Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

31 March 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Wipro Solutions Canada Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). As explained in Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, these Special Purpose Financial Statements include limited information and have been prepared by the Management of Wipro Limited ("the Parent") solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended March 31, 2021 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with the accounting policies of the Parent and in compliance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose 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 2021, and profit/loss 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 Special Purpose 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 special purpose 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 the Special Purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose 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.

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

Sd/-
Signature
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No. 208545
UDIN: 21208545AAAAEN5989

Place of Signature: Bangalore
Date: 08 June 2021

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,37,45,511	2,06,63,639
Rights Of Use Asset	4a	13,74,556	23,24,660
Deferred tax assets	16	47,88,222	37,26,153
Other non-current assets	6	2,45,21,947	81,46,531
		4,44,30,236	**3,48,60,983**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	2,54,40,227	3,33,47,577
Cash and cash equivalents	8	51,29,463	82,49,147
Unbilled revenues		50,91,531	54,49,640
Other current assets	6	31,12,047	55,74,737
		3,87,73,268	**5,26,21,101**
		8,32,03,504	**8,74,82,084**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	3,20,00,100	3,20,00,100
Other equity		(6,26,79,949)	(10,11,85,710)
		(3,06,79,849)	**(6,91,85,610)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	-	1,59,381
Lease liabilities	11	2,56,575	11,23,640
Non Current tax liabilities (net)	14	47,69,595	87,014
Provisions	12	2,73,247	26,863
		52,99,417	**13,96,898**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	7,76,58,409	10,65,00,796
Trade payables	13	1,37,78,398	2,74,59,295
Other financial liabilities	14	80,14,153	1,02,98,046
Lease liabilities	11	13,08,784	16,56,849
Unearned revenues		57,80,905	82,67,454
Other current liabilities	15	16,76,124	6,33,808
Provisions	12	3,67,163	4,54,549
		10,85,83,936	**15,52,70,796**
		8,32,03,504	**8,74,82,084**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information 2-3

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

As per Our reports attached

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

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 08 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Sd/-
Mohit Bansal
Director

Sd/-
Feroz Ahmed
Director

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Amount in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	17	17,34,28,486	15,13,28,671
Other income	18	23,47,943	4,72,082
		17,57,76,429	**15,18,00,753**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	19	1,24,75,040	1,73,15,514
Finance costs	20	16,02,049	32,50,779
Depreciation	4	1,57,96,530	1,31,13,150
Other expenses	21	9,55,97,001	9,35,60,045
		12,54,70,620	**12,72,39,488**
Profit before tax		**5,03,05,809**	**2,45,61,265**
Tax expense			
Current tax	24	1,28,67,239	25,94,945
Deferred tax	24	(10,62,070)	(3,82,958)
Total tax expense		**1,18,05,169**	**22,11,986**
Net profit/(loss) for the year		**3,85,00,640**	**2,23,49,279**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassed to statement of profit or loss (net of tax)			
Re-measurement of gains on defined benefit plans		5,130	14,528
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)		**5,130**	**14,528**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,85,05,770**	**2,23,63,807**
Earnings per equity share	22		
Equity shares of par value CAD 1			
Basic and diluted		1.20	0.70
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	2-3		

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

As per Our reports attached

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

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 08 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Mohit Bansal	**Feroz Ahmed**
Director	Director

