160,795
Additions	9,179,496
Gain/loss recognised in statement of profit and loss	-
Gain/loss recognised in foreign currency translation reserve	-
Gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income	-
Finance costs recognised in statement of profit and loss	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**24,340,291**

Sale of financial assets

From time to time, in the normal course of business, the Company transfers accounts receivables to banks. Under the terms of the arrangements, the Company surrenders control over the financial assets and transfer is without recourse. Accordingly, such transfers are recorded as sale of financial assets. Gains and losses on sale of financial assets without recourse are recorded at the time of sale based on the carrying value of the financial assets and fair value of servicing liability.

Financial risk management

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

Risk management procedure

The Company manages market risk through a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and a major portion of its business is transacted in several currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through receiving payment for sales and services in the United States and elsewhere, and making purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The exchange rate risk primarily arises from foreign exchange revenue, receivables, cash balances, forecasted cash flows, payables and foreign currency loans and borrowings. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is in the U.S. Dollar, the United Kingdom Pound Sterling, the Euro, the Canadian Dollar and the Australian Dollar, while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The exchange rate between the rupee and these currencies has fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Appreciation of the rupee against these currencies can adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from these transactions and enters into foreign currency derivative instruments to mitigate such exposure. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward/option contracts to hedge forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company has designated certain derivative instruments as cash flow hedges to mitigate the foreign exchange exposure of forecasted highly probable cash flows. The Company has also designated foreign currency borrowings as hedge against respective net investments in foreign operations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's short-term investments and short-term borrowing do not expose it to significant interest rate risk. If interest rates were to increase by 100 bps from March 31, 2018, additional net annual interest expense on floating rate borrowing would amount to approximately USD 46,92,000.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable as of March 31, 2018, and March 31, 2017, respectively and revenues for the year ended March 31, 2018, and March 31, 2017, respectively. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Counterparty Risk

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities, settlement risk on derivative and money market contracts and credit risk on cash and time deposits. Issuer risk is minimized by only buying securities which are at least AA rated in India based on Indian rating agencies. Settlement and credit risk is reduced by the policy of entering into transactions with counterparties that are usually banks or financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings. Exposure to these risks are closely monitored and maintained within predetermined parameters. There are limits on credit exposure to any financial institution. The limits are regularly assessed and determined based upon credit analysis including financial statements and capital adequacy ratio reviews.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. As of March 31, 2018, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements, if any.

As at March 31, 2018						
Contractual Cash Flows	**Carrying Value**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**4-7 years**	**Total**
Borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debt and finance lease obligations included in other financial liabilities)	**479,066,166**	470,596,013	7,801,524	2,158,244	-	**480,555,782**
Trade payables	**213,095,112**	213,095,112				**213,095,112**
Other financial liabilities	**8,859,819**	8,859,819				**8,859,819**

As at March 31, 2017						
Contractual Cash Flows	**Carrying Value**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**4-7 years**	**Total**
Borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debt and finance lease obligations included in other financial liabilities)	405,944,227	426,990,962	7,436,058	7,463,414	118,276	442,008,710
Trade payables	122,966,000	122,966,000	-	-	-	**122,966,000**
Other financial liabilities	3,763,713	3,763,713	-	-	-	**3,763,713**

The balanced view of liquidity and financial indebtedness is stated in the table below. This calculation of the net cash position is used by the management for external communication with investors, analysts and rating agencies:

	As at	
	31-Mar-18	**March 31, 2017**
Cash and cash equivalents	22,024,706	26,308,419
Investments	4,609,453	1,291,336
Loan and borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debt and finance lease obligations)	(479,066,166)	(405,944,227)
Loans to subsidiaries	18,976,115	28,717,705
Net cash position	(433,455,891)	(349,626,767)

19. **Incomes taxes**

"Wipro LLC is included in the consolidated tax return of Wipro Limited. The Company calculates the provision for income taxes by using a "separate return" method. Under this method, the Company computes tax provision as if it will file a separate return with the tax authority, thereby reporting its taxable income or loss and paying the applicable tax to or receiving the appropriate refund from Wipro Limited.

Currently the Company does not have any difference between the tax provision (or benefit) allocated under the separate return method and payments to be made to (or received from) Wipro Limited for tax expense.

