

**WIPRO DOHA L.L.C.**

**Financial Statements  
For the year ended March 31, 2017.**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the shareholders of  
**Wipro Doha L.L.C.**

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**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of **Wipro Doha L.L.C.** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2017 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the State of Qatar, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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 ISAs 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.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

We have obtained all the information and explanations, we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit. The Company has maintained proper accounting records and the financial statements are in agreement therewith. We are not aware of any violations of the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Company Law No.11, 2015 or the terms of the Company's Articles of Association during the year which might have had a material adverse effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position as at March 31, 2017.

SD/-

**Dr Sultan Hassan Al Dosari**

Dr. Sultan Hassan Al Dosari Auditing & Advisory  
Member Firm of Grant Thornton International  
Doha, State of Qatar  
License no: 109  
June 01, 2017



WIPRO DOHA L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	31-Mar-17 QR	31-Mar-16 QR
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property and equipment	4	823,579	1,063,130
		823,579	1,063,130
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade and other receivables	5	14,054,318	15,222,122
Bank balances	6	16,445,168	2,517,768
		30,499,486	17,739,890
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>31,323,065</b>	<b>18,803,020</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Share capital	7	200,000	200,000
Statutory reserve	8	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		3,478,812	2,286,921
Other components of equity		5,231	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>3,784,043</b>	<b>2,586,921</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Employees' end of service benefits	9	70,848	32,700
		70,848	32,700
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	5,167,216	3,124,158
Due to related parties	11	22,300,958	13,059,241
		27,468,174	16,183,399
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>27,539,022</b>	<b>16,216,099</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>31,323,065</b>	<b>18,803,020</b>

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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SD/-

SHAJI JOHN  
Senior Manager-Finance



The annexed notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

WIPRO DOHA L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	31-Mar-17 QR	31-Mar-16 QR
Revenue	12	34,599,345	24,671,710
Cost of revenue	13	(29,497,004)	(18,105,489)
Gross profit		5,102,341	6,566,222
Administrative and general expenses	14	(3,697,013)	(3,051,388)
Selling and distribution expenses	15	(102,508)	(133,039)
Profit from operating activities		1,302,820	3,381,795
Other income	16	25,561	-
Profit before taxation		1,328,381	3,381,795
Taxation	17	(136,490)	(259,669)
Profit for the year		1,191,891	3,122,126
Other comprehensive income for the year		5,231	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,197,122</b>	<b>3,122,126</b>



The annexed notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

WIPRO DOHA L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Components of Equity	Total
	----- QR -----				
Balance as at April 01, 2015	200,000	-	(735,205)	-	(535,205)
Profit for the year	-	-	3,122,126	-	3,122,126
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	100,000	(100,000)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	200,000	100,000	2,286,921	-	2,586,921
Profit for the year	-	-	1,191,891	-	1,191,891
Movement in other components of equity	-	-	-	5,231	5,231
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2017</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>3,478,812</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>3,784,043</b>



The annexed notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

WIPRO DOHA L.L.C.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	31-Mar-17 QR	31-Mar-16 QR
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the year	1,197,122	3,122,126
Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items:		
Provision for employee end of service benefits	43,380	32,700
Actuarial gain on employee end of service benefits	(5,231)	
Depreciation	239,551	136,138
	1,474,821	3,290,964
<b>(Increase)/decrease in current assets:</b>		
Trade and other receivables	1,167,804	(12,268,501)
<b>Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities:</b>		
Trade and other payables	2,043,058	3,084,158
Due to related parties	9,241,717	9,392,627
Cash generated from operations.	13,927,400	3,499,248
End of service benefit paid	-	-
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>13,927,400</b>	<b>3,499,248</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(1,199,268)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,199,268)</b>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,927,400	2,299,980
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,517,768	217,788
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>16,445,168</b>	<b>2,517,768</b>



The annexed notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES**

Wipro Doha L.L.C. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Qatar on February 26, 2014 with Commercial Registration No. 64483. The Company is governed by the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015. The company was established to engage in consultative services in the field of information technology and services relevant to computers. It also trades in the requirements of computers, word processors, accessories, computer systems and programs and carries out any activity which is incidental or conducive.

The company registered office address is P.O. Box No. 31316 , Doha State of Qatar.

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**2.1 Accounting convention and basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as other wise stated in the respective policies and notes given hereunder. The company's functional and reporting currency is Qatari Riyals (QR). These Financial Statements are prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern, (i.e. as continuing operation for the foreseeable future) and it has no intention or necessity to liquidate.

