

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

WIPRO CHENGDU LIMITED

31 March 2016

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Wipro (Chengdu) Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Wipro (Chengdu) Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements, that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and other generally accepted accounting principles in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 financial statements based on our audit.
4. 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 the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

5. 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, 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

7. 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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2016, and its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other matter

8. 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.
9. The audit of the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ending 31 March 2015 was carried out by other auditors, whose report dated 31 May 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

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

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

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 3 June 2016

Wipro Chengdu Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016
(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

1

	Notes	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Equity And Liabilities			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	23,752,610	23,752,610
Reserves and surplus	4	(215,357,466)	(195,594,958)
		(191,604,856)	(171,842,348)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term provisions	5	-	1,025,196
		-	1,025,196
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	6	10,733,029	141,364,927
Trade payables	7	370,222,024	310,313,262
Other current liabilities	8	15,392,284	6,065,017
Short-term provisions	5	5,417,649	817,719
		401,764,986	458,560,925
Total		210,160,130	287,743,773
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed asset			
Tangible asset	9	17,229,743	18,884,225
Capital work in progress		-	34,495
		17,229,743	18,918,720
Current assets			
Trade receivables	10	89,811,957	73,110,869
Cash and cash equivalents	11	54,085,905	151,868,114
Short-term loans and advances	12	10,541,027	14,245,491
Other current assets	13	38,491,498	29,600,579
		192,930,387	268,825,053
Total		210,160,130	287,743,773
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 Chengdu Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Sd/-
Jibin Arjunan
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Wipro Chengdu Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2016
(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

2

	Notes	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	14	445,631,666	420,492,836
Other income	15	5,275,971	3,483,760
Total revenue		450,907,637	423,976,596
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	16	283,453,819	261,776,611
Finance costs	17	3,662,858	8,749,174
Depreciation and amortisation	9	14,011,059	37,925,846
Other expenses	18	166,652,653	142,601,088
Total expenses		467,780,389	451,052,719
Loss) before tax		(16,872,752)	(27,076,123)
Tax expense			
Current tax expense		-	-
Loss after tax		(16,872,752)	(27,076,123)
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 Chengdu Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Sd/-
Jibin Arjunan
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 2016

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(16,872,752)	(27,076,123)
Depreciation and amortisation	14,011,059	37,925,845
Interest on fixed deposit	(793,585)	(438,770)
Interest on borrowings	3,662,858	8,749,174
Unrealised exchange differences, net	153,579	44,649
Provision for doubtful debts	2,023,586	602,272
(Gain)/loss on sale of fixed assets	(76,114)	1,132,366
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,108,631	20,939,413
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	(24,375,765)	(75,033,255)
Loans and advances and other assets	2,268,724	160,337,208
Liabilities and provisions	67,554,368	42,360,173
Net cash generated from operations	47,555,958	148,603,539
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash generated by operating activities	(A) 47,555,958	148,603,539
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of fixed assets (including capital advances)	(12,141,494)	(11,885,752)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	76,114	5,541,297
Interest income received	789,514	438,770
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities	(B) (11,275,866)	(5,905,685)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds / (repayment) of borrowings	(133,484,704)	6,132,136
Interest paid on borrowings	(3,662,858)	(8,749,174)
Net cash used in financing activities	(C) (137,147,562)	(2,617,038)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(A+B+C) (100,867,470)	140,080,816
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash balance	3,085,261	(2,603,623)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	151,868,114	14,390,921
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 11)	54,085,905	151,868,114

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Chengdu Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Sd/-
Jibin Arjunan
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

1 Background

Wipro (Chengdu) Limited ("The Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Limited. The Company was incorporated and domiciled in "People's Republic of China" and is engaged in providing IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS), globally. The Holding company of the entity is Wipro Limited, incorporated and domiciled in India.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies**(a) Basis of preparation of financial statement**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The Company has prepared financial statements to comply in all material respect with the accounting standards issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and other generally accepted accounting principles in India.

The financial statement have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost convention. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year.

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

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, as at the date of reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

(c) Revenue recognition

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.

A Time and material contracts

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

B Fixed-price contracts

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

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period.

'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognized. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

C Maintenance Contracts

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

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

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies**(c) Revenue recognition (Cont'd)****D Others**

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

Costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract are recognized as an asset and amortized over the contract term.

Contract expenses are recognised as expenses by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity at the end of the reporting period.

E Products:

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred in accordance with the sales contract. Revenue from product sales is shown net of excise duty and net of sales tax separately charged and applicable discounts.

Other income:

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

(d) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Costs include expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost.

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

Cost of tangible assets not ready for use before the balance sheet date is disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Advances paid towards the acquisition of fixed assets outstanding as of each balance sheet date is disclosed under long-term loans and advances.

(e) Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals in respect of assets taken under operating leases are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(f) Depreciation and amortization

The Company has provided for depreciation using straight line method over the useful life of the assets as estimated by the management. Useful life as given represents the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Class of Asset	Estimated useful life
Furniture and Fixtures	5-6 years
Electrical Installations (included under plant and machinery)	5 years
Office equipment	5 years

(g) Foreign currency transactions**Transaction:**

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.