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**5,03,05,809**	**2,45,61,265**
Adjustments			
Depreciation		1,57,96,530	1,31,13,150
Finance cost		16,02,049	32,50,779
Provision no longer required written back		11,142	(77,327)
Unrealised exchange difference		(3,58,434)	(1,33,147)
Profit on sale of disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1,15,801)	(1,70,447)
Interest income		(48,778)	(2,24,308)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**6,71,67,593**	**4,03,19,966**
Adjustments for working capital changes:			
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables and unbilled revenue		82,65,459	(88,83,310)
Decrease /(increase) in other current assets		(1,39,12,726)	35,67,878
Decrease in trade payables and unearned revenues		(1,61,67,446)	(2,15,63,214)
(Decrease) / increase in provisions and other liabilities		(10,82,579)	(27,94,349)
Cash generated from operations		**4,42,70,301**	**1,06,46,972**
Direct taxes paid		(81,84,658)	(12,10,770)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**3,60,85,643**	**94,36,202**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(82,24,587)	(1,08,42,322)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,54,497	1,76,037
Interest received		48,778	2,24,308
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(80,21,312)**	**(1,04,41,977)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Interest paid on borrowings		(16,02,049)	(32,50,779)
(Repayment) of borrowings / loans		(2,95,81,967)	(40,00,686)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(3,11,84,016)**	**(72,51,466)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)		**(31,19,684)**	**(82,57,241)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		82,49,147	1,65,06,388
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 8)		**51,29,463**	**82,49,147**
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 8)		51,29,463	82,49,147
Balances with banks			
in current accounts		51,29,463	82,49,147
In deposit accounts		-	-
		51,29,463	**82,49,147**

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

As per Our reports attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 08 June 2021

Sd/-
Mohit Bansal
Director

Sd/-
Feroz Ahmed
Director

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Amount in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital	Balance as at 31 March 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2021
Equity share capital of Face value CAD 1	3,20,00,100	-	3,20,00,100	-	3,20,00,100
	3,20,00,100	**-**	**3,20,00,100**	**-**	**3,20,00,100**

Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**(12,38,27,272)**	**5,51,252**	**(12,32,76,020)**
Adjustment on adoption of IND AS 116	(2,73,497)	-	(2,73,497)
Profit for the year	2,23,49,279	-	2,23,49,279
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	14,528	14,528
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**(10,17,51,490)**	**5,65,780**	**(10,11,85,710)**
Adjustment on adoption of IND AS 116	-		-
Profit for the year	3,85,00,640		3,85,00,640
Other comprehensive income for the year		5,130	5,130
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**(6,32,50,850)**	**5,70,910**	**(6,26,79,940)**

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

As per Our reports attached

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 08 June 2021

Sd/-
Mohit Bansal
Director

Sd/-
Feroz Ahmed
Director

1 The Company Overview

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV, incorporated and domiciled in Canada. It is engaged in the business of designing microprocessors, related technology, software, and sell design development systems (soft IP), to enhance the performance, cost-effectiveness and power-efficiency of Integrated Circuit applications mainly focused on the wireless and communication industry. 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 Special Purpose financial statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)]

New amended standards and interpretations

i. Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Substitution of the definition of term 'Material'

ii. Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - In order to maintain consistency with Ind AS 1, the respective changes have been made to Ind AS 8 also.

iii. Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period - Clarification on the disclosures requirements to be made in case of a material non- adjusting event.

iv. Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting - In order to maintain consistency with the amendments made in other Ind AS, respective changes have been made to Ind AS 34.

v. Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Clarification on the accounting treatment for restructuring plans.

vi. Ind AS 103 Business Combination - Detailed guidance on term 'Business' and 'Business Combination' along with providing an Optional test to identify concentration of Fair Value.

vii. Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Clarification on certain disclosures to be made in respect of uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reforms.

viii. Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - Clarification on temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirements along with providing guidance on transition for hedge accounting.

ix. Ind AS 116 Leases - Clarification on whether rent concessions as a direct consequence of COVID- 19 pandemic can be accounted as lease modification or not.

None of the amendments has any material impact on the financial statements for the current year.
Other amendments to the existing standards - None
New standards notified and yet to be adopted by the Company - None
The Company has accumulated losses amounting CAD 63,249,178. However based on the positive future cash flow projections the company believes it will not have any liquidity issues and hence the financial statements have been prepared on a 'Going Concern' basis.