**2.2 Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

**2.3 New Accounting Standards, Amendments and IFRIC Interpretations**

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended standards effective as of 1 January 2016, which did not have any impact to the company:

Topic	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisition of Interests	1st January 2016
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1st January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1st January 2016
Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	1st January 2016
Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	1st January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	1st January 2016
Annual Improvements 2012 - 2014 Cycle	1st January 2016

The adoption of the above amendments and interpretations had no significant impact on the company's financial statements.

**2.4 Standards Issued But Yet Not Effective**

During the year certain amendments to standards or new interpretations became effective, however, the amendments or interpretations did not have any material effect on these financial statements. The following standards, amendments and interpretations to the approved accounting standards, would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standards:

Topic	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 7 - Disclosure Initiative	1st January 2017



**Standards Issued But Yet Not Effective (Contd...)**

Topic	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 12 – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	1st January 2017
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1st January 2018
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1st January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	1st January 2019

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****3.1 Significant estimates and judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgment about carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates in these financial statements relate to the useful life of depreciable assets, provision for doubtful receivables and provision for end of service benefits. However, assumptions and judgments made by management in the application of accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements are not expected to result in material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next year.

**3.2 Property, plant and equipment**

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises acquisition and other directly attributable costs. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and reliably measurable subsequent costs only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company.

These assets are depreciated on reducing balance method at rates given in note 4 so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives. The Company charges depreciation on all additions from the date of purchase and ceases the charge of depreciation when the asset is disposed off.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income statement as and when incurred. Gain or loss, if any, on disposal of assets is credited or charged to income statement in the year of disposal.

The Company reviews the useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment on a regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on depreciation charge and impairment. The rates of depreciation used are as follows:

- Leasehold improvements	19%
- Office equipments	19%



### 3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Branch makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exists or have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.

That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

### 3.4 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 resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

### 3.5 Staff retirement benefits

#### 3.5.1 Employees end of service gratuity

The company provides for end of service benefits to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

### 3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognized in accordance with the terms of the service agreement.



### 3.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. These are de-recognized when the Company ceases to be the party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets mainly comprise advances, deposits, trade debts and other receivable and cash and bank balances. Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement entered into. Significant liabilities are trade and other payables.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortized cost or cost, as the case may be.

### 3.8 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at amortised cost which approximates the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

### 3.9 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoiced amount less allowance for non-collectability of these receivables. An allowance for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

### 3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances, net of bank overdraft, if any.

### 3.11 Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment is determined as follows:

- (a) For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the difference between cost and fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income;
- (b) For assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between carrying value and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

- (c) For assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is the difference between carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.



### 3.12 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

#### *Financial assets*

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

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

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is derecognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. 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.

#### *Financial liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is derecognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### 3.13 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

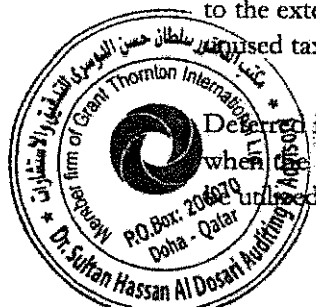
Financial assets and liabilities are set off in the balance sheet, only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### 3.14 Taxation

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Qatar Income Tax Law No. 21 of 2009. Income tax expense is recognized in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on: (1) all differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes; and (2) net carry forward benefit of net operating loss carryover (NOLCO). Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible differences, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled and the net carry forward benefit of NOLCO is expected to be realized, based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.



### 3.15 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

### 3.16 Post reporting period events

All material events occurring after the reporting period date have been considered and where necessary adjustments to or disclosure required have been made in the financial statements.

### 3.17 Contingencies

The assessment of the contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment as the outcome of the future events cannot be predicted with certainty. The company, based on the availability of the latest information, estimates the value of contingent assets and liabilities, which may differ on the occurrence/non-occurrence of the uncertain future event(s).



