Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Technologies S.A. DE C.V.

31 March 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other 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 and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of Directors are 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.

Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 SAs 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matters

The audited financial statements of the Company for the corresponding year ended 31 March 2019 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditors whose audit report dated 16 June 2019 expressed an unmodified opinion on those audited financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restriction on distribution or use

This report is intended solely for the information of the Company's and its ultimate holding company's board of directors for their internal use and accordingly, should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent. 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, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Sd/-

Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No. 208545

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: 29 May 2020

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**4**	114,104,927	91,420,478
Right-of-use Assets	**5**	161,744,800	-
Capital work-in-progress		440,888	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	**6**	14,710,639	3,832,475
Deferred tax assets	**26**	591,872	-
Non-current tax assets		43,848,965	52,556,775
Other non-current assets	**7**	349,229	537,322
		335,791,320	**148,347,050**
Current assets			
Inventories	**8**	1,920,121	3,456,206
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	**9**	231,221,590	208,853,296
Cash and cash equivalents	**10**	193,645,173	76,668,391
Unbilled revenue		48,597,763	53,258,182
Other financial assets	**6**	7,669,066	2,369,293
Contract Assets		3,462,752	25,099,369
Other current assets	**7**	20,270,665	12,305,933
		506,787,130	**382,010,670**
		842,578,450	**530,357,720**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital	**11**	200,493,353	200,493,353
Other equity		(199,843,650)	(276,427,015)
		649,703	**(75,933,662)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	**12**	3,798,893	4,174,001
Lease Liabilities	**13**	163,285,585	-
		167,084,478	**4,174,001**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	**14**	383,995,328	308,980,419
Trade payables	**15**	191,001,670	223,362,301
Lease Liabilities	**13**	24,460,221	
Provisions	**12**	13,168,399	5,204,173
Other financial liabilities	**16**	6,666,454	19,118,351
Contract Liabilities		2,980,831	9,855,176
Other current liabilities	**17**	52,571,366	35,596,960
		674,844,269	**602,117,380**
		842,578,450	**530,357,720**
Summary of significant accounting policies.	**2**		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V

As per our report attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
Seethalakshmi M	**Ashish Chawla**	**Mukund Seetharaman**
Partner	**Director**	**Director**
Membership No: 208545		
Place: Bengaluru		
Date 29 May 2020		

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	**18**	1,585,972,125	1,261,275,304
Other income	**19**	5,776,839	4,972,134
		1,591,748,964	**1,266,247,438**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	**20**	901,960,770	648,927,214
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**4**	60,464,166	49,654,781
Finance Expense	**21**	14,867,723	10,028,663
Other expenses	**22**	514,790,735	617,067,246
		1,492,083,394	**1,325,677,904**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**99,665,570**	**(59,430,466)**
Tax expense			
Current tax			
-Current Year		16,222,733	-
-Previous Year		3,505,544	-
Deferred Tax		591,872	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**79,345,422**	**(59,430,466)**
Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**79,345,422**	**(59,430,466)**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and Diluted	**23**	0.40	(0.34)
Summary of significant accounting policies.	**2**		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V

As per our report attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545

Sd/-
Ashish Chawla
Director

Sd/-
Mukund Seetharaman
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 29 May 2020