(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 recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

(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 recognised 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 recognised 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 labour 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 recognised, 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

b) Impairment testing: Investments in subsidiaries, goodwill and intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit to which these pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating units is higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation of value in use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

c) Income taxes: The major tax jurisdictions for the Company is Canada. 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.

d) 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-forwards 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 realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

e) 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.

f) 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.

g) 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.

h) Impact of Covid'19: Kindly refer Note No. 32 for impact of Covid'19 on company's operations.

3 Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollar (CAD), 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 recognised 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

(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 noncurrent assets; Financial assets are derecognised 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 derecognised 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 recognised 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 recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised 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 recognised 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.

b) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises 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 recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised 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 authorised share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2021 is 32,000,100 divided into 32,000,100 equity shares of CAD 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 capitalised 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 lives (in years)
Buildings	28 to 40 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 21 years
Office equipments	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and office 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 capitalised 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

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 determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is, or contains a lease if, fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

a) Arrangements where the Company is the lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term at a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b) Arrangements where the Company is the lessor

In certain arrangements, the Company recognises revenue from the sale of products given under finance leases. The Company records gross finance receivables, unearned income and the estimated residual value of the leased equipment on consummation of such leases. Unearned income represents the excess of the gross finance lease receivable plus the estimated residual value over the sales price of the equipment. The Company recognises unearned income as finance income over the lease term using the effective interest method.

(vii) **Impairment**

a)'Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments classified as FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, lease receivables, contract assets and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted using effective interest rate.

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

b)'Non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognised are reversed such that the asset is recognised at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognised initially.

(viii) **Employee Benefits**

a) Social security

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.

b) Termination benefits

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

c) 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 recognised 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.

d) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise 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 recognises accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

(ix) Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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.

(x) 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 recognised 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.

Revenue is recognised 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 recognised 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:

Services:

a. Time and material contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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.

ii) Maintenance contracts
Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are recognised 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 recognised as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period, revenue is recognised 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 recognised with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilized by the customer is recognised as revenue on completion of the term.
iii) Volume based contracts
Revenues and costs are recognised as the related services are rendered.

c. Products

Revenue on product sales are recognised 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 recognised. 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 recognised as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortised 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 recognised is amortised 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 recognised 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 recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established

(xiii) Income tax

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

(xvii) Commitments and contingencies

Capital Commitments: As at March 31, 2021 the Company had committed to spend under agreements to purchase/construct property and equipment amounting to CAD 515,603 (Nil as at March 31 2020) . These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.
Contingent liabilities: As at March 31, 2021 and 2020 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) 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.

Contract liabilities: During the year ended March 31, 2021 the Company recognized revenue of CAD 8,123,839 arising from contract liabilities as at March 31, 2020. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company recognized revenue of CAD 6,190,128 arising from opening unearned revenue as at April 1, 2019.
Contract assets: During the year ended March 31, 2021, CAD 1,196,393 of contract assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones out of CAD 1,197,770 as at 1st April 2020. Revenue of CAD 1,376 was reversed during the year. During the year ended March 31, 2020, CAD 703,646 of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed-price development contracts, had been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations
Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes contract liabilities 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 customers 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, 2021, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was CAD 98,399,010 of which approximately 91% is expected to be recognized as revenues within two years, and the remainder thereafter. This includes contracts, with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause
As at March 31, 2020, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was CAD 69,943,838 of which approximately 65% is expected to be recognized as revenues within two years, and the remainder thereafter. This includes contracts, with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause

C. Disaggregation of Revenues
The tables below present disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by business segment 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 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
Revenue		
Sale of services	17,31,82,508	15,10,76,663
Sale of products	2,45,978	2,52,008
	17,34,28,486	**15,13,28,671**
Revenue by nature of contract		
Fixed price and volume based	23,17,22,874	11,94,41,664
Time and materials	(5,85,40,367)	3,16,34,999
Products	2,45,978	2,52,008
	17,34,28,486	**15,13,28,671**