WIPRO DOHA L.L.C.  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Total
<i>Amount in Qatari Riyals</i>			
<b>Cost</b>			
Balance as at April 1, 2016	1,169,008	30,260	1,199,268
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	1,169,008	30,260	1,199,268
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>			
Balance as at April 1, 2016	132,871	3,267	136,138
Charges for the year	233,802	5,749	239,551
Balance as at March 31, 2017	366,672	9,017	375,689
<b>Net Book Value</b>			
As at March 31, 2017	802,336	21,243	823,579
As at March 31, 2016	1,036,137	26,993	1,063,130



5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Note	31-Mar-17 QR	31-Mar-16 QR
Trade receivables	5.1	13,594,137	15,057,824
Advances, deposits and prepayments		460,180	164,298
		<b>14,054,318</b>	<b>15,222,122</b>

## 5.1 Aging of accounts receivable as at 31st March is as follows:

	Total QR	Neither past due nor impaired QR	Past due but not impaired <sup>1</sup>		
			31-90 days QR	91-180 days QR	>180 days QR
2016-2017	13,594,137	9,039,018	2,636,599	1,340,961	577,559
2015-2016	15,057,824	10,143,281	1,922,854	2,780,871	210,817

6 BANK BALANCES	31-Mar-17 QR	31-Mar-16 QR
Cash at bank		
- Current account	2,695,298	2,517,768
- Deposit account	13,749,870	-
	<b>16,445,168</b>	<b>2,517,768</b>

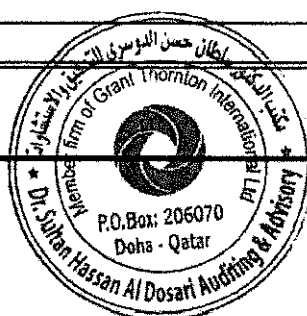
7 SHARE CAPITAL	Share %	Amount (QR.)
Links Facility Services Qatar L.L.C	51%	102,000
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	49%	98,000
	<b>100%</b>	<b>200,000</b>

## 8 STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015, the Company has established a statutory reserve by appropriation of 10% of profit for each year until the reserve equals 50% of the capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances as specified in the Law.

9 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS	31-Mar-17 QR	31-Mar-16 QR
Opening balance	32,700	-
Provision for the year	43,380	32,700
	76,079	32,700
Less: Actuarial (gains) / losses	(5,231)	-
Less: Disbursement during the year	-	-
	<b>70,848</b>	<b>32,700</b>

10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	31-Mar-17 QR	31-Mar-16 QR
Trade payables	665,840	476,812
Deferred revenue	642,856	1,366,368
Income tax payable	136,490	259,669
Accruals and other payables	3,722,030	1,021,309
	<b>5,167,216</b>	<b>3,124,158</b>





	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	QR	QR
<b>11 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES</b>		
Wipro Limited	22,203,007	13,016,098
Wipro Cyprus Private Ltd.	57,887	40,062
Wipro Travel Services	40,063	3,081
	<b>22,300,958</b>	<b>13,059,241</b>
<b>12 REVENUE</b>		
Products	767,610	2,841,902
Services	33,831,735	21,829,809
	<b>34,599,345</b>	<b>24,671,710</b>
<b>13 COST OF REVENUE</b>		
Product cost	402,884	2,106,303
Subcontracting charges	5,061,510	614,787
Software development charges	22,125,429	14,155,062
Customer support charges	218,291	18,481
Salaries and allowances	1,298,098	1,034,529
Travelling and transportation	314,280	60,086
Rent	-	98,165
Other direct expenses	76,510	18,076
	<b>29,497,004</b>	<b>18,105,489</b>
<b>14 ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES</b>		
Salaries and allowances	1,601,599	1,154,297
Staff welfare	62,778	18,833
Rent	782,287	859,187
Legal and professional charges	83,559	59,450
Employee end of service benefits	43,380	32,700
Insurance expenses	63,318	73,045
Visa and immigration	33,406	298,312
Repairs and maintenance	34,988	243,016
Telephone and internet charges	144,344	105,537
Postage and courier	7,917	9,105
Printing and stationary	10,786	16,851
Exchange loss	-	14,953
Miscellaneous expenses	23,242	16,718
Bank charges	66,510	13,245
Parent company overheads	499,349	-
Depreciation	239,551	136,138
	<b>3,697,013</b>	<b>3,051,388</b>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	QR	QR
<b>15 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES</b>		
Travelling and transportation	85,894	98,508
Advertisement and sales promotion	14,114	34,531
Tender expenses	2,500	-
	<b>102,508</b>	<b>133,039</b>

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	QR	QR
<b>16 OTHER INCOME</b>		
Exchange gain	3,619	-
Interest income	21,941	-
	<b>25,561</b>	<b>-</b>

**17 TAXATION**

The company is subject to corporate income tax in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Law 21, 2009. The income tax is based on the profit attributable, directly or indirectly to Non-GCC shareholders. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, 97% of profit is attributable to its foreign shareholders.