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Income tax expense		
Current tax	5,322,138	(6,660,869)
Deferred tax	(9,862,177)	1,497,254
Total income taxes	(4,540,039)	(5,163,615)

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the American statutory tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
	USD	USD
Loss before taxes	(50,404,049)	(78,010,035)
Enacted income tax rate in USA	38.50%	35.00%
Computed expected tax expense	(19,405,559)	(27,303,512)
Effect of:		
Income exempt from tax	(6,311,655)	-
Reversal of deferred tax liability for past years due to rate reduction	(5,909,359)	
Expenses disallowed for tax purposes	24,215,210	26,222,883
Income taxes relating to prior years	2,927,299	-
Others, net	(55,975)	(4,082,986)
	(4,540,039)	(5,163,616)

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Deferred tax assets (DTA)		
Other Liablity	2,721,643	404,491
Carried forward losses	1,361,217	
Allowances for doubtful accounts receivable		207,751
	4,082,860	612,242
Deferred tax liabilities (DTL)		
Amortization of goodwill and Intangibles	12,640,748	16,947,903
Property, plant and equipment		5,328,920
Unbilled		2,779,107
Others	-	181,418
	12,640,748	25,237,348
Net deferred tax liabilities	(8,557,888)	(24,625,106)

Note 20 Revenue from operations

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Sale of services	582,133,099	473,552,654
	582,133,099	**473,552,654**

Note 21 Other income

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest on debt instruments and others	1,466,881	856,096
Other exchange differences, net	1,484,497	-
Others	222,398	111,779
	3,173,776	**967,875**

Note 22 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Salaries and wages	46,019,790	35,631,364
Staff welfare expenses	134,677	78,890
	46,154,467	**35,710,254**

Note 23 Finance costs

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest expense	13,255,669	14,075,156
	13,255,669	**14,075,156**

Note 24 Other expenses

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application	484,989,520	405,969,232
Travel	2,758,826	2,885,950
Provision for diminution in the value of non-current investments	62,911,122	72,894,342
Repairs and maintenance	2,434,839	2,091,182
Commission on sale	3,267,817	3,183,114
Facility expenses	2,606,067	2,242,396
Provision/write off of bad debts	135,571	542,288
Communication	1,722,762	1,558,899
Corporate guarantee commission	583,333	600,000
Advertisement and brand building	169,412	2,728
Legal and professional fees	773,877	521,791
Other exchange differences, net	-	365,826
Rates and taxes	282,184	262,962
Audit fees	15,337	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,939,962	929,970
	564,590,628	**494,050,680**

25. Earnings per share

A reconciliation of loss for the year and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

Basic: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted: Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for assumed conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is set out below :		
Loss for the year	(45,864,011)	(72,846,420)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	180,378	180,378
Basic and diluted loss per share (face value: USD 2,500 each)	(254)	(404)

26. Additional capital disclosure

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company focused on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company.

The capital structure as on March 31, 2018 and 2017 was as follows:

	As at		% Change
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	2018-17
Total equity	225,199,292	262,249,310	-14%
Current loans and borrowings	469,349,273	391,400,629	
Non current loans and borrowings	9,716,893	14,543,598	
Total loans and borrowings	479,066,166	405,944,227	18%
As percentage of total capital	68%	61%	
Total capital (loans and borrowings and equity)	704,265,458	668,193,536	5%

27. Assets taken on lease

Operating Leases

The Company is obligated under non-cancellable operating leases for office premises that are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both lessor and lessee. The total rental expense under non cancellable operating leases amounted to USD 2,607,886 for the year ended March 31, 2018 (2017 : USD 2,242,396)

Details of contractual payments under non-cancellable leases are given below:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Not later than one year	2,882,357	2,662,542
Later than one year but not later than five years	8,106,142	9,488,805
Later than five years	5,978,531	9,488,805
Total	**16,967,030**	**21,640,152**

Finance leases

The following is a schedule of present value of future minimum lease payments under finance leases, together with the value of minimum lease payments as at March 31, 2018 and 2017.

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Minimum lease payments as of		
Not later than one year	9,232,151	10,985,365
Later than one year but not later than five years	8,910,355	13,481,150
Later than five years	-	-
Total minimum lease payments	18,142,507	24,466,515
Less: future finance charges	(639,578)	(948,013)
Total value of minimum lease payments	17,502,929	23,518,502

Present value of minimum lease payments is as follows	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Not later than one year	8,805,019	10,420,101
Later than one year but not later than five years	8,697,909	13,098,401
Later than five years	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	17,502,928	23,518,502
Included in the balancesheet as follows:		
- Current maturities of obligations under finance lease	8,805,019	10,420,101
- Long term maturities of finance lease obligations	8,697,909	13,098,401

28. Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017:Nil).

