

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

31 March 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To the board of directors of Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, 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.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.
3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going concern

4. We draw attention to note 2(i) to the accompanying financial statements which indicates that the Company has not commenced business and has incurred a net loss of EGP 143,212 during the financial year ended 31 March 2019, and has accumulated losses aggregating to EGP 33,297,795 as at that date. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern. However, basis the ongoing support of the Ultimate Holding Company and the ongoing assessment of business opportunities, the management considers going concern basis of accounting for preparation of accompanying financial statements to be appropriate. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, loss, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
8. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
9. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Restriction on distribution or use

10. This report is intended solely for the information of the Company's and its ultimate holding company's board of directors for their internal use and accordingly, should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent. Further, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

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

Sd/-
Nikhil Vaid
Partner
Membership No.: 213356

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 16 June 2019

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	3	3,366	3,366
		3,366	3,366
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	-	-
Other financial assets	5	6,872,668	6,872,668
Other current assets		-	-
		6,872,668	6,872,668
		6,876,034	6,876,034
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	6	825,000	825,000
Other equity		(31,328,520)	(31,185,308)
		(30,503,520)	(30,360,308)
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	7	23,401,369	23,940,052
Trade payables	8	1,229,698	1,338,170
Other financial liabilities	9	10,398,823	9,580,785
Other current liabilities	10	1,423,228	1,450,899
Current tax liabilities (net)	11	926,436	926,436
		37,379,554	37,236,342
		6,876,034	6,876,034
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

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

Sd/-
Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan
 Director

16 June 2019

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
REVENUE			
Other income	12	556,480	757,605
		556,480	757,605
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	13	699,692	703,237
		699,692	703,237
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(143,212)	54,368
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Tax expense		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(143,212)	54,368
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of tax		(143,212)	54,368
Earnings / (Loss) per equity share of par value EGP 100 each			
Basic and diluted	14	(17.36)	6.59
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

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

Sd/-
Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan
 Director

16 June 2019

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the period	(143,212)	54,368
Adjustments		
Unrealised exchange differences - net	(556,480)	(757,605)
Provision for tax	-	-
Interest expense	699,692	703,237
Operating profit before working capital changes	-	-
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Other financial assets	556,480	950,485
Trade and other financial liabilities	709,566	(91,770)
Other current liabilities	(27,671)	(24,122)
Net cash generated from operations	1,238,375	834,593
Direct taxes (paid) / refund	-	-
Net cash generated by operating activities	(A) 1,238,375	834,593
Cash flows from investing activities:	(B)	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of borrowings	(538,683)	(708,703)
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Interest paid on borrowings	(699,692)	(125,890)
Net cash used in financing activities	(C) (1,238,375)	(834,593)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	-	-
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	-	-
	-	-

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

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

Sd/-
Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan
 Director

16 June 2019

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

A) Share Capital

Equity share capital	Balance as at 01 April 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Equity share capital of Face value EGP 100 each	825,000		825,000
	825,000	-	825,000

Equity share capital	Balance as at 01 April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2019
Equity share capital of Face value EGP 100 each	825,000		825,000
	825,000	-	825,000

B) Other equity

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2017	1,969,275	(33,208,951)	(31,239,676)
Profit for the period		54,368	54,368
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,969,275	(33,154,583)	(31,185,308)
Loss for the period		(143,212)	(143,212)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,969,275	(33,297,795)	(31,328,520)

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

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

Sd/-
Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan
 Director

16 June 2019

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company overview

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

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

The Company has not commenced business since inception and has incurred net loss of EGP 143,212 during the year ended 31 March 2019 and has accumulated losses amounting EGP 31,328,520. However, based on the continued support from the Ultimate Holding Company, the financial statements have been prepared on a 'Going Concern' basis.

(ii) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- a) Derivative financial instruments;
- b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss; and
- c) The defined benefit asset/(liability) is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the 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. In particular, 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) Expected credit losses on financial assets: On application of Ind AS109, 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 past history, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which this entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the company is EGP and these financial statements are also presented in EGP.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from 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 except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. Gains/(losses) relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance expense. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as FVTOCI are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

(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:

A. 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.

B. 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.

(iv) Equity and share capital

a) Share capital and share premium

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is 8250 Equity shares of 100 EGP per share. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as share premium.

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.

b) Retained earnings

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

c) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is presented within equity in the FCTR.

d) Other reserves

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

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

(ix) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result 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.

(xi) Finance Costs

Finance Costs 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.

(xii) 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.

(xiv) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options and warrants, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

(xv) Cash flow statement

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

New accounting standards not yet adopted:

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for annual periods beginning after April 1 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that could have potential impact on the financial statements of the Company are:

Ind AS 116

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. IND AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognised assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees.

The standard allows for two methods of transition: the full retrospective approach, requires entities to retrospectively apply the new standard to each prior reporting period presented and the entities need to adjust equity at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, or the modified retrospective approach, under which the date of initial application of the new leases standard, lessees recognize the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as at annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company will adopt this standard using modified retrospective method effective April 1, 2019, and accordingly, the comparative for year ended March 31, 2018 and 2019, will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 - Uncertainty over income tax treatments

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued Appendix C to Ind AS 12, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. The entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The effective date for adoption of Appendix C to Ind AS 12 is April 1, 2019. The Company will apply Appendix C to Ind AS 12 prospectively from the effective date and the effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 on the financial statement is insignificant.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes. The amendments clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised. The effective date of these amendments is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this amendment on the Company's standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements requiring an entity to determine the current service costs and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement using the assumptions used for the remeasurement; and determine the net interest for the remaining period based on the remeasured net defined benefit liability or asset. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will apply the amendment from the effective date and the effect on adoption of the amendment on the standalone financial statement is insignificant.

