Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Networks Pte Limited

31st March 2020

Floor 6, No. 5, Prestige Khoday Tower
Raj Bhavan Road
Bengaluru 560001, INDIA
Tel: +91 80 6815 0000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Networks Pte Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Wipro Networks Pte Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and loss, 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) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone 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 standalone 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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going

concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 standalone financial statements.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Restriction on use

This report is intended solely for the information of the Company's and its ultimate holding company's board of directors and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than specified parties. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, the Company's and ultimate holding company's board of directors, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

For MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Sd/-
Deepak Rao
Partner
Membership No. 113292
UDIN: 20113292AAAAKC2124
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15-06-2020

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF WIPRO NETWORKS PTE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Sd/-
Deepak Rao
Partner
Membership No.113292
UDIN: 20113292AAAAKC2124
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15-06-2020

Wipro Networks Pte Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	110	703
Right to use Assets		560	-
Goodwill	5A	1,321	1,321
Other intangible assets	5A	7	7
Financial assets			
Investments	6	13,355	13,355
Other financial assets	7	311	1,405
Other non-current assets	8	96	536
		15,760	**17,327**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	4,981	5,360
Unbilled Receivables		3,067	2,553
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,043	7,886
Other financial assets	7	10,121	12,754
Contract Asset		1,834	1,763
Inventories	11	59	5,266
Other current assets	6	869	965
		23,974	**36,547**
		39,734	**53,874**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	12	22,372	22,372
Other equity	13	(4,625)	(4,033)
		17,747	**18,340**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Obligation under finance lease	24	1,111	802
Employee benefit obligations	14	-	119
		1,111	**921**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	15		
i)total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
ii)total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		19,142	30,928
Other financial liabilities	16	985	1,678
Contract Liablities		486	388
Obligation under finance lease	24	-	1,492
Employee benefit obligations	14	263	128
		20,876	**34,614**
		39,734	**53,874**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W

Sd/-
Deepak Rao
Partner
Membership No: 113292

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Networks Pte Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

Sd/-
Mahima Singhal
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

Wipro Networks Pte Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	17	39,693	36,261
Other income	18	555	795
Total income		**40,248**	**37,056**
EXPENSES			
Employee Benefit Expenses	19	6,890	6,687
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	**945**	449
Finance costs	20	114	116
Other expenses	21	32,741	33,179
Total expenses		**40,690**	**40,431**
Profit or (Loss) before tax		(442)	(3,375)
Current tax		123	(135)
Deferred tax		-	-
Tax expense		**123**	**(135)**
Profit or (Loss) for the year		**(565)**	**(3,240)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(565)**	**(3,240)**
Earnings / (Loss) per share			
Basic and Diluted earnings /(loss) per share (INR)		(0.02)	(0.12)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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

As per our report of even date
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W

Sd/-
Deepak Rao
Partner
Membership No: 113292
Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

Sd/-
Mahima Singhal
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

Wipro Networks Pte Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit or (Loss) for the year	(442)	(3,375)
Adjustments		
Allowances for impairment on trade receivables		-
Allowances for impairment on other receivables		-
Amortisation of intangible assets		-
Depreciation and amortization	95	449
Unrealised exchange differences - net	326	453
Plant and Equipment written-off		7
Provision for tax		
Reversal of allowances for impairment -trade		
Reversal of allowances for impairment -non-trade		
Addition/(Reversal) of Leave Encashment		-
Other non cash items		
Interest income	(99)	(136)
Interest expense	80	104
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(40)**	**(2,498)**
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Trade and other receivable	(135)	(1,162)
Loans and advances and other assets	9,837	(3,199)
Trade and other payables	(12,365)	16,966
Net cash generated from operations	(2,703)	10,107
Direct taxes (paid) / refund	(16)	(211)
Net cash generated by operating activities	**(2,719)**	**9,896**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of plant and equipment (including advances)	(608)	(39)
Investment in associate enterprise	-	(1,880)
Interest Income	99	136
Net cash generated by / (used in) investing activities	**(509)**	**(1,783)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in amount due to related companies		
Repayment of Finance lease obligation	(1,209)	(1,386)
Interest expense	(80)	(104)
Net cash generated by / (used in) financing activities	**(1,289)**	**(1,490)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and Cash equivalents during the year	(4,517)	6,623
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,886	1,716
Effect of exchange rate changes on Cash	(326)	(453)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)	**3,043**	**7,886**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-31

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

As per our report of even date

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W

Sd/-
Deepak Rao
Partner
Membership No: 113292

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Networks Pte Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director