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Cash Flow Statemement for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit/(Loss) after tax	79,345,422	(59,430,466)
	Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period to net cash flows		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	60,464,166	49,654,781
	Exchange differences, net	80,614,837	18,590,936
	Interest income	(2,119,214)	(4,436,762)
	Finance charges	10,119,704	9,422,581
	Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	Provision no longer required written back	(3,657,625)	(535,372)
	Income Tax Expenses	20,320,148	
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**245,087,438**	**13,265,697**
	(Increase) / decrease in loans and advances and other assets		
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables and unbilled revenue	(25,228,387)	(27,247,980)
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade Payables and Unearned Revenue	(120,998,633)	(380,804,555)
	(Increase) / Decrease in loans and advances and other assets	(58,293)	(24,071,632)
	Liabilities and provisions	23,715,003	(95,187,753)
	Net cash generated from operations	**122,517,128**	**(514,046,223)**
	Income taxes paid	(12,204,209)	25,567,987
	Net cash generated by operating activities	**110,312,919**	**(488,478,234)**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Interest income received	2,119,214	4,436,762
	Acquisition of fixed assets (including capital work-in-progress)	(72,275,200)	(42,148,698)
	General Reseve balance for FLP	(2,762,057)	-
	Proceeds from sale of assets	6,326,439	5,494,594
	Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(66,591,605)**	**(32,217,342)**
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	189,595,641
	Loan	83,375,173	308,980,419
	Interest paid	(10,119,704)	(9,422,581)
	Net cash generated from investing activites	**73,255,469**	**489,153,479**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	**116,976,782**	**(31,542,096)**
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	62,396,669	108,156,202
	Exchange rate fluctuations on bank balance	14,271,722	54,286
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**193,645,173**	**76,668,391**
	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	163,268,510	62,396,669
	Bank O/D	-	
	Exchange rate fluctuations on bank balance	30,376,663	14,271,722
		193,645,173	**76,668,391**

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V

As per our report attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
Seethalakshmi M	**Ashish Chawla**	**Mukund Seetharaman**
Partner	**Director**	**Director**
Membership No: 208545		
Place: Bengaluru		
Date: 29 May 2020		

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital	Balance as at 01 April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2019
Equity shares of Par value of MXN 1 per share	10,897,712	189,595,641	200,493,353
	10,897,712	**189,595,641**	**200,493,353**

Equity share capital	Balance as at 01 April 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2020
Equity shares of Par value of MXN 1 per share	200,493,353		200,493,353
	200,493,353	**-**	**200,493,353**

Other equity

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2018		**(216,996,549)**	**(216,996,549)**
(Loss) for the period		(59,430,466)	(59,430,466)
Balance as at 31 March 2019		**(276,427,015)**	**(276,427,015)**
Profit for the period	(2,762,057)	79,345,422	76,583,365
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**(2,762,057)**	**(197,081,593)**	**(199,843,650)**

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V

As per our report attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 29 May 2020

Sd/-
Ashish Chawla
Director

Sd/-
Mukund Seetharaman
Director

1. The Company overview

Wipro Technologies S.A de C.V ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Cyprus Private Limited, incorporated and domiciled in Mexico. The Company is provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) and IT Products globally. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

(ii) Basis of measurement

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

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

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition:** The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

b) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company is Mexico. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

c) **Deferred taxes:** Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forward become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

d) **Defined benefit plans and compensated absences:** The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

e) **Expected credit losses on financial assets:** The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

f) **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

g) **Useful lives of intangible assets:** The Company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life is estimated based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

h) **Leases:** Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee would exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

i) **Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19:** The Company basis its assessment believes that the probability of the occurrence of forecasted transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. However, the impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain and may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Mexican Pesos (MXN), which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net Gains/(losses), net, relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance expense. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.
- Non- derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value.

Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

A. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

B. Other financial assets:

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled receivables and other assets.

C. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

(iii) Financial instruments

b) **Derecognition of financial instruments**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Equity

a) Share capital and securities premium reserve

The authorized share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2020 is 200,493,353 divided into 200,493,353 equity shares of MXN 1 each, Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as securities premium.

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

b) Retained earnings

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

(v) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortized over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	28 to 40 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment 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.

c) Capital advances

Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as at each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

(vi) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and machinery including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –

a) control the use of an identified asset,
b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
c) direct the use of the identified asset

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

(vi) Leases

The Company as a lessor

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee, the lease contracts are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

(vii) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, including necessary provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

(viii) Employee benefits

a) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

b) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

c) 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 using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

(ix) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(xi) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

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

B. Fixed-price contracts

i) Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, 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 is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs 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 as an onerous contract provision.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is an entity’s obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Unbilled revenues on other than fixed price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

ii) Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over

ii) Maintenance contracts

a specified period, 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.

iii) Volume based contracts

Revenues and costs are recognized as the related services are rendered.