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
3 Deferred tax assets, net		
Business loss carried forward	3,366	3,366
	3,366	3,366
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
4 Trade receivables		
Unsecured		
Considered good	-	-
Considered doubtful	971,193	971,193
	971,193	971,193
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(971,193)	(971,193)
	-	-
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
5 Other financial assets		
Current		
Balance with related parties	6,872,668	6,872,668
	6,872,668	6,872,668

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Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
6 Share capital		
Authorised capital		
50,000 equity shares of EGP 100 each	5,000,000	5,000,000
	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
8,250 equity shares of EGP 100 each	825,000	825,000
	825,000	825,000

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

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

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

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

c) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

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

d) There has been no issue of bonus shares or issue of shares for consideration other than cash or share buy back during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2019.

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
7 Borrowings		
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from related parties (refer note 16)	23,401,369	23,940,052
	23,401,369	23,940,052

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
8 Trade payables		
Trade payables	1,229,698	1,338,170
	1,229,698	1,338,170
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
9 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Balances due to related parties	4,927,386	4,809,041
Interest accrued but not yet paid (refer note 16)	5,471,437	4,771,744
	10,398,823	9,580,785
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
10 Other current liabilities		
Statutory liabilities	1,423,228	1,450,899
	1,423,228	1,450,899
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
11 Current tax liabilities		
Provision for tax	926,436	926,436
	926,436	926,436

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Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
12 Other income		
Gain on foreign exchange adjustments, net	556,480	757,605
	556,480	757,605
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
13 Finance cost		
Interest expense	699,692	703,237
	699,692	703,237
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
14 Earning per share (EPS)		
Net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	(143,212)	54,368
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	8,250	8,250
Earnings / (loss) per share - Basic and diluted	(17.36)	6.59

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Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

15 Borrowings

SI.No	Particulars	Nature of security	Repayment details	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Loans and advances from related parties					
1	Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	12 months USD LIBOR rate plus 200 basis points p.a.	Repayable on demand	23,401,369	23,940,052
Total				23,401,369	23,940,052
Effective rate of interest per annum				2.99%	2.94%

16 Related party disclosure

A Parties where control exists:

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

B The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Interest expense			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	699,692	703,237
Loan taken			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	-	-
Loan repayment			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	538,683	708,703
Interest paid			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	-	125,890

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

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Borrowings (including accrued interest)			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding company	28,872,806	28,711,796
Other financial liabilities			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate holding company	4,900,508	4,781,663
Wipro Arabia Limited	Fellow subsidiary	26,879	27,378
Other financial assets			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate holding company	6,852,751	6,852,751
Wipro Bahrain Limited WLL	Fellow subsidiary	19,917	19,917

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

17 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2019 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	5	-	-	6,872,668	6,872,668	6,872,668
Total financial assets		-	-	6,872,668	6,872,668	6,872,668
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	7	-	-	23,401,369	23,401,369	23,401,369
Trade payables	8	-	-	1,229,698	1,229,698	1,229,698
Other financial liabilities	9	-	-	10,398,823	10,398,823	10,398,823
Total financial liabilities		-	-	35,029,890	35,029,890	35,029,890

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

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	5	-	-	6,872,668	6,872,668	6,872,668
Total financial assets		-	-	6,872,668	6,872,668	6,872,668
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	7	-	-	23,940,052	23,940,052	23,940,052
Trade payables	8	-	-	1,338,170	1,338,170	1,338,170
Other financial liabilities	9	-	-	9,580,785	9,580,785	9,580,785
Total financial liabilities		-	-	34,859,007	34,859,007	34,859,007

Notes to financial instruments

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

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

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

18 Financial instruments (cont'd)

ii. Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3: 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.

19 Financial risk management

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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial 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.

A Credit risk

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

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Trade receivables are secured in a form that registry of sold residential/commercial units is not processed till the time the Company does not receive the entire payment. Hence, as the Company does not have significant credit risk, it does not present the information related to ageing pattern. The company has widespread customer base and no single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated.

During the periods presented, the Company made no write-offs of trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off.

B Liquidity risk

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

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

Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in EGP, unless otherwise stated)

20 Financial risk management (cont'd)

B Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual

31 March 2019	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings		23,401,369	-	23,401,369
Trade payables		1,229,698	-	1,229,698
Other financial liabilities	818,038	9,580,785	-	10,398,823
Total	818,038	34,211,852	-	35,029,890
<hr/>				
31 March 2018	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	23,940,052	-	-	23,940,052
Trade payables	1,338,170	-	-	1,338,170
Other financial liabilities	9,580,785	-	-	9,580,785
Total	34,859,007	-	-	34,859,007

C Interest rate risk

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

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Variable rate borrowing	23,401,369	23,940,052
Fixed rate borrowing	-	-
	23,401,369	23,940,052

Interest rate risk

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

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	117,007	119,700
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(117,007)	(119,700)

21 Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2019 and the date of authorization of these standalone financial statements.

22 Comparatives

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Information Technology Egypt S.A.E.

Sd/-

Kothandaraman Gopalkrishnan

Director

16 June 2019