

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Board of Directors of Cellent GMBH Austria ,

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Cellent GMBH Austria (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (herein after referred to as standalone Ind AS Financial statements)

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS 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 principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone **Ind AS** financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our Audit Opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2017, and its Loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**For M/s. Appaji & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 014147S**

--sd--

**CA K Appaji
Partner
Mno-214156
Date:**

CELLENT GMBH AUSTRIA
STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

CELLENT GMBH AUSTRIA
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017
(Amount in INR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As on March 31,	
		2017	2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1	19,435,399	36,148,571
Financial assets			
Investments	2	136,340,031	193,001,187
Total non-current assets		155,775,430	229,149,758
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	3	315,099,304	302,798,190
Cash and cash equivalents	4	115,472,980	113,664,200
Other current assets	5	65,621,073	42,627,561
Total current assets		496,193,357	459,089,951
TOTAL ASSETS		651,968,788	688,239,709
EQUITY			
Share capital	6	5,364,993	5,364,993
Other equity	7	367,044,104	385,370,766
Total equity		372,409,097	390,735,759
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	8	153,007,822	195,377,717
Unearned revenues	9	28,119,822	-
Current tax liabilities		37,760,637	15,654,569
Other current liabilities	10	60,671,411	86,471,665
Total current liabilities		279,559,692	297,503,951
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		651,968,789	688,239,709

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Appaji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration number : 014147S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

CA K Appaji

Partner

Membership No. 214156

Date:

Sd/-

Thomas Cermak

Director

CELLENT GMBH AUSTRIA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017
(Amount in INR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31,	
		2017	2016
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	11	1,222,332,264	308,560,949
Other income	12	25,607,732	19,335,391
Total Revenue		1,247,939,996	327,896,340
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	13	416,312,715	112,222,729
Depreciation and amortization expense	1	7,838,835	3,069,886
Other expense	14	800,109,347	182,436,383
Total Expenses		1,224,260,897	297,728,998
Profit before tax		23,679,099	30,167,342
Tax expense			
Current tax		18,477,598	7,541,835
Profit after tax		5,201,500	22,625,506
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation difference		(18,369,270)	8,692,982
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of taxes		(18,369,270)	8,692,982
Total Comprehensive income for the period		(13,167,770)	31,318,489
Profit for the period attributable to			
Equity holders of the Company		(13,167,770)	31,318,489
Non controlling interest		-	-
Earnings per equity share [Refer note 16]			
(Equity shares of par value Eur. 1/- each)			
Basic		69.91	304.11
Diluted		69.91	304.11

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Appaji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration number : 014147S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

CA K Appaji

Partner

Membership No. 214156

Date:

Sd/-

Thomas Cermak

Director

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance as of April 1, 2016	Changes during the Period	Balance as of March 31, 2017
5,364,993	-	5,364,993

Balance as of April 1, 2015	Changes during the Period	Balance as of March 31, 2016
5,364,993	-	5,364,993

Particulars	Other Components of Equity			
	Retained Earnings	Reserves-At Time of Acquisition	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2016	22,625,506	354,052,278	8,692,982	385,370,766
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	5,201,500	-	-	5,201,500
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	27,827,007	354,052,278	8,692,982	390,572,267
Movement during the year	-	(5,158,892)	(18,369,270)	(23,528,162)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	27,827,007	348,893,386	(9,676,288)	367,044,104

Particulars	Other Components of Equity			
	Retained Earnings	Reserves-At Time of Acquisition	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	22,625,506	-	-	22,625,506
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	22,625,506	-	-	22,625,506
Movement during the year	-	354,052,278	8,692,982	362,745,260
Balance as at March 31, 2016	22,625,506	354,052,278	8,692,982	385,370,766

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Appaji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration number : 014147S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

CA K Appaji

Partner

Membership No. 214156

Date:

Sd/-

Thomas Cermak

Director

CELLENT GMBH AUSTRIA
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017
(Amount in INR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
A. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit for the period	5,201,500	30,167,342
<i>Adjustments:</i>		
Depreciation and amortization	7,838,835	3,069,886
Exchange differences - net	(21,458,924)	4,993,618
Diminution of investment	56,661,156	-
Income tax	18,477,598	-
Interest income	(4,014,166)	(1,195,878)
<i>Working capital changes :</i>		
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	(12,301,114)	6,662,454
Financial assets and other current assets	(22,993,512)	(11,185,302)
Trade payables and financial liabilities	(40,050,327)	(20,650,552)
Net cash generated from operations	(12,638,953)	11,861,567
Direct taxes (paid)/ refund	3,628,469	(7,541,835)
Net cash generated by operating activities	(9,010,483)	4,319,732
B. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds on sale of fixed assets	6,805,098	(5,627,918)
Interest income received	4,014,166	1,195,878
Net cash generated by / (used in) investing activities	10,819,264	(4,432,040)
C. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash generated by / (used in) financing activities	-	-
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	1,808,781	(112,308)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	113,664,200	113,776,508
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	115,472,980	113,664,200

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
for Appaji & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number : 014147S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
CA K Appaji
Partner
Membership No. 214156
Date:

Sd/-
Thomas Cermak
Director

CELLENT GMBH AUSTRIA
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
(Amount in INR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 Background

CELLENT GmbH Austria, formerly CELLENT AG Austria (“The Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in Austria and is a 100% subsidiary of Cellent GmbH Germany. The Company is an IT consulting and software services company offering IT solutions and services to customers in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited (“Wipro”) is incorporated and domiciled in India. The effective date of acquisition by Wipro Group was January 01, 2016. Year ended March 31, 2016 represents period from January 01, 2016 to March 31, 2016.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation of financial statement

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

Up to the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Indian GAAP (“Previous GAAP”), which included Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

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

The Company “Cellent AG Austria” was converted to “Cellent GmbH Austria” as on March 31, 2017.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS 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 contract

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.

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) Fixed 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.

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives, as determined by the management.

(e) Foreign currency transactions

Translation

The functional currency of the Company is EURO and the reporting currency for these financial statements is currency of the ultimate parent. 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, expenses 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.

(f) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

(g) Employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation carried out by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss account.

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.

(h) 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.

(i) 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
Computers including servers and softwares (included under plant and machinery)	2 - 7 years
Office equipment including furnitures and fixtures	5 - 23 years
Vehicles	4 - 8 years

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful life on a straight line basis.

(j) 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.

(k) Earnings per share

Basic

The number of equity shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted

The number of equity shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for any stock splits and bonus shares issued.

(l) 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.

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.

Transition to Ind AS

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP (i.e. Previous GAAP). There is no change in the net profit for the year ending March 31, 2016 because of this adoption. The adoption of Ind AS did not have any impact on equity as of Jan 01, 2016 and March 31, 2016. Further there was no impact on the comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016.

1. Tangible assets

Particular	GROSS BLOCK					ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					BLOCK
	As of April 1, 2016	Additions	Effect of Transalation*	Disposals / adjustments	As of March 31, 2017	As of April 1, 2016	Depreciation for the year	Effect of Transalation*	Disposals / adjustments	As of March 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2017
Tangible fixed assets											
Plant & machinery	3,565,138	606,581	(272,767)	-	3,898,951	647,322	1,942,144	(114,821)	-	2,474,645	1,424,307
furnitures and fixtures	242,078	-	(14,363)	66,919	160,796	16,452	53,025	(3,135)	-	66,342	94,455
Office equipments	69,032	36,754	(7,442)	-	98,344	4,136	31,051	(1,836)	-	33,351	64,932
Vehicles	35,342,209	-	(2,238,106)	7,381,514	25,722,589	2,401,976	5,812,615	(343,647)	-	7,870,944	17,851,646
	39,218,457	643,334	(2,532,678)	7,448,432	29,880,681	3,069,886	7,838,835	(463,439)	-	10,445,282	19,435,399
Previous year - 2016	32,002,421	5,627,918	1,588,118	-	39,218,457	-	3,069,886	-	-	3,069,886	36,148,571

2. Non-current investments

(Valued at cost unless stated otherwise)

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Non-trade – Unquoted		
Investment in subsidiariies		
- FRONTWORX Informationstechnologie GmbH	193,001,187	193,001,187
	193,001,187	193,001,187
Less: Provision for diminution in value of non-current investments	56,661,156	-
	136,340,031	193,001,187

3. Trade Receivables

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Considered good	197,805,800	180,821,832
Balance due from related parties	117,293,504	121,976,359
	315,099,304	302,798,190
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
	315,099,304	302,798,190

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	115,385,716	113,608,004
Cash in hand	87,264	56,196
	115,472,980	113,664,200

5. Other current assets

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Others	65,621,073	42,627,561
	65,621,073	42,627,561

6. Share capital

(i) The details of share capital are given below.