C. Products

Revenue on product sales are recognized when the customer obtains control of the specified asset.

D. Others

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled.

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

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.

Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortized over the contract term.

The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.

The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

(xi) Finance cost

Finance cost comprise interest cost on borrowings, gain or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets at FVTPL, gains/ (losses) on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/ (losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xii) Other income

Other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / (losses), net, on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

(xiii) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

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

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xiv) Earnings per share

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

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any splits and bonus shares issues including for change effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(xv) Cash flow statement

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

The amendment to Ind AS 7, require entities to provide disclosures about changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses).

(xvi) Disposal of assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(xvii) Commitments and contingencies

Capital Commitments: As at March 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company had committed to spend approximately MXN 32,386,952 and MXN 13,085,007 respectively, under agreements to purchase/ construct property and equipment. These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.

Contingent liabilities: As at March 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company did not have any possible obligation contingent on occurrence of some uncertain future event nor any present obligation, the amount for which cannot be measured reliably.

(xviii) Segment Information

Management currently identifies a single reportable operating segment as per Ind AS 108- 'Segment Reporting' which is information technology enabled services. These operating segments are monitored by the company's chief operating decision maker. The Company operates primarily in Mexico and there is no other significant geographical segment.

Revenue from Contract with Customers

A. Contract Asset and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the company recognizes a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume-based contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realizable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

Revenue from Contract with Customers

A. Contract Asset and Liabilities

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company recognized revenue of MXN 9,855,176 arising from opening unearned revenue as at 1st April 2019.

During the year ended 31st March 2020, MXN 48,597,814 of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed-price development contracts (contract assets) which had an amount of MXN 52,060,569 as at 1st April 2019, has been reclassified to trade receivables on completion of milestones. Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract by contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date which are, contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.

As at March 31, 2020, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, of which 100% is expected to be recognized as revenues within 2 years, and the remainder thereafter. This includes contracts that can be terminated for convenience without a substantive penalty since, based on current assessment the occurrence of the same is expected to be remote.

C. Disaggregation of Revenues

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by business segment, customer location and contract-type. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors.

	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Revenue		
Sales of services	1,582,651,998	1,251,543,410
Sales of products	3,320,126	9,731,894
	1,585,972,124	**1,261,275,304**
Revenue by nature of contract		
Fixed price and volume based	745,511,080	550,500,858
Time and materials	837,140,918	701,042,552
Products	3,320,126	9,731,894
	1,585,972,124	**1,261,275,304**

New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:

Ind AS 116 – Leases:

On April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, which, applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2019, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to Ind AS 116 -

a) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2019.

New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:

Ind AS 116 – Leases:

b) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment. Consequently, the Company has recorded its lease liability using the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the right-of- use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

c) The Company excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset.

d) The Company does not recognize RoU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

On adoption of Ind AS 116,

a) the Company had recognized right-of-use assets MXN 21,986,076.27 and corresponding lease liabilities MXN 29,531,513.80
b) The obligations under finance leases of 26,769,456.61 have been reclassified to lease liabilities.
c) The adoption of the new standard had an impact of MXN 2,762,057.19 on the financial statements.