29. Capital Commitment

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance) is USD. 245,670 (March 31, 2017: Nil)

30. Segment reporting

The Company operates in one business segment, namely sale of software services. In line with IND-AS 108, as the relevant information is available from balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss itself, and keeping in view the objective of segment reporting, the Company is not required to disclose segment information as per IND AS -108.

30.1 Information about major customer

No single customer accounts for more than 10% of total revenue of the comapny .

30.2 Geographical information

The Company is domiciled in USA. The information about Company's non-current assets (excluding deferred tax assets and non-current tax assets) and Revenue by location are detailed below:

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
Geographical location	**Revenue**	**Non Current Assets**	**Revenue**	**Non Current Assets**
USA	546,525,322	465,795,745	438,788,863	631,625,685
Other than USA	35,607,777	-	34,763,791	-
Total	582,133,099	465,795,745	473,552,654	631,625,685

Note 31 Related party disclosure

i) List of related parties and relationship

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Limited	Holding Company	India
Wipro Technologies SRL	Fellow subsidiary	Romania
Wipro Portugal S.A.	Fellow subsidiary	Portugal
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda	Fellow subsidiary	Brazil
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Canada
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Cyprus
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Fellow subsidiary	Hungary
Wipro Holdings Invst Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Fellow subsidiary	Hungary
Wipro Technology Chile SPA	Fellow subsidiary	Chile
Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	Fellow subsidiary	Venezuela
Wipro BPO Philippines LTD. Inc	Fellow subsidiary	Philippines
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V	Fellow subsidiary	Mexico
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	Fellow subsidiary	U.K.
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary	India
Wipro Information Technology Austria GMBH	Fellow subsidiary	Austria
Wipro Chengdu Limited	Fellow subsidiary	China
Wipro Shanghai Limited	Fellow subsidiary	China
Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Australia
Designit Denmark A/S	Fellow subsidiary	Denmark
Designit Munich GMBH	Fellow subsidiary	Germany
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	Fellow subsidiary	Germany
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	Fellow subsidiary	Netherlands
Wipro IT Services Poland Sp. z o. o	Fellow subsidiary	Poland
Wipro (Thailand) Co Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Thailand
Wipro Technologies SA	Fellow subsidiary	Argentina
Cellent GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary	Germany
Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Ireland
Infocrossing, Inc.	Subsidiary	USA
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.	Subsidiary	USA
Wipro Gallagher Solutions, Inc.	Subsidiary	USA
Opus Capital Markets Consultants LLC#	Subsidiary	USA
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC#	Subsidiary	USA
Wipro Insurance Solutions LLC	Subsidiary	USA
Wipro IT Services, Inc.	Subsidiary	USA
HPH Holdings Corp.*	Subsidiary	USA
HealthPlan Services Insurance Agency, Inc. ^	Subsidiary	USA
HealthPlan Services, Inc. ^	Subsidiary	USA
Appirio, Inc *	Subsidiary	USA
Appirio, K.K ~	Subsidiary	Japan
Cooper, Software Inc.^^	Subsidiary	USA
Topcoder, Inc.^	Subsidiary	USA
Appirio Ltd. ~	Subsidiary	Ireland
Appirio Pvt Ltd ~	Subsidiary	Singapore
Appirio GmbH	Subsidiary	Germany
Appirio Ltd. (UK) ~	Subsidiary	UK
Wipro Inc Benefit Trust	Trust	India
Drivestream Inc.	Associate	USA

Opus Capital Markets Consultants LLC and Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC are subsidiaries of Wipro Gallagher Solutions, Inc.

* HPH Holdings Corp and Appirio Inc are subsidiaries of Wipro IT Services, Inc.

^ HealthPlan Services Insurance Agency, Inc; Health Plan Services Inc are subsidiaries of HPH Holdings Corp.