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
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(Amount in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Building	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixture	Vehicle	Office equipment	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**53,71,027**	**11,72,07,879**	**27,34,464**	**1,49,717**	**9,48,273**	**12,64,11,360**
Additions	-	1,67,81,159		-	5,284	1,67,86,443
Disposals	(15,84,935)	(2,42,96,456)	(6,54,660)	-	(73,141)	(2,66,09,192)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**37,86,092**	**10,96,92,582**	**20,79,804**	**1,49,717**	**8,80,416**	**11,65,88,611**
Additions	-	73,39,091	-	-	3,29,636	76,68,727
Disposals	-	(1,87,30,321)	-	-	-	(1,87,30,321)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**37,86,092**	**9,83,01,352**	**20,79,804**	**1,49,717**	**12,10,052**	**10,55,27,017**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**30,57,963**	**9,77,26,348**	**27,09,124**	**1,06,865**	**8,18,614**	**10,44,18,914**
Depreciation charge	8,84,669	1,10,74,191	16,210	35,932	41,093	1,20,52,095
Disposals	(15,82,625)	(1,82,39,086)	(6,51,842)		(72,485)	(2,05,46,038)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**23,60,007**	**9,05,61,453**	**20,73,492**	**1,42,797**	**7,87,222**	**9,59,24,971**
Depreciation charge	11,45,288	1,28,95,882	6,920	6,187	2,36,289	1,42,90,566
Disposals	0	(1,84,34,033)	0	0	0	(1,84,34,032)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**35,05,295**	**8,50,23,302**	**20,80,412**	**1,48,984**	**10,23,512**	**9,17,81,505**
Net block						
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**23,13,064**	**1,94,81,531**	**25,340**	**42,852**	**1,29,659**	**2,19,92,446**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**14,26,085**	**1,91,31,129**	**6,312**	**6,920**	**93,194**	**2,06,63,640**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2,80,797**	**1,32,78,050**	**(608)**	**733**	**1,86,540**	**1,37,45,512**

Numbers have been re-grouped between classes for better and accurate presentation

4(a) Right of use asset

	Building	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixture	Vehicle	Office equipment	Total
Right of use asset as on 31 March 2019	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Addition	26,22,305	**11,00,700**	-	-	-	37,23,005
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right of use asset as on 31 March 2020	**26,22,305**	**11,00,700**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,23,005**
Addition	-	**5,55,860**	-	-	-	5,55,860
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right of use asset as on 31 March 2021	**26,22,305**	**16,56,560**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42,78,865**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	9,85,441	4,12,904	-	-	-	13,98,345
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**9,85,441**	**4,12,904**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,98,345**
Depreciation charge	9,85,441	5,20,523	-	-	-	15,05,964
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**19,70,883**	**9,33,427**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,04,310**
Net block						
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**16,36,864**	**6,87,796**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,24,660**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**6,51,423**	**7,23,133**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,74,556**

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
6	**Other assets**		
	Non-current		
	Prepaid expenses	35,88,314	35,51,524
	Contract asset	2,09,33,632	45,95,007
		2,45,21,947	**81,46,531**
	Current		
	Balances with excise, customs and other authorities	1,45,879	24,38,485
	Prepaid expenses	29,64,997	31,36,252
	Employee travel and other advances	1,172	-
		31,12,047	**55,74,737**

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
7	**Trade receivables**		
	Unsecured		
	Considered good	2,52,26,338	3,28,03,449
	Considered doubtful	1,02,723	91,580
		2,53,29,061	3,28,95,029
	Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,02,723)	(91,580)
		2,52,26,338	3,28,03,449
	With related parties- Considered good	2,13,889	5,44,128
		2,54,40,227	**3,33,47,577**

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
8	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks		
	in current accounts	51,29,463	82,49,147
	In deposit accounts	-	-
		51,29,463	**82,49,147**