Sd/-
Mahima Singhal
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

Wipro Networks Pte Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2020
(Amount in USD, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital	**As at 31 March 2020**		**As at 31 March 2019**	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of 1 SGD each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Opening	2,81,26,108	22,372	2,81,26,108	22,372
Add: issue during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing	**28,126**	**22,372**	**28,126**	**22,372**

(B) Other equity

	Reserve and surplus			**Total**
	Securities premium	**General reserve**	**Retained earnings**	
Balance as at 1 April 2018		-	(793)	(793)
Loss for the year		-	(3,240)	(3,240)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	(4,033)	(4,033)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**	(4,033)	(4,033)

	Securities premium	**General reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 April 2019	-	-	(4,033)	(4,033)
Lease Liability on buildings and IT equipments			(26)	
Profit/Loss for the year	-	-	(565)	(565)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	(4,624)	(4,598)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**-**	**-**	(4,624)	(4,598)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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

As per our report of even date
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Networks Pte Limited

Sd/-
Deepak Rao
Partner
Membership No: 113292

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director
DIN

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

Sd/-
Mahima Singhal
Director
DIN

Place: Bangalore
Date: 15th June 2020

1 General Information

Wipro Networks Pte Limited is a subsidiary of Wipro Limited, incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The Company is provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally and IT Products.. The functional currency of the Company is USD. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2 **Significant accounting policies**

2.1 **Basis of preparation of financial statements**
(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

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

(ii) Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgement

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.

2.2 Finacial Instruments
Non-derivative financial instruments:
Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets ,which includes cash and cash equivalents,trade receivables and eligible current and non current asset;
- finacial liabilities,which includes trade payables,eligible current and non current liabilities.

These financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value.Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset has been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are neither transfered or retained ,financial asset are de-recognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

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

A. Cash and cash equivalent
Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft

with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

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 and other assets

C. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised 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

2.3 Revenue recognition

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

Services:

The Company recognizes revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The method of recognizing the revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered.

A **Time and material contracts**

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

B **Fixed-price contracts**

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

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

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

C **Maintenance Contracts**

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

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

Revenue recognition is done on straight line basis over the term of performance obligation using the output method (with respect to time)

D **Others**

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale. The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs. Costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract are recognized as an asset and amortized over the contract term.

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

E **Products:**

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

Other income

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

2.4 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 are 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.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before each reporting date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress. Deposits & advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are shown as capital advances under the head of other non-current assets.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The amortization of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated.

The estimated useful life of amortizable intangibles are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of the amortizable intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Customer related intangibles	5 to 10 years
Marketing related intangibles	3 to 10 years

2.6 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is Australian Dollar. These financial statements are presented in Australian Dollar.

Transaction

The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations on foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency transactions are accounted in the books of account at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at period-end are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of Balance Sheet. The exchange difference between the rate at which foreign currency transactions are accounted and the rate at which they are re-measured/ realized is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.7 Employee benefits

Compensated absences

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

Pension and social contribution

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

2.8 Taxes

Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.9 Leases

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

Also initial direct cost incurred in operating lease such as commissions, legal fees and internal costs is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

2.9 A **Ind AS 116 - Leases**

Ind As 116 - Leases

On April 1, 2019, the Company 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 IAS 17 and IFRIC-4 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2019,

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.

2.10 Cash flow statement

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

2.11 Equity and share capital

(a) Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2020 is USD 22,372,023.16 divided into 28,126,108 (31 March 2019: 28,126,108) equity shares of SGD 1 par value

The voting right of an equity share holder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity. Voting right cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presentably payable has not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture.

(b) Retained earnings

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

2.12 Earnings per share

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

2.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

2.15 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase price, (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, weighted average cost method is used.

3 **Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

3.1 **Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) **Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company neither have any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it cannot recognize deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward except for the unabsorbed depreciation.

(b) **Defined benefit plans - leave encashment**

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. 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 etc. 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 year end.
The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

4A **New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:**

Ind AS 116 – Leases
On April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at March 31, 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 expedient available on transition to Ind AS 116, (a) not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease, accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 and SIC 27 will continue to be applied to those leases entered or modified before April 1, 2019. (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 the lease liability at 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) excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset; (d) not to recognise 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.

The weighted average rate of discount applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 3.73%.
On adoption of Ind AS 116, the company had recognised right-of use assets PLN 116 and corresponding lease liabilities PLN 125.