~ Appirio K.K.;Topcoder, Inc, Appirio Ltd; Appirio Pvt Ltd; Appirio GmbH; Appirio Ltd (UK); Saaspoint, Inc are subsidiaries of Appirio, Inc

^^ Cooper Software Inc is a subsidiary of Wipro IT services Inc.

ii) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Sale of services		
Wipro Limited	28,248,900	18,375,945
Opus Capital Market Consultants LLC	-	3,483,873
Infocrossing INC	225,000	-
Purchase of services		
Wipro Limited	391,252,666	330,594,103
Wipro Technologies SRL	442,145	431,530
Wipro BPO Philippines Ltd. Inc.	8,654,014	7,856,084
Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd.	980,619	1,157,470
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	-	23,065
Wipro Data Center and Cloud Services Inc.	41,542,631	43,917,080
Designit Denmark A/S	1,419,428	457,383
Wipro Chengdu Limited	126,364	5,152
Wipro Shanghai Limited	11,923	54,096
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	1,051,656	370,212
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	222,336	37,459
Wipro Information Technology Austria GMBH	33,211	-
Wipro IT Services Poland sp. z o.o	791,426	-
Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	373,869	-
WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES S.A. DE C.V	425,591	-
Healthplan Services Inc	816,766	-
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC#	162,284	-
Cellent GMBH	16,120	-
Corporate guarantee commission		
Wipro Limited	583,333	600,000
Interest expense		
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	51,688	559,855
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	997,560	12,541,036
Wipro Holdings Invst Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság Ltd	9,753,840	-
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	-	41,014
Interest income		
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	224,567	126,954
Wipro Technology Chile SPA	29,313	18,584
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC	84,504	51,890
Wipro IT Services Poland Sp. z o. o	330,464	147,142
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.	-	36,976
Wipro IT Services, Inc.	11,688	138,566
Designit Denmark A/S	84,836	34,449
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	-	101,737
Wipro Technologies VZ CA	185	561
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands B.V.	57,183	2,810
Wipro Gallagher Solutions Inc.	-	-
Loans availed		
Wipro Holdings Invst Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság Ltd	-	337,250,000
Loans repaid		
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	-	337,250,000
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	2,000,000	20,000,000
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	-	6,500,000

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Loan Provided		
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	-	5,000,000
Wipro IT Services Poland Sp Zoo	-	8,017,240
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.	-	6,000,000
Wipro IT Services, Inc.	-	40,000,000
Designit Denmark A/S	-	2,200,000
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	-	17,000,000
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	-	9,000,001
Loan Recovered		
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.	-	6,000,000
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	9,000,001	-
Wipro IT Services, Inc.	2,000,000	38,000,000
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	-	17,000,000
Share Based Compensation		
Wipro Limited	-	75,729
Investment in Subsidiary		
Wipro IT Services, Inc.	33,000,000	1,997,060
Transfer of Subsidiary		
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC *	-	1,560,980
* Transferred to Wipro Gallagher Solutions, Inc.		
Others		
Infocrossing, Inc.	219,508	(815,178)
Wipro Data Center and Cloud Services Inc.	(52,300)	599,590
Wipro Gallagher Solutions, Inc.	-	33,804
Wipro Inc Benefit Trust	(191,429)	(1,301,373)
Wipro Limited	4,352,950	27,106,540
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	257,647	2,146
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V	(58,046)	(41,173)
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC	(5,100)	-
Designit Denmark A/S	496,842	-
Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	(580,074)	-

iii) **Balances with related parties as at year end are summarised below**

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
a) Receviable and other financial assets		
Wipro Limited	27,981,612	19,679,338
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.	202,867	255,167
Wipro Inc Benefit Trust	13,303	203,548
Wipro Technologies SA	-	18,921
Wipro Gallagher Solutions, Inc.	11,384	11,384
Healthplan Services Inc	66,591	-
Designit Denmark A/S	577,770	-
	28,853,528	**20,168,358**

iii) Balances with related parties as at year end are summarised below

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
b) Payable and other financial liabilities		
Wipro Limited	190,580,396	97,511,651
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.	7,358,122	10,604,392
Wipro BPO Philippines LTD. Inc	582,057	2,446,355
Infocrossing, Inc.	1,096,920	1,316,428
Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd.	321,106	286,194
Designit Denmark A/S	16,170	269,156
Designit Munich GHBH	8,791	-
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda	172,670	131,255
Wipro Technologies SRL	34,595	104,500
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	-	37,459
Wipro Shanghai Limited	-	26,717
Wipro Travel Services Limited	6,897	5,744
Wipro Chengdu Limited	17,691	5,152
Wipro (Thailand) Co Limited	972	884
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V	397,672	-
Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	586,263	-
Wipro IT Services Poland sp. z o.o	120,516	-
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC#	40,740	-
Cellent GMBH	16,208	-
	201,357,788	**112,745,886**
c) Loans payable		
Wipro Holdings Invst Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság Ltd	337,250,000	337,250,000
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	-	2,000,000
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	34,450,000	34,450,000
	371,700,000	**373,700,000**
d) Interest accrued payable		
Wipro Holdings Invst Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság Ltd	(3,251,075)	-
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	-	271
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	(330,885)	2,262
	(3,581,960)	**2,533**