Translation:

The Company is a non-integral unit of Holding Company. The functional currency of the Company is CNY and the reporting currency for these financial statements is INR. The translation of financial statements from the local currency to the reporting currency of the Company is performed for balance sheet accounts using the exchange rate in effect at the Balance sheet date and for revenue, expense and cash flow items using a monthly average exchange rate for the respective periods and the resulted differences is presented as 'foreign currency translation reserve' included in 'Reserve and surplus' and 'Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents' including in 'cash flow statement', respectively.

(h) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies**(h) Provisions and contingent liabilities (Cont'd)**

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

(i) Taxes**Income tax:**

The current charge for income taxes is calculated in accordance with the relevant tax regulations.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences attributable to timing differences that result between the profit offered for income taxes and the profit as per the financial statements of the Company.

Deferred taxes are recognised in respect of timing differences which originate during the tax holiday period but reverse after the tax holiday period. For this purpose, reversal of timing difference is determined using first in first out method.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment/substantive enactment date.

Deferred tax assets on timing differences are recognised only if there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. However, deferred tax assets on the timing differences when unabsorbed depreciation and losses carried forward exist, are recognised only to the extent that there is virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets are reassessed for the appropriateness of their respective carrying amounts at each balance sheet date.

The Company offsets, on a year on year basis, the current and non-current tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(j) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(k) Employee benefits**Compensated absences:**

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absence. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absence and utilize it in future periods or receive cash compensation at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absence as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date.

Pension and social contribution:

Pension and social contribution plan, a defined contribution scheme, the Company makes monthly contributions based on a specified percentage of each covered employee's salary.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

3 Share capital

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
I Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
Equity contribution (*)	23,752,610	23,752,610
	23,752,610	23,752,610

* As per local laws of People's Republic of China (RoC), the Company does not have share capital. Hence the investment by Wipro Limited, the Holding Company, is disclosed as equity contribution.

4 Reserves and surplus

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Translation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(39,671,291)	(37,283,255)
Add: Movement during the period	(2,889,755)	(2,388,036)
Balance at the end of the year	(42,561,046)	(39,671,291)
General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(155,923,668)	(128,847,545)
Add: Amount transferred from surplus balance in the statement of profit and loss	(16,872,752)	(27,076,123)
Balance at the end of the year	(172,796,420)	(155,923,668)
(Deficit) in the Statement of profit & loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: (Loss) for the year	(16,872,752)	(27,076,123)
Less: Amount transferred to general reserve	(16,872,752)	(27,076,123)
Balance at the end of the year	(215,357,466)	(195,594,959)

5 Provisions

	31 March 2016		31 March 2015	
	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term
Employee benefit obligation	-	5,417,649	1,025,196	817,720
	-	5,417,649	1,025,196	817,720

6 Short term borrowings

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Loan repayable on demand from banks	10,733,029	141,364,927
	10,733,029	141,364,927

7 Trade payables

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Dues to others*	345,100,536	282,200,489
Accrued expenses	25,121,488	28,112,773
	370,222,024	310,313,262

* includes payable to related parties (refer note 20)

8 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Unearned revenue	13,621,389	-
Duties and taxes payable	1,770,895	1,144,692
Balances due to related parties (refer note 20)	-	4,920,325
	15,392,284	6,065,017

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

9 Tangible assets

Particulars	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixture	Office equipments	Total
Gross block				
Balance as at 1 April 2014	80,041,842	58,506,646	76,190,433	214,738,921
Additions during the year	9,572,643	2,260,741	52,367	11,885,751
Disposals during the year	(26,744,367)	(2,448,861)	(2,702,882)	(31,896,110)
Translation adjustment	3,298,766	2,679,185	3,436,842	9,414,793
Balance as at 31 March 2015	66,168,884	60,997,711	76,976,760	204,143,355
Additions during the year	11,868,333	109,570	163,591	12,141,494
Disposals during the year	(572,399)	-	-	(572,399)
Translation adjustment	1,097,229	1,044,731	1,318,328	3,460,288
Balance as at 31 March 2016	78,562,047	62,152,012	78,458,679	219,172,738
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April 2014	60,927,778	45,285,624	58,512,280	164,725,682
Charge for the year	13,354,516	11,060,746	13,510,584	37,925,846
Disposals/Adjustment (*)	(21,173,796)	(2,448,861)	(1,599,790)	(25,222,447)
Translation adjustment	2,624,838	2,263,554	2,941,657	7,830,049
Balance as at 31 March 2015	55,733,336	56,161,063	73,364,731	185,259,130
Charge for the year	7,505,817	2,902,022	3,603,220	14,011,059
Disposals/Adjustment*	(457,532)	-	-	(457,532)
Translation adjustment	932,143	952,852	1,245,343	3,130,338
Balance as at 31 March 2016	63,713,764	60,015,937	78,213,294	201,942,995
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2015	10,435,548	4,836,648	3,612,029	18,884,225
Balance as at 31 March 2016	14,848,283	2,136,075	245,385	17,229,743