The adoption of the new standard has resulted in a reduction of PLN 3 in opening retained earnings, net of tax.
During the year, the Company recognised depreciation expense from right-of-use assets PLN 51 and interest expenses on lease liabilities PLN 5 in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Rent expense amounting to PLN 2 pertaining to leases of low-value assets has been included under other expenses in the statement of Profit & Loss Account.

Lease payments during the year are disclosed under financing activities in the Statement of Cash flows.
The comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted.

4B **Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)**

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 Networks Pte Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Gross block (at cost)				
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**2,894**	**393**	**49**	**3,337**
Additions	39	-	-	39
Disposals/adjustment*	(566)	-	-	(566)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**2,368**	**393**	**49**	**2,810**
Additions	48	-	-	48
Disposals/adjustment*	(1,946)	-	-	(1,946)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**470**	**393**	**49**	**912**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**(1,430)**	**(209)**	**(49)**	**(1,688)**
Depreciation charge	(387)	(63)	-	**(449)**
Disposals/adjustment*	30	-	-	**30**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**(1,786)**	**(272)**	**(49)**	**(2,107)**
Depreciation charge	(34)	(61)	-	**(95)**
Disposals/adjustment*	1,400	-	-	**1,400**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**(420)**	**(333)**	**(49)**	**(802)**
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**582**	**121**	**-**	**703**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**50**	**60**	**-**	**110**

* Includes regrouping/reclassification within the block of assets.

5A Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Contractual customer relationship	Non-compete rights	Total
	US$	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
Cost				
At 31 March 2019 and 2020	**1,321**	**7,245**	**1,920**	**10,486**
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	-	7,245	1,913	9,158
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	-	7,245	1,913	9,158
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	-	7,245	1,913	9,158
Net carrying amount				
At 31 March 2020	**1,321**	-	**7**	**1,328**
At 31 March 2019	**1,321**	-	**7**	**1,328**

6 Financial Assets- Investments

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Investment in equity instrument designated as at fair value through OCI (fully paid)		
Unquoted equity shares		
Refer - Note 1	13,355	13,355
Current	-	-
Non- Current	13,355	13,355
	13,355	13,355
Aggregate book value of:		
Quoted investments	-	-
Unquoted investments	13,355	13,355
Aggregate market value of:		
Quoted investments	-	-
Unquoted investments	13,355	13,355

Note 1:

Name	% of Holding - 31-03-2020	% of Holding - 31-03-2019	Value of Investment as on 31-03-2020	Value of Investment as on 31-03-2019
Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	91%	91%	5,350	5,350
Wipro Dalian Limited	100%	100%	8,000	8,000
Wipro Technologies SDN BHD	100%	100%		
PT WT Indonesia	0.40%	0.40%	5	5
Wipro (Thailand) Co Limited	*	*	*	*
* Amounts below rounding off norm adopted by Company			13,355	13,355

The annual financial statements presented are not consolidated annual financial statements as the entity qualifies for the consolidation exemption in Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The exemption is allowed provided that all of the following criteria are complied with:

• The entity is wholly owned or partially owned, where none of the other shareholder's object to the fact that consolidated annual financial statements are not prepared.
traded in a public market

• The entity did not file, and is not in the process of filing its annual financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instrument in a public market, and

• The entity's ultimate or intermediary parent produces consolidated annual financial statements available for public use which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Wipro Limited, incorporated in India, produces consolidated annual financial statements available for public use. These annual financial statements can be obtained from Doddakanelli, Sarjapur Road, Bangalore - 560035.

(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
7 Other financial assets		
Non-current		
Security deposits	173	182
Finance lease receivables	138	1,223
	311	**1,405**
Current		
Other receivable	1	-
Employee travel & other advances	3	5
Finance lease receivables	1,217	1,364
Balance with Group Companies	8,900	11,385
	10,121	**12,754**
8 Other assets		
Non-current		
Advance tax (net of provisions for tax)	96	265
Prepaid Expenses	-	271
	96	**536**
Current		
GST, TDS recoverable	138	68
Prepaid expenses	731	897
	869	**965**
9 Trade Receivables		
Unsecured		
Considered good *	4,643	5,485
Considered doubtful	1,361	1,361
Less-Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(1,023)	(1,486)
	4,981	**5,360**
Further classified as:		
Receivable from related parties	917	909
Receivable from others	4,064	4,450
includes payable to related parties (refer note 17)		
10 Cash and Cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current account	2,043	7,886
- in Short term deposit	1,000	-
	3,043	**7,886**

