

Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.

31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion

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

Other matter

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

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

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

Bengaluru
18 June 2018

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018
(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	14,274,134	14,275,157
		14,274,134	14,275,157
		14,274,134	14,275,157
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Other equity	4	(1,643,564)	(1,050,180)
		(1,643,564)	(1,050,180)
Liabilities			
Non-Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liability	5	1,901,698	1,289,373
		1,901,698	1,289,373
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	6	14,016,000	14,016,000
Trade payables	7	-	19,964
		14,016,000	14,035,964
		14,274,134	14,275,157
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies, VZ, C.A.

Sd/-
Chandra Prakash Sahal
Director

18 June 2018

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WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.**Statement of Income for the year ended 31 March 2018**

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
REVENUE			
Other income	8	82,990	15,755
		<u>82,990</u>	<u>15,755</u>
EXPENSES			
Finance cost	9	612,324	367,778
Other expenses	10	64,049	1,326
		<u>676,374</u>	<u>369,105</u>
(Loss) before tax		(593,384)	(353,350)
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Tax expense		-	-
(Loss) for the year ended		(593,384)	(353,350)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year ended		(593,384)	(353,350)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies, VZ, C.A.

Sd/-
Chandra Prakash Sahal
Director

18 June 2018

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WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 2018**

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the period	(593,384)	(353,350)
Adjustments		
Exchange differences, net	(82,990)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(676,374)	(353,350)
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Increase in Trade and other payables	675,351	367,778
Net cash used in operations	(1,023)	14,428
Income tax Paid	-	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(A) (1,023)	14,428
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest Received	-	-
Net cash generated by investing activities	(B) -	-
	(1,023)	14,428
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B)		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	14,275,157	14,260,729
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 3)	14,274,134	14,275,157
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 3)		
Balances with banks		
in current account	14,274,134	14,275,157
	14,274,134	14,275,157

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies, VZ, C.A.

Sd/-
Chandra Prakash Sahal
Director

18 June 2018

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WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018**

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Equity Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1 April 2016	-	(696,830)	(696,830)
(Loss) for the period	-	(353,350)	(353,350)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	-	(1,050,180)	(1,050,180)
(Loss) for the period	-	(593,384)	(593,384)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	(1,643,564)	(1,643,564)

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies, VZ, C.A.

Sd/-
Chandra Prakash Sahal
Director

18 June 2018

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WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

1 Background

Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A. ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV, incorporated and domiciled in Venezuela. The Company is provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally and IT Products. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements and summary of significant accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

Up to the year ended 31 March, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Indian GAAP ("Previous GAAP"), which included Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1 April, 2015.

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

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

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on accrual basis. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis considering the Company's current assets exceeds its current liabilities [excluding the impact of balances dues to related party (net)].

b) Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses and the accompanying disclosures, and the application of accounting policies and the disclosure of contingent liabilities where actual results may differ from those estimates. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements.

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

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

Significant estimates in applying accounting policies

Fair value measurements

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

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

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

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Recognition of deferred tax liability on undistributed profits – The extent to which the Company can control the timing of reversal of deferred tax liability on undistributed profits of its subsidiaries requires judgment.

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

d) Current versus non-current classification

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has evaluated and considered its operating cycle as twelve months.

e) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations on foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency transactions are accounted in the books of account at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at period end are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of Balance Sheet. The exchange difference between the rate at which foreign currency transactions are accounted and the rate at which they are re-measured/ realized is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Venezuelan Bolivar Fuerte which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest Venezuelan Bolivar Fuerte ('VEF'), unless otherwise indicated.

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

f) 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.

Services:

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

i) *Time and material contracts*

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

ii) *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'.

iii) *Other income*

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

g) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

Onerous contracts

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

h) Income tax

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

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

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

h) Income tax (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

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

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

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

j) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- i. Debt instruments at amortised cost;
- ii. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- iii. Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- iv. Equity investments.

i. Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

ii. Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income(FVTOCI)

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

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

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

iii. Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss(FVTPL)

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

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

iv. Equity investments

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

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

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

De-recognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

k) Impairment of financial assets

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

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

m) Equity

i. *Share capital*

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

ii. *Retained earnings*

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

iii. *Other comprehensive income*

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

n) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

n) Fair value measurement (cont'd)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

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

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management. Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

p) Cash flow statement

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

q) Earnings/ (Loss) per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

r) Standards issued but not yet effective

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

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

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

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

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WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