In March 2018 interest rate has ben changed from LIBOR + 200 basis points to LIBOR + 85 Basis points retrospectively from June 2017. Hence interest is accrued and receivable due to impact of retrospective interest rate changes.

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
e) Loans receivable		
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	-	9,000,001
Wipro IT Services Poland Sp. z o. o	9,075,836	7,799,245
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	5,000,000	5,000,000
Designit Denmark A/S	2,200,000	2,200,000
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC	2,000,000	2,000,000
Wipro IT Services, Inc.	-	2,000,000
Wipro Technology Chile SPA	700,000	700,000
Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	279	18,461
	18,976,115	**28,717,707**

Wipro LLC
(All amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated)

f) Interest accrued receivable		
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	-	2,810
Wipro IT Services Poland Sp. z o. o	86,158	152,309
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	351,521	126,954
Designit Denmark A/S	22,279	34,449
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC	256,001	171,497
Wipro IT Services, Inc.	-	17,684
Wipro Technology Chile SPA	23,366	51,099
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	-	101,737
Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	38	3,227
	739,363	**661,765**

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 117366W/W-100018

Sd/-
Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408
Bangalore
Date : June 21, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Ashish Chawla
Director

New Jersey

Sd/-
N.S. Bala
Director

New Jersey

1. Company overview

Wipro LLC ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Limited ('the holding company'). The Company is incorporated in USA and is engaged in the software development services.

Amounts as at and for the year ended March 31, 2017 were audited by B S R & Associates LLP.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

This special purpose financial statement is prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

These are the Standalone financial statements of Wipro LLC. The Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements because it has availed the specific exemption from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, available under IndAS 110, "Consolidated Financial Statements". Accordingly, the investment in the subsidiaries are accounted for on a cost basis in these standalone financial statements.

The investment in subsidiaries is considered as a long term investment and carried at cost, less impairment, if any (refer note 6).

The financial performance and position of the Company and the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Wipro Limited, incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013,and having its registered office at Doddakanelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru - 560035.

The financial statement is 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.

The financial statement correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial statement". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statement, where applicable.

Items included in the financial statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the company is US Dollar and the financial statement is also presented in US Dollar. All amounts included in the financial statement is reported in US Dollar including share and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition:** The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognized revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

b) **Impairment testing:** Investments in subsidiaries, goodwill and intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating units to which these pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to dispose. The calculation of value in use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

c) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company is the United States of America. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

d) **Deferred taxes:** Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

e) **Compensated absences:** The cost of the compensated absences are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

f) **Expected credit losses on financial assets:** The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

g) **Measurement of fair value of non-marketable equity investments:** These instruments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of investments is determined using the market and income approaches. The market approach includes the use of financial metrics and ratios of comparable companies, such as revenue, earnings, comparable performance multiples, recent financial rounds and the level of marketability of the investments. The selection of comparable companies requires management judgment and is based on several factors, including comparable company sizes, growth rates, and development stages. The income approach includes the use of discounted cash flow model, which requires significant estimates regarding the investees' revenue, costs, and discount rates based on the risk profile of comparable companies. Estimates of revenue and costs are developed using available historical and forecast data.

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in US dollar which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

The company is exposed to currency fluctuation on foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency transactions are accounted in the books of accounts at the exchange rates prevailing in the date of transaction. Foreign exchange gains and loss resulting from the settlement of such transactions and translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results of operating activities. Gains/(losses) relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currencies are reported within financial expenses. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as FVTOCI are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

- 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;
- 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:

<u>A. Cash and cash equivalents</u>

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.

<u>B. Investments</u>

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost:

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortized cost (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition)

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial asset; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to statement of profit and loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Instruments that do not meet the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Group's right to receive dividend is established.