11 Inventories	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Work in Progress	59	5,266
	59	**5,266**

12 Share capital

Authorised		
28,126,108(2019:28,126,108) equity shares of SGD 1 each	22,372	22,372
	22,372	**22,372**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up	22,372	22,372
	22,372	**22,372**

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

	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	28,126	22,372
Add: Issued during the year	-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	
	28,126	**22,372**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of 1 SGD per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. Dividend if any declared is payable in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Shares held by holding Company/ultimate holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

	31st March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Wipro Limited ,the holding Company	28,126	22,372
2,81,26108 (31 March 2019: 281,26,108)		
	28,126	22,372

d) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	31st March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Wipro Limited	28,126	22,372
	28,126	**22,372**

(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

f) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

13 Other equity

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	(4,033)	(793)
Lease Liability on buildings and IT equipments	(27)	
Add: Net loss for the current year	(565)	(3,240)
Less: Re-measurement (gain)/loss on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	
Closing balance	**(4,625)**	**(4,033)**

14 Employee benefit obligation

Non-current		
Employee benefit obligation- Provisions	-	119
	-	**119**
Current		
Employee benefit obligation- Provisions	**263**	**128**
	263	**128**

15 Trade Payables

Trade payables	1,208	1,208
Payable to group companies*	17,934	29,720
	19,142	**30,928**

* includes payable to related parties (refer note 17)

16 Other financial liabilities

Current		
Dues to employees	558	46
Statutory liabilities	422	375
Other liabilities	5	470
Balances due to related parties	-	787
	985	**1,678**

Wipro Networks Pte Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
17 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	39,693	36,261
Total revenue from operations	**39,693**	**36,261**
18 Other income		
Rental , commission and other income	456	659
Interest income	99	136
Profit on foreign exchange adjustments, net		
	555	**795**
19 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	6,679	6,580
Travel expense	111	99
Staff welfare expenses	100	7
	6,890	**6,687**
20 Finance Cost		
Interest on loans and Advances	80	104
Bank Charges	34	12
	114	**116**
21 Other expenses		
Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application	31,105	31,753
Rent	109	360
Corporate Overhead	575	575
Repairs and Maintenance	39	35
Travel	19	31
Legal and professional charges	57	62
Power and fuel	47	43
Provision/write off of bad debts	37	26
Rates and Taxes	-	4
Advertisement and Sales Promotion	-	
Communication	7	4
Miscellaneous expenses	4	7
Foreign Exchange Flactuation	742	278
	32,741	**33,179**

22 Earning per share (EPS)

Basic earnings /(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings /(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Loss attributable to equity holders	(565)	(3,240)
Less: preference dividend after-tax	-	-
Loss attributable to equity holders after preference dividend	(565)	(3,240)
Add: Interest on convertible preference shares	-	-
Loss attributable to equity holders adjusted for the effect of dilutio	(565)	(3,240)
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	28,126	28,126
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	**(0.02)**	**(0.12)**

23 Employee stock option

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 under Note 16 on “Employee benefit expenses”. The management is of opinion that other detailed information as envisaged in the Guidance Note on Accounting for Employee Share Based Payments issued by the ICAI are not required as these information are not relating to the Company.

24 Leases

a) Operating Leases :

The Company has taken on lease office under cancellable and non cancellable lease agreements those are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the lessor and the lessee. Rental payments under such leases are 356,101USD and 359,879USD during the years ended March 31,2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively.
The Company has also given an equipment under non cancellable lease agreement those are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the lessor and the lessee.

Details of contractual payments under non cancellable leases are given below

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Not later than 1 year	478	478
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	25	503
Later than 5 years	-	-
	503	981

Details of contractual receipts under non cancellable leases are given below

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Not later than 1 year	478	494
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	503	-
Later than 5 years	-	-
	981	494

b) Finance Leases Receivables:

The Company provides lease financing for traded and manufactured products primarily through finance leases. The finance lease portfolio contains only the normal collection risk with no important uncertainities with respect to future costs. The receivables are generally due in monthly or quarterly installments over periods ranging from 1 to 5 years. The components of finance lease receivables are as follows:

Gross Investment in Lease	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Not later than 1 year	1,347	1,448
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	1,250
	1,347	2,698
Unearned finance income	(8)	(111)
Net investment in finance receivables	**1,355**	**2,587**

Present value of minimum lease receivables are as follows:	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Present value of minimum lease receivables		
Not later than 1 year	1,217	1,364
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	138	1,223
	1,355	2,587

c) Finance Leases Payables:

The following is a schedule of present value of future minimum lease payments under finance leases, together with the value of minimum lease payments as on March 31, 2020

Present value of minimum lease payments	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Not later than 1 year	1,111	1,547
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	810
	1,111	2,357
Total present value of minimum lease payments	1,111	2,357
Less: Amount representing interest	9	63
Total value of minimum lease payments	1,102	2,294

25 Related party disclosure

Related party disclosure

a) Parties where control exists:

Name	**Relationship**
Wipro Limited	Holding company
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro (Dalian) Limited	Subsidiary
Wipro Technologies SDN BHD	Subsidiary
Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	Subsidiary
PT WT Indonesia	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro (Thailand) Co Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Wipro Digital	Fellow subsidiary
WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES S.A. DE C.V	Fellow subsidiary

b) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	**Relationship**	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
<u>Sale of Services</u>			
Wipro limited	Ultimate Holding Company	4,811	5,057
<u>Management Fees</u>			
Wipro limited	Ultimate Holding Company	575	575
<u>Cost of Services</u>			
Wipro limited	Ultimate Holding Company	20,195	30,992
<u>Rental Income</u>			
Wipro limited	Ultimate Holding Company	456	659
<u>Reimbursement of Expenses</u>			
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	4

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

	As at 31 March 2020	**As at 31 March 2019**
Wipro Limited	(8,118)	(18,208)
Wipro Travel Services Limited	-	**(4)**

26 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment . Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 “Operating Segments”, the Company’s entire business falls under this one operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss.

27 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

There are no financials assets and liabilities that have been offset in the financials

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's investments are primarily in short-term investments, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk. The Company usually provides to loan at a floating rate.

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company does not forsee such a risk as its current assets (excluding intercompany balance) are greater than its current liability (excluding intercompany balance)

28 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.
The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

(ii) 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**
EURO		
- strengthened 4% (2019: 4%)	51	(87)
- weakened 4% (2019: 4%)	(51)	87
SGD		
- strengthened 4% (2019: 4%)	(107)	(692)
- weakened 4% (2019: 4%)	107	692

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's receivables from deposits with landlords and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Company does a proper financial and credibility check on the landlords before taking any property on lease and hasn't had a single instance of non-refund of security deposit on vacating the leased property. The Company also in some cases ensure that the notice period rentals are adjusted against the security deposits and only differential, if any, is paid out thereby further mitigating the non-realization risk. The Company does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. (For example: The key liquidity risk the Company can face is the risk of subscription fee refund. As per the Company policy, no refunds are allowed once a subscription has been taken and it is only in exceptional cases that fee is refunded with proper approvals from senior Management. The Management believes that the probability of a liquidity risk arising due to fee refund is not there.)

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
31-Mar-20				
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	19,142	-	-
Other financial liability	-	985	-	-
	-	20,127	-	-
31-Mar-19				
Short term borrowings			-	-
Long-term borrowings			-	-
Trade payables	-	30,929	-	-
Other financial liability	-	1,678	-	-
	-	32,606	-	-

29 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has not distributed any dividend to its shareholders. The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. Total debt comprises of non-current borrowing which represents liability component of Convertible Preference Shares and current borrowing from ultimate holding company of the Company. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Equity Share Capital		22,372	22,372
Other Equity		(4,624)	(4,033)
Total equity	(i)	**17,748**	**18,339**
Borrowings other than convertible preference shares		-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents		3,043	7,886
Total debt	(ii)	**(3,043)**	**(7,886)**
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	14,705	10,453
Gearing ratio	(ii)/ (iii)	(0.21)	(0.75)

30 Impact of Covid-19 on Going concern assumption

The World Health Organization announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus ("COVID-19") and classified its outbreak as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. In response, the government have taken various actions and ensured many precautionary measures which posed significant disruption to business operations and adversely impacting most of the industries which has resulted in global slowdown.

Management currently believes that it has adequate liquidity and business plans to continue to operate the business and mitigate the risks associated with COVID-19 for the next 12 months from the date of this Financial Statements.

31 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS as required by Schedule III of the Act.

As per our report of even date
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Networks Pte Limited

Sd/-
Deepak Rao
Partner
Membership No: 113292
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15th June 2020

Sd/-
Manoj Nagpaul
Director
Place:
Date: 15th June 2020

Sd/-
Mahima Singhal
Director
Place:
Date: 15th June 2020