* Includes regrouping/reclassification within the block of assets.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

10 Trade receivables**(Unsecured, considered good)*

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the due date		
Considered good	14,141,595	1,479,374
Considered doubtful	2,642,943	615,323
	<u>16,784,538</u>	<u>2,094,697</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	2,642,943	615,323
	<u>14,141,595</u>	<u>1,479,374</u>
Other receivables		
Considered good	75,670,362	71,631,495
Considered doubtful	-	-
	<u>75,670,362</u>	<u>71,631,495</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	<u>75,670,362</u>	<u>71,631,495</u>
	<u>89,811,957</u>	<u>73,110,869</u>

* includes receivable from related parties (refer note 20)

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	54,072,431	12,771,014
- In deposit accounts	13,474	139,097,100
	<u>54,085,905</u>	<u>151,868,114</u>

12 Short term loans & advances*(Unsecured, considered good)*

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Employee travel & other advances	1,499,780	2,287,220
Advance to suppliers	-	102,835
Duties and taxes recoverable	923,156	450,339
Prepaid expenses	3,225,160	792,198
Security deposits	4,892,931	10,612,899
	<u>10,541,027</u>	<u>14,245,491</u>

13 Other current assets

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Balances due from related parties (refer note 20)	1,678,893	-
Accrued interest	4,071	-
Unbilled revenue	36,808,534	29,600,579
	<u>38,491,498</u>	<u>29,600,579</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

14 Revenue from operations	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Sale of services*	445,631,666	420,492,836
	445,631,666	420,492,836
* includes transactions with related party (refer note 20)		
15 Other income	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Interest income	793,585	438,770
Miscellaneous income	3,925,973	3,044,990
Foreign exchange gain, net	556,413	-
	5,275,971	3,483,760
16 Employee benefit expense	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Salaries and wages	281,080,437	260,356,311
Staff welfare expenses	2,373,382	1,420,300
	283,453,819	261,776,611
17 Finance costs	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Interest cost	3,662,858	8,749,174
	3,662,858	8,749,174
18 Other expenses	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Sub contracting/ technical fee/ third party application*	69,618,157	72,967,769
Travelling	28,538,408	15,594,538
Repairs and maintenance	14,154,316	13,688,445
Rent (refer note 19)	18,359,707	14,332,975
Provision for bad debts	2,023,586	602,272
Power and fuel	4,699,838	3,613,659
Communication	13,765,385	10,882,771
Legal and professional	3,866,194	4,097,666
Recruitment	6,668,573	1,474,044
Insurance	2,295,876	2,017,673
Rates & taxes	1,583,430	1,222,292
Foreign exchange loss, net	-	331,301
Loss on sale of fixed assets	107,443	1,132,365
Miscellaneous expenses	971,739	643,317
	166,652,653	142,601,088
includes transactions with related party (refer note 20)		

19 Operating leases

The company has taken on lease, office and residential facilities under non cancellable operating lease agreements that are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the lessor and lessee. Rental payments under such leases during the year are Rs. 18,359,707 (31st March 2015 : 14,332,975).

Particulars	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Not later than one year	12,200,357	10,493,163
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
Total	12,200,357	10,493,163

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

20 Related party disclosure

i) Parties where control exists:

Nature of relationship	Name of the related party
Holding Company	Wipro Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Shanghai Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Travel Services Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro LLC

ii) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Purchase of services			
Wipro Limited	Holding Company	29,616,599	38,585,739
Wipro Shanghai Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	32,386,377	20,823,182
Ticketing services			
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	78,656	61,886
Sale of services			
Wipro Limited	Holding Company	148,302,767	149,579,457
Wipro Shanghai Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1,610,906	14,048,391
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	42,999,343	-

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

Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	2,850,754	-
Wipro Limited	Holding Company	(186,105,476)	(157,662,717)
Wipro Shanghai Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	(132,296,511)	(92,111,699)
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	(68,890)	(44,405)

* The amounts are classified as trade receivables, trade payables, other current assets and other current liabilities respectively.

21 Segment reporting

The accompanying financial statements are appended to the consolidated financial statements of ultimate holding company, i.e. Wipro Limited as per the requirement of Section 137(1) of the Companies Act 2013. These standalone financial statements should to be read with the consolidated financial statements of Wipro Limited. Accordingly, pursuant to requirement of Accounting Standard (AS) 17, Segment Reporting, the Company discloses the segment information in the consolidated financial statements of ultimate holding company.

23 In view of carry forward losses under tax laws, no deferred tax asset is recognized as at 31 March 2016 on account of lack of virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.

24 As per local laws of People's Republic of China, the company does not have share capital. Hence disclosure on EPS as per Accounting Standard 20 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India cannot be presented.

25 Prior period comparatives

Previous year's figures have been reclassified to confirm to this year's classification.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Chengdu Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Sd/-
Jibin Arjunan
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016