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

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. The adoption of Appendix C to Ind AS 12 did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes. The amendments clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognized. The adoption of amendment to Ind AS 12 did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

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

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, ‘Employee Benefits’, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements requiring an entity to determine the current service costs and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement using the assumptions used for the remeasurement; and determine the net interest for the remaining period based on the remeasured net defined benefit liability or asset. The adoption of amendment to Ind AS 19 did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

New Accounting Standards not yet adopted by the Company

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixture	Vehicle	Office equipment	Total
Gross block (at cost)						
Balance as at 01 April 2018	**33,220,425**	**104,478,113**	**10,143,023**	**723,267**	**8,588,214**	**157,153,042**
Additions during the year	18,316,624	45,905,482	5,767,564	481,897	2,842,829	73,314,396
Disposals during the year	-	(10,636,481)	-	-	-	(10,636,481)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**51,537,049**	**139,747,114**	**15,910,587**	**1,205,164**	**11,431,043**	**219,830,957**
Additions during the year	22,474,203	29,434,258	10,562,373	622,772	8,740,707	71,834,312
Disposals during the year	-	(4,235,738)	(3,034,631)	(723,267)	-	(7,993,636)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**74,011,252**	**164,945,633**	**23,438,329**	**1,104,668**	**20,171,750**	**283,671,632**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01 April 2018	**13,970,871**	**63,223,197**	**3,418,243**	**451,983**	**2,833,290**	**83,897,584**
Charge for the year	9,121,782	35,813,748	2,560,843	211,924	1,946,484	49,654,781
Disposals/Adjustment	-	(5,141,887)	-	-	-	(5,141,887)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**23,092,653**	**93,895,058**	**5,979,086**	**663,907**	**4,779,774**	**128,410,478**
Charge for the year	11,084,641	24,831,524	3,926,300	278,603	2,702,356	42,823,424
Disposals/Adjustment	-	(953,415)	-	(713,782)	-	(1,667,197)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**34,177,294**	**117,773,167**	**9,905,387**	**228,728**	**7,482,130**	**169,566,705**
Net block						
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**28,444,396**	**45,852,056**	**9,931,501**	**541,257**	**6,651,269**	**91,420,478**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**39,833,959**	**47,172,467**	**13,532,942**	**875,940**	**12,689,620**	**114,104,927**

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Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

5 Right of Use Assets

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixture	Vehicle	Office equipment	Total
Gross Carrying Value						
As at 01 April 2019						
Additions during the year	175,514,968	-	-	-	3,870,574	179,385,542
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**175,514,968**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,870,574**	**179,385,542**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 01 April 2019						
Charge for the year	15,511,062	-	-	-	2,129,680	17,640,742
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**15,511,062**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,129,680**	**17,640,742**
Net block						
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**160,003,906**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,740,894**	**161,744,800**

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Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
6 Other financial assets		
Non-current		
Security deposits	3,436,167	1,361,008
Finance lease receivables	11,274,472	2,471,467
	14,710,639	**3,832,475**
Current		
Finance lease receivable	6,997,043	2,037,568
Security deposits	672,023	331,725
Others	-	-
	7,669,066	**2,369,293**

Amounts receivable under finance lease:
The components of finance lease receivable are as follows:

Minimum Lease Payments as of	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Not Later than one year	8,098,207	2,164,801
Later than one year but not later than five years	12,096,708	2,519,557
Later than five years	-	-
Gross investment in lease	20,194,915	4,684,358
Less : Unearned finance income	(1,923,400)	(175,323)
Present value of minimum lease receivables	**18,271,515**	**4,509,036**

Present value of minimum lease receivables are as follows:

Not Later than one year	6,997,043	2,037,568
Later than one year and not later than five years	11,274,472	2,471,467
Present value of minimum lease receivables	**18,271,515**	**4,509,035**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
7 Other assets		
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	349,229	537,322
	349,229	**537,322**
Current		
Employee travel and other advances	6,124,186	2,868,128
Prepaid expenses	15,561,412	11,490,191
Others	1,964,351	72,946
Less: Prov for Doubtful Advances	(3,379,284)	(2,125,331)
	20,270,665	**12,305,933**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8 Inventories		
Held for sale	1,920,121	3,456,206
	1,920,121	**3,456,206**