				As at	As at
				31 March 2018	31 March 2017
3	Cash and cash equivalents				
	Balances with banks			14,274,134	14,275,157
	- in current account			14,274,134	14,275,157
				As at	As at
				31 March 2018	31 March 2017
4	Share capital				
	Authorised capital				
	50,000 equity shares (par value of VEF 1 per share)			50,000	50,000
				50,000	50,000
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital				
	Nil equity shares (par value of VEF 1 per share)			-	-
				-	-
5	Other financial liability				
				As at	As at
				31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Interest accrued			1,901,698	1,289,373
				1,901,698	1,289,373
6	Borrowings				
	<i>(unsecured)</i>				
	<i>Non-current liabilities</i>				
	Loan from related party (Refer Note 12)			14,016,000	14,016,000
				14,016,000	14,016,000
SI.No	Particulars	Rate of interest	Repayment details	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
1	Wipro LLC	12 months USD LIBOR PLUS 200 basis points p.a.	Repayable on demand.	14,016,000	14,016,000
	Total			14,016,000	14,016,000
	Effective rate of interest per annum			4.37%	2.62%
				As at	As at
				31 March 2018	31 March 2017
7	Trade payables				
	Trade payables			-	19,964
				-	19,964

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WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information**

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
8 Other income		
Interest income	-	15,755
Other exchange differences, net	82,990	-
	82,990	15,755
9 Finance Cost		
Interest on borrowings (Refer Note 12)	612,324	367,778
	612,324	367,778
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
10 Other expenses		
Legal and professional charges	62,988	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,062	1,326
	64,049	1,326

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WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information**

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

12 Related party disclosure**a Parties where control exists:**

Name	Relationship
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV	Holding company
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary

b The Company has the following related party transaction:

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Sale of services			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	-
Purchase of Services			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	-
Interest expense			
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	612,324	367,778
Management Fees			
Wipro Technologies Canada Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-

c Balances with related party as at year end is summarised below:

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Payables			
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	15,917,698	15,305,373

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

13 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

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

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	3	-	-	14,274,134	14,274,134	14,274,134
Total financial assets		-	-	14,274,134	14,274,134	14,274,134
Financial liabilities :						
Other financial liability	5	-	-	1,901,698	1,901,698	1,901,698
Borrowings	6	-	-	14,016,000	14,016,000	14,016,000
Total financial liabilities		-	-	15,917,698	15,917,698	15,917,698

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

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	3	-	-	14,275,157	14,275,157	14,275,157
Total financial assets		-	-	14,275,157	14,275,157	14,275,157
Financial liabilities :						
Other financial liability	5	-	-	1,289,373	1,289,373	1,289,373
Borrowings	6	-	-	14,016,000	14,016,000	14,016,000
Trade payables	7	-	-	19,964	19,964	19,964
Total financial liabilities		-	-	15,325,338	15,325,338	15,325,338

Notes to financial instruments

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

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

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

ii. Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets 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) for the asset or liability.

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

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

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

14 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

15 Financial risk management

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

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

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

A Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk management

The finance function of the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics.

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

B Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES VZ, C.A.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in VEF unless otherwise stated)

15 Financial risk management (continued)

B Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

31 March 2018	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	-	14,016,000	-	14,016,000
Other financial liabilities	-	1,901,698	-	1,901,698
Total	-	15,917,698	-	15,917,698
31 March 2017	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings*	-	14,016,000	-	14,016,000
Trade payables	-	19,964	-	19,964
Other financial liabilities	-	1,289,373	-	1,289,373
Total	-	15,325,338	-	15,325,338

Interest rate risk

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

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Variable Rate Borrowing	14,016,000	14,016,000
Fixed Rate Borrowing	-	-
	14,016,000	14,016,000

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

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	70,255	70,080
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(70,255)	(70,080)

16 Capital management

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

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

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

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

Particulars		As at	As at
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Borrowings	Financial liabilities	14,016,000	14,016,000
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	(14,274,134)	(14,275,157)
Net Debt		(258,134)	(259,157)
Equity share capital	Equity	-	-
Other equity	Equity	(1,643,564)	(1,050,180)
Total capital		(1,643,564)	(1,050,180)
Capital and Net Debt		(1,901,698)	(1,309,338)

Gearing Ratio

0.14 0.20

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

17 In view of carry forward losses under tax laws, no deferred tax asset is recognised as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017) on account of lack of virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.

18 Prior Period Comparatives

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies, VZ, C.A.

Sd/-

Chandra Prakash Sahal

Director

18 June 2018