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	QR	QR
<b>Current Income Tax</b>		
Corporate Income Tax for the year	136,490	259,669
	<b>136,490</b>	<b>259,669</b>
Profit for the year before income tax	1,328,381	3,381,795
<i>Adjustments:</i>		
Non deductible depreciation	78,732	30,320
Non deductible expenses	-	-
	1,407,113	3,412,115
Carry forward losses	-	(735,113)
Taxable income for the year	1,407,113	2,677,002
Tax = taxable income x 10%	140,711	267,700
Share of non Qatari share holder	97%	97%
Tax due	136,490	259,669
Penalty for delay filing	-	-
Penalty for delay in tax payment	-	-
<b>Total Tax Due</b>	<b>136,490</b>	<b>259,669</b>

	Currency	31-Mar-17
<b>18 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>		
Advance Payment Guarantee with HSBC	QAR	3,263,415
Performance Bonds with HSBC	QAR	870,684
Performance Bonds with HSBC	USD	80,850
Tender Bonds with HSBC	QAR	1,815,000
Tender Bonds with HSBC	USD	291,000



**19 RELATED PARTY AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related parties represent associated companies, shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management.

Related parties	Relationship with the company
Wipro Limited	Ultimate holding company
Wipro Cyprus Private Ltd.	Holding company
Link Facility Services Qatar LLC	Group company

Transactions with related party included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Cost of revenue (Software development charges)	22,125,429	14,155,062

**20 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk, which resulted from its operating activities. The Company's risk management is coordinated at its head quarters and focuses on actively security the Company's cash flows.

Financial instrument comprises of cash and bank balances, accounts and other receivables, other payables, due from and due to related parties. The most significant financial risk to which the company is exposed to are described below.

**20.1 Credit risk management**

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognised on the reporting date if counter parties fail to perform as contracted. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and other receivables, due from associated companies and balances with banks. Financial assets of QR. 30,499,486/- (2015-2016: QR. 17,739,890/-), are subject to credit risk. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited as the counter parties are banks with reasonably good ratings.

The Company's exposure to credit is limited and is controlled by the application of credit approval, limits and monitoring procedures. In addition, financial transactions are restricted to counterparties that meet appropriate criteria and have a high credit standing. It is the company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivables balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

**20.1.1 Credit quality per class of financial asset**

The company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparty, identified either individually or by group and incorporates this information into credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and /or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counter parties. The company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are past due but not impaired for each of the reporting date under review are of good credit quality.



**20.2 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Management closely monitors the Company's liquidity and cash flow position. This includes maintenance of financial position liquidity ratios, debtors and creditors concentration both in terms of the overall finding mix and avoidance of undue reliance on large individual customer.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 March based on contractual undiscounted payments.

March-17	Less than 12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	QR	QR	QR	QR
Trade and other payables	5,167,216	-	-	5,167,216
Due to related parties	22,300,958	-	-	22,300,958
	<b>27,468,174</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,468,174</b>

March-16	Less than 12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	QR	QR	QR	QR
Trade and other payables	3,124,158	-	-	3,124,158
Due to related parties	13,059,241	-	-	13,059,241
	<b>16,183,399</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,183,399</b>

**20.3 Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. Market risk comprises of three types of risks: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk

**a) Currency / Foreign exchange rate risk**

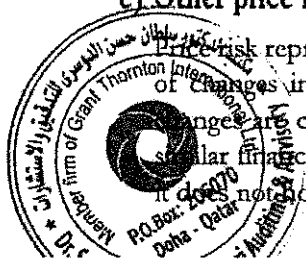
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency). Most of the company's transaction are carried out in Qatari Riyals.

**b) Interest rate risk**

The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

**c) Other price risk**

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk since it does not hold such instruments.



**20.4 Fair value of financial instruments**

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arms length transaction. Differences can therefore arise between the book values under historical cost method and fair value estimates. the management believes that the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities of the company are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

**21 GENERAL**

**21.1 Rounding off**

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest QR.

**21.2 Reclassification**

Certain prior year figures and phrases have been reclassified wherever necessary in order to give more fair view to the financial statements. Such classifications have no impact on net profit and Company's net equity for the previous year.

From	To	QR
Selling and distribution	Administrative and general expenses	124,920

**21.3 Date of authorization and events occurring after the reporting date**

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company, signed on their behalf by the Senior Manager-Finance of the company. No significant events occurred after the reporting period which require adjustment or disclosure to be made in the financial statements.