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
9 Trade receivable		
Unsecured:		
Considered good	240,134,576	133,626,922
Considered doubtful	1,608,481	7,176,850
	241,743,057	**140,803,772**
Receivables from related parties (refer note 21)	(8,912,986)	75,226,374
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,608,481)	(7,176,850)
	231,221,590	**208,853,296**

Movement In Provision for Doubtful Debts	**Year ended 31 March 2020**	**Year ended 31 March 2019**
Opening Balance	7,176,850	7,712,222
Charge for the year / Utilised	-	-
Unused Amounts Reversed	(5,568,369)	(535,372)
Closing Balance	**1,608,481**	**7,176,850**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	193,645,173	76,668,391
	193,645,173	**76,668,391**

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Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
11 Share capital		
Authorised capital		
[200,493,353 equity shares of MXN 1 each]	200,493,353	200,493,353
	200,493,353	**200,493,353**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
[200,493,353 equity shares of MXN 1 each]	200,493,353	200,493,353
	200,493,353	**200,493,353**

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

	Number	Number
Number of equity shares outstanding as at beginning of the year	200,493,353	10,897,712
Number of equity shares issued during the year	-	189,595,641
Number of equity shares outstanding as at end of the year	**200,493,353**	**200,493,353**

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

	Number	Number
Name of shareholders		
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited (91% holding)	182,613,048	182,613,048
Wipro LLC(9% holding)	17,880,305	17,880,305
	200,493,353	**200,493,353**

c) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of MXN 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Mexican Peso. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
12 Provisions		
Non-current		
Compensated absences	3,798,893	4,174,001
	3,798,893	**4,174,001**
Current		
Compensated absences	13,168,399	5,204,173
	13,168,399	**5,204,173**

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
13 Lease Liability		
Non-current		
Gross Lease Liability	185,845,872	-
Deferred Interest	(22,560,288)	-
	163,285,585	-
Current		
Gross Lease Liability	31,715,979	-
Deferred Interest	(7,255,758)	-
	24,460,221	-

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
14 Borrowings		
Current, Unsecured		
Loans from related parties	383,995,328	308,978,423
Bank O/D	-	1,996
	383,995,328	**308,980,419**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
15 Trade payables		
Trade payable	66,097,274	28,546,896
Accrued expenses	57,612,864	49,522,376
Debit balances in Cr. for Purchases	1,964,351	72,946
Balances dues to group companies	65,327,181	145,220,084
	191,001,670	**223,362,301**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
16 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Dues to related parties	1,951,400	9,114,700
Salary Payable	4,715,055	10,003,651
	6,666,454	**19,118,351**

17 Other Current Liabilities	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Statutory liabilities	52,571,366	32,710,539
Interest accrued but not due		2,886,421
	52,571,366	**35,596,960**

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	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
18 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	1,585,972,125	1,261,275,304
	1,585,972,125	**1,261,275,304**

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
19 Other income		
Interest income	2,119,214	4,436,762
Provision no longer required, written back	3,657,625	535,372
	5,776,839	**4,972,134**

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
20 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	755,384,679	548,765,809
Contribution to provident and other funds	137,443,951	98,440,804
Share based compensation charge*	1,454,688	(2,787,712)
Staff welfare expenses	7,677,452	4,508,313
	901,960,770	**648,927,214**

*Certain employees of the Company are covered under the share based compensation plans of the ultimate holding company. These plans are assessed, managed and administered by the ultimate holding company. The ultimate holding company recharges to the Company such compensation costs which has been disclosed as "Share based compensation charge" in the Statement of Profit and Loss as shown above. The detailed disclosure with respect to the share based compensation is appropriately provided in the consolidated financial statement of the ultimate holding company. These financial statements has to be read along with the financial statements of the ultimate holding company with respect to this disclosure.