Investments in equity instruments designated to be classified as FVTOCI:

The Company carries certain equity instruments which are not held for trading. The Company has elected the FVTOCI irrevocable option for these instruments. Movements in fair value of these investments are recognized in other comprehensive income and the gain or loss is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss on disposal of these investments. Dividends from these investments are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

Investments in subsidiaries:

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

C. 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.

D. 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.

b) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the group's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Equity

a) Share capital and share premium

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 is USD. 502,945,000 divided into 180,378 common stock of $ 2,500.

b) Retained earnings

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

c) 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.

(v) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant 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. The estimated useful life of assets are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	28 to 40 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years

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

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before each reporting date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

(vi) Goodwill and other intangible assets

a) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued at the date of exchange by the Company. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business acquisition are expensed as incurred.

b) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognized as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized in equity as capital reserve.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The amortization of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated.

The estimated useful life of amortizable intangibles are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of the amortizable intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Marketing related intangibles	15 years
Customer related intangibles	5 years

(vii) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is, or contains a lease if, fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

a) Arrangements where the Company is the lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term at a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

b) Arrangements where the Company is the lessor

In certain arrangements, the Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products given under finance leases. The Company records gross finance receivables, unearned income and the estimated residual value of the leased equipment on consummation of such leases. Unearned income represents the excess of the gross finance lease receivable plus the estimated residual value over the sales price of the equipment. The Company recognizes unearned income as finance income over the lease term using the effective interest method.

(viii) 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.

(ix) Impairment

A) Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted using effective interest rate.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and lease receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to the account historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss. Refer note 2 (iii) (f) for further information.

B) Non - financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant, equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the 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 recognized 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 impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the same time and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. An impairment in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(x) Employee benefits

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 because 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.

(xi) Share based payment transactions

Selected employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments of Wipro Limited, for rendering services over a defined vesting period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. In cases, where equity instruments are granted at a nominal exercise price, the intrinsic value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. The expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The equity instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortization). The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

(xii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) because of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle, a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(xiii) 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.

a) Services

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

A. Time and materials contracts

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

B. Fixed-price contracts

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

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

C. Maintenance contracts

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

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

b) Products

Revenue from products are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, continuing managerial involvement usually associated with ownership and effective control have ceased, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

c) Multiple element arrangements

Revenue from contracts with multiple-element arrangements are recognized using the guidance in Ind AS 18, Revenue. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable components based on their relative fair values or on the residual method. Fair values are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, third-party prices for similar components or cost plus an appropriate business-specific profit margin related to the relevant component.

d) Others

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

(xiv) Finance expenses

Finance expenses comprise interest cost on borrowings, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, gains/ (losses) on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/ (losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xv) Other income

Other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / (losses) on disposal of financial assets that are measured at FVTPL, and debt instruments classified as FVTOCI. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

(xvi) 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.

a) Current income tax

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.

b) Deferred income tax

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.

(xvii) Earnings per share

Basic and Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

(xviii) New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:
The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Ind AS 7- Statement of Cash flows

The amendments require entities to provide disclosures about changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). On initial application of the
amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 7 on the financial statements is insignificant.

New accounting standards not yet adopted:

A new standard and amendment to a standard are not yet effective for annual periods beginning after April 1, 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. New standard and amendment to standard that could have a potential impact on the financial statements of the Company are:

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers

In March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. Ind AS
115 replaces existing revenue recognition standards Ind AS 11, Construction Contracts, Ind AS 18, Revenue and revised guidance note of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions for Ind AS entities issued in 2016. According to the new standard, revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue earned from a contract with a customer (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry. Extensive disclosures will be required, including disaggregation of total revenue; information about performance obligation; changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgments and estimates.

The standard allows for two methods of transition: the full retrospective approach, under which the standard will be applied
retrospectively to each reported period presented, or the cumulative catch up approach, where the cumulative effect of applying the standard retrospectively is recognised at the date of initial application. The standard is effective for annual

periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company will adopt this standard using the cumulative catch up transition method effective April 1, 2018 and accordingly, the comparative for year ended March 31, 2018, will not be retrospectively adjusted. The adoption of the new standard is expected to result in a reduction of approximately USD 3,451,792 in opening retained earnings, primarily relating to certain contract costs because these will not meet the criteria for recognition as contract fulfillment asset.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

In March 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 that 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 is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effective date for adoption of the amendment is annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018, though early adoption is permitted. The Company will apply the interpretation prospectively from the effective date and the effect on adoption of Appendix B to Ind AS 21 on the financial statements is insignificant.