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Authorised Capital		
74,400 (2016:74,400) equity shares [Par value of EUR 1 each	5,364,993	5,364,993
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
74,400 (2016:74,400) equity shares [Par value of EUR 1 each [Refer note (ii) below]	5,364,993	5,364,993
	5,364,993	5,364,993

(ii) The following is the reconciliation of number of shares as at March 31, 2017.

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Opening number of equity shares	74,400	74,400
Equity shares	-	-
Closing number of equity shares	74,400	74,400

7. Other Equity

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Translation reserve		
Balance brought forward from previous year	8,692,982	-
Movement during the period	(18,369,270)	8,692,982
	(9,676,288)	8,692,982
Surplus from statement of profit and loss		
Balance brought forward from previous year	22,625,506	-
Add: Profit / (loss) for the year	5,201,500	22,625,506
Closing balance	27,827,007	22,625,506

Reserves-At Time of Acquisition

Balance brought forward from previous year	354,052,278	-
Movement during the period	(5,158,892)	354,052,278
Closing balance	<u>348,893,386</u>	<u>354,052,278</u>

Summary of reserves and surplus

Balance brought forward from previous year	385,370,766	-
Movement during the year	(18,326,662)	385,370,766
	<u>367,044,104</u>	<u>385,370,766</u>

8. Trade payables

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Sundry creditors	64,520,738	36,820,079
Provision for Expenses	88,487,084	158,557,638
	<u>153,007,822</u>	<u>195,377,717</u>

9. Unearned Revenues

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Unearned Revenues	28,119,822	-
	<u>28,119,822</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Other current liabilities

	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Statutory liabilities	60,671,411	86,471,665
	<u>60,671,411</u>	<u>86,471,665</u>

11. Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Sale of services	1,222,332,264	308,560,949
	<u>1,222,332,264</u>	<u>308,560,949</u>

12. Other income

	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest income	4,014,166	1,195,878
Miscellaneous income	21,593,566	18,139,513
	25,607,732	19,335,391

13. Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Salaries and wages	334,145,068	95,286,619
Contribution to employee benefit funds	82,167,647	16,936,110
	416,312,715	112,222,729

14. Other expenses

	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application	651,394,746	164,497,144
Diminution in the value of investments	57,874,568	-
Repairs to building and machinery	79,347,934	16,570,325
Miscellaneous expenses	11,492,099	1,368,914
	800,109,347	182,436,383

15. Related Party Transaction:

The following are the entities with which the Company has related party transactions:

Name of the party	Relationship with the Company
Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH	Group Company
Cellent Mittelstandsberatung GmbH	Holding Company
Cellent GmbH Germany	Group Company
FRONTWORX Informationstechnologie GmbH	Subsidiary Company

The following are the significant related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

	For the year ended Mar 31, 2017	For the year ended Mar 31, 2016
Sale of services		
Cellent GmbH Germany	-	124,177
FRONTWORX Informationstechnologie GmbH	32,918,127	433,638
Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH	13,371,395	
Purchase of services		
Cellent Mittelstandsberatung GmbH	1,133,773	-
FRONTWORX Informationstechnologie GmbH	64,788,570	4,809,310
Interest charge		
Cellent GmbH Germany	146,425	-

The following are the balances receivables and payables to related parties:

Name of the party	As at	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Receivable		
Cellent GmbH Germany	71,991,983	32,870,524
Cellent Mittelstandsberatung GmbH	-	43,851,608
FRONTWORX Informationstechnologie GmbH	45,301,521	45,254,226

16. Earnings per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Profit for the year as per profit and loss account	5,201,500	22,625,506
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing basic and diluted EPS	74,400	74,400
Profit per share basic and diluted (Par value: EUR 1)	69.91	304.11

17. Segment Reporting

The Company neither has more than one business segment nor more than one geographic segment; hence segment reporting is not required to be disclosed.

18. Corresponding figures for previous periods presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to confirm to the current period classification. Statement of profit and loss for financial year 2016 represents transactions from 1st January 2016 to 31st March 2016.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Appaji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration number : 014147S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

CA K Appaji

Partner

Membership No. 214156

Date:

Sd/-

Thomas Cermak

Director