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
21 Finance Costs		
Lease Interest Expense	4,918,300	-
Interest expense	9,949,423	10,028,663
	14,867,723	**10,028,663**

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
22 Other expenses		
Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application	314,151,772	446,607,990
Travel	17,679,329	16,410,800
Repairs and maintenance	15,361,993	8,632,261
Rent	8,012,813	18,700,649
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
Power and fuel	3,199,088	3,258,664
Communication	32,874,956	16,836,849
Advertisement and sales promotion	3,530,210	2,669,443
Legal and professional charges	21,179,561	22,508,303
Staff recruitment	9,850,453	11,045,098
Insurance	15,190,197	15,012,891
Rates and taxes	32,389	2,351,840
Other exchange differences, net	65,556,241	23,660,249
Corporate overhead	4,339,584	17,910,764
Miscellaneous expenses	3,832,151	11,461,445
	514,790,735	**617,067,246**

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
23 Earning per share (EPS)		
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders	79,345,422	(59,430,466)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for computing EPS (nos)		
Basic	200,493,353	174,521,347
Diluted	200,493,353	174,521,347
Earnings/ (loss) per equity share of par value MXN 1 each		
Basic and Diluted (in MXN)	0.40	(0.34)

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Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

24 Related party disclosure

i) Parties where control exists:

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company
Wipro Holding Hungary Kft	Group company
Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	Group company
Wipro Insurance Solutions LLC Branch	Group company
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	Group company
Wipro Technologies SA (Argentina)	Group company
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	Group company
Appirio Inc.	Group company
Wipo Technologies Chile SPA	Group company
Wipro Inc	Group company
Wipro Portugal S.A.	Group company
Wipro LLC	Group company
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Group company

ii) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Purchase of services			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	179,199,826	255,107,964
Wipro Technologies SA (Argentina)	Group company	1,394,766	2,084,556
Appirio Inc.	Group company	19,602,747	-
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	Group company	3,818,030	4,909,149
Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	Group company	834,481	5,815,327
Sale of services			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	601,886,585	461,538,496
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	Group company	110,672	254,968
Wipro LLC	Group company	61,090,439	30,123,481
Wipro Insurance Solutions LLC Branch	Group company	5,208,956	6,749,156
Wipro Technologies SA (Argentina)	Group company	-	3,056,619
Wipo Technologies Chile SPA	Group company	310,113	-
Appirio Inc.	Group company	5,228,086	
Loans availed			
Wipro Holding Hungary Kft	Group company	383,995,328	308,980,419
Interest expense			
Wipro Holding Hungary Kft	Group company	9,949,423	10,028,663
Corporate Overheads			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	4,339,584	17,910,764

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

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Receivables			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	(27,973,465)	62,418,739
Wipro LLC	Group company	7,438,282	-
Wipro Inc	Group company	6,911,571	3,151,707
Wipro Insurance	Group company	2,228,428	7,934,115
Wipro Technologies SA (Argentina)	Group company	1,807,234	1,464,255
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	Group company	(59,615)	257,558
Appirio Inc.	Group company	394,504	-
Wipo Technologies Chile SPA	Group company	340,073	-
Payables			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	55,804,731	146,205,709
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Group company	299,778	335,993
Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	Group company	-	5,026,325
Wipro Technologies SA (Argentina)	Group company	105,318	303,730
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	Group company	1,024,828	2,463,027
Appirio Inc.	Group company	10,043,926	-

25 Borrowings

Wipro Holding Hungary Kft	Group company	383,995,328	311,864,844

26 Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises of:		
Current tax	19,728,277	-
Deferred tax	591,872	-
	20,320,148	**-**

taxes is summarized as below:

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Profit before income tax	99,665,570	-
Enacted income tax rate	30.00%	30.00%
Computed expected tax expense	29,899,671	-
Effect of:		-
Tax expenses relating to prior years	3,505,544	-
Tax Adjustments	16,301,857	-
Utilisation of Prior Year Losses	(29,386,924)	-
Total income tax expense	**20,320,148**	**-**

The components of Deferred Tax are as follows:		
ROU (Adjusted to opening reserves as part of IND AS 116 transistion adjustments)	**591,872**	**-**
Amounts presented in Balance Sheet		
Deferred Tax Asset	**591,872**	**-**

There are no significant temporary differences or other adjustments which give rise to deferred tax assets or liabilities. In view of the carry forward losses under tax laws, deferred tax is recognised only when there is a convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be utilised by the entity.

27 Employee Compensated absences

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The valuation has been carried out using the project unit credit method as per IND AS 19 & IAS 19 to determine the present value of obligations and the related current service cost and where applicable, past service cost.
Acturial asumptions selected by the company. The Company has been advised that the asumptions selected should be unbiased and mutually compatible and should reflect the company's best estimate of the variables of the future. The company has also been advised to consider the requirements of para 144 of IAS 19 (Revised 2011) and IND AS 19 in this regard.

The financial assumption used in the valuation are Discount rate (per annum) 3.371% and 7.940% for Mar 2020 and Mar 2019 respectively and Salary growth rate (per annum) considered 2 %

Particulars	As at Mar 2020	As at Mar 2019
Current Liability (Short term)	13,168,399	5,204,173
Non Current Liability (Long term)	3,798,893	4,174,001
Present value of Obligation as at end	**16,967,292**	**9,378,174**

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the detemination of the leave liability are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	9,378,174	16,967,292

Particulars	31-Mar-19		31-Mar-20	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	9,546,287	9,210,061	17,067,649	16,866,935
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	*1.8%*	*-1.8%*	*0.6%*	*-0.6%*
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	9,210,683	9,549,526	16,849,983	17,085,276
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	*-1.8%*	*1.8%*	*-0.7%*	*0.7%*
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	9,155,448	9,504,330	16,967,292	16,967,292
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	*-2.4%*	*1.3%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%)	9,378,015	9,378,333	16,967,366	16,967,219
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	0.55 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	Mexican Peso (MXN)
1 year	13,168,399
2 to 5 years	4,115,993
6 to 10 years	-
More than 10 years	-

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

28 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2020 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	9	-	-	231,221,590	231,221,590	231,221,590
Unbilled Revenue		-	-	48,597,763	48,597,763	48,597,763
Cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	10	-	-	193,645,173	193,645,173	193,645,173
Other financial assets	6	-	-	22,379,705	22,379,705	22,379,705
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**495,844,231**	**495,844,231**	**495,844,231**
Financial liabilities :						
Trade payables	15	-	-	191,001,670	191,001,670	191,001,670
Other financial liabilities	16	-	-	6,666,454	6,666,454	6,666,454
Total financial liabilities		-	-	**197,668,124**	**197,668,124**	**197,668,124**

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

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	9	-	-	208,853,296	208,853,296	208,853,296
Unbilled Revenue		-	-	53,258,182	53,258,182	53,258,182
Cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	10	-	-	76,668,391	76,668,391	76,668,391
Other financial assets	6	-	-	6,201,768	6,201,768	6,201,768
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**344,981,637**	**344,981,637**	**344,981,637**
Financial liabilities :						
Trade payables	15	-	-	223,362,301	223,362,301	223,362,301
Other financial liabilities	16	-	-	19,118,351	19,118,351	19,118,351
Total financial liabilities		-	-	**242,480,652**	**242,480,652**	**242,480,652**

Notes to financial instruments

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

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

ii. Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3:Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market date (unobservable inputs) for the asset or liability.

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

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

29 Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2020 and the date of authorization of these standalone financial statements.

30 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprises of trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and bank balances and other balances that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade and other receivables/ payables. The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk, which are a result from both its operating and investing activities as the Company's transactions are carried out in MXN and it does not hold any investments or financial instruments in currency other than MXN.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Credit risk management

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

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

Customer Credit Risk is managed as per Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management which interalia involves obtaining credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in normal course of business.

There is one customer which accounted more than 10% of the revenue for the year ended 31st March 2020. The Company expects to maintain this relationship with the customer. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and do not anticipate non-performance by counterparties given their high creditworthiness.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components as at the Balance sheet date are the carrying amounts as furnished in Note 10. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings as signed by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.
Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

As at 31 March 2020	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivatives			
Other financial liabilities	6,666,454	-	-
Trade Payables	191,001,670	-	-
	197,668,124	**-**	**-**

As at 31 March 2019	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivatives			
Other financial liabilities	19,118,351	-	-
Trade Payables	223,362,301	-	-
	242,480,652	**-**	**-**

(d) Interest Rate Risk
The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Variable rate borrowing	383,995,328	308,980,419
Fixed rate borrowing	-	-
	383,995,328	**308,980,419**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	1,919,977	1,544,902
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(1,919,977)	(1,544,902)

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Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

D Foreign currency risk

Foreign 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate (or any other material currency), with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Effect on profit before tax	
	31-Mar-20	**31-Mar-19**
- strengthened 1% (2019: 1%)	(5,937,201)	(2,705,747)
- weakened 1% (2019: 1%)	5,937,201	2,705,747

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2020 and 2019

Particulars	**As at Mar 2020**		
	USD	**EUR**	**INR**
Trade receivables	(648,399)	149,573	-
Cash and cash equivalents	707,927	2,250,029	-
Other assets	308,876	148,322	(26,217)
Lease Liabilities	(6,550,932)	-	-
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	(16,113,540)	-	-
Trade payables and other financial liabilities*	(4,937,385)	-	(3,275,591)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**(27,233,453)**	**2,547,924**	**(3,301,808)**
Exchange Rate	**23.86**	**26.10**	**3.17**
- strengthened 1% (2019: 1%)	(6,497,711)	665,117	(104,606)
- weakened 1% (2019: 1%)	6,497,711	(665,117)	104,606

Particulars	**As at Mar 2019**		
	USD	**EUR**	**INR**
Trade receivables	1,018,718	79,531	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,105,182	2,250,029	-
Other assets	224,029	148,322	(125,716)
Lease Liabilities			
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	(16,113,540)	-	-
Trade payables and other financial liabilities*	(3,668,120)	-	(1,813,063)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**(16,433,731)**	**2,477,882**	**(1,938,779)**
Exchange Rate	**19.31**	**21.69**	**3.58**
- strengthened 1% (2019: 1%)	(3,173,781)	537,448	(69,414)
- weakened 1% (2019: 1%)	3,173,781	(537,448)	69,414

Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in MXN unless otherwise stated)

31 Borrowings

Sl.No	Particulars	Rate of interest	Repayment details	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Loans and advances from related parties					
1	Wipro Holding Hungary Kft	12M USD LIBOR+0.85%	Repayable on demand	383,995,328	308,980,419
		Total		**383,995,328**	**308,980,419**
		Effective rate of interest per annum		2.59%	3.25%

32 Capital management

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

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity as below:
- Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components, which attributable to the equity holders
- Net Debt includes borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Borrowings	Financial liabilities	383,995,328	308,980,419
Finance Lease Liabilities	Financial liabilities	187,745,806	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	193,645,173	76,668,391
Net Debt		**378,095,961**	**232,312,028**
Equity share capital	Equity	200,493,353	200,493,353
Other equity	Equity	(199,843,650)	(276,427,015)
Total Equtiy		**649,703**	**(75,933,662)**
Gearing Ratio		**581.95**	**(3.06)**

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

33 Segment Information
Management currently identifies a single reportable operating segment as per Ind AS 108- 'Segment Reporting' which is information technology enabled services. These operating segments are monitored by the company's chief operating decision maker. The Company operates primarily in Mexico and there is no other significant geographical segment.The company has one customers whose revenue is more than 10% of the total revenue, contributing more than 50% of the total revenue put together.

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies S.A de C.V

As per our report attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 29 May 2020

Sd/-
Ashish Chawla
Director

Sd/-
Mukund Seetharaman
Director