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		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
9	**Share capital**		
	Authorised capital		
	32,000,100 (2018: 32,000,100) common shares	3,20,00,100	3,20,00,100
		3,20,00,100	**3,20,00,100**
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
	32,000,100 (2018: 32,000,100) common shares	3,20,00,100	3,20,00,100
		3,20,00,100	**3,20,00,100**
a)	**Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:**		
	Number of shares outstanding as at beginning of the year	3,20,00,100	3,20,00,100
	Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
	Number of shares outstanding as at the end of the year	**3,20,00,100**	**3,20,00,100**
b)	**Details of share holding pattern by related parties**		
	Name of shareholders		
	Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV		
	No of Shares	3,20,00,100	3,20,00,100
	% of the holding	100%	100%

c) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of CAD 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pay dividends in Canadian Dollar. 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 distributing of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d) There has been no issue of bonus shares or issue of shares for consideration other than cash or share buy back during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2020.

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
10	**Borrowings**		
	Non Current		
	Unsecured		
	Term loans	-	1,59,381
		-	**1,59,381**
		-	**1,59,381**
	Current		
	Unsecured		
	Term loans	4,01,69,439	6,83,14,725
	Loan from related parties	3,74,88,970	3,81,86,071
		7,76,58,409	**10,65,00,796**

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Note 10 Borrowings (cont'd)

Sl.No	Particulars	Nature of security	Repayment details	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Term loans from banks					
1	**Deustche Bank**	Unsecured	Repayable on demand	1,00,00,000	2,40,00,000
		Rate of interest per annum		CDOR + 1.00%	CDOR + 1.25%
2	**Citi Bank**	Unsecured	Repayment in 4 equal annual installment starting from July 2017.	-	1,00,00,000
		Rate of interest per annum		CDOR + 0.85%	CDOR + 1.25%
3	**Bank of America**	Unsecured	Repayment in 6 annual installments starting from October, 2017.	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
		Rate of interest per annum		3 month CDOR+1.00	3 month CDOR+1.00
4	**Citi Bank**	Unsecured	Repayable in 1 week	-	40,00,000
		Rate of interest per annum		CDOR 1 month+0.85%	CDOR 1 month
Term loans from others					
1	**Hewlett-Packard**	Underlying asset	Repayment in 19 quarterly installments starting from January, 2017.	1,69,439	4,74,106
		Rate of interest per annum		1.48% to 3.26%	1.48% to 3.26%
2	**Loan from Wipro Holdings Hungary**	Unsecured	Repayable on demand	3,47,10,570	3,59,09,201
		Rate of interest per annum		3.33%	3.33%
3	**Loan from Wipro Cyprus Private Limited**	Unsecured	Repayable on demand	27,94,957	27,60,341
		Rate of interest per annum		2.55%	2.55%
4	**WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES PERU S.A.C.**	Unsecured	Repayable on demand	(24,941)	(4,83,471)
		Rate of interest per annum		Libor + 2.00%	Libor + 2.00%
5	**Wipro Holdings Invst Ltd**	Unsecured	Repayable on demand	8,384	0%
		Rate of interest per annum			
		Total		**7,76,58,408**	**10,66,60,177**

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
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		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
11	**Lease payable**		
	Non Current	2,56,576	11,23,640
	Current	13,08,785	16,56,849
		15,65,360	**27,80,489**

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
12	**Provisions**		
	Non-current		
	Compensated absences	2,73,247	26,863
		2,73,247	**26,863**
	Current		
	Compensated absences	3,66,313	4,28,775
	Other provisions	850	25,774
		3,67,163	**4,54,549**

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
13	**Trade payables**		
	Trade payable	44,35,152	67,81,315
	Payable to related parties	93,43,245	2,06,77,980
		1,37,78,398	**2,74,59,295**

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
14	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Non Current		
	Provision for tax (Net of advance tax)	47,69,595	87,014
		47,69,595	**87,014**
	Current		
	Salary payable	7,93,063	15,18,507
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	10,271	1,25,646
	Accrued expenses	59,85,150	52,42,230
	Balances due to related parties	12,25,669	33,93,121
	Employee travel and other advances	-	18,542
		80,14,153	**1,02,98,046**

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
15	**Other liabilities**		
	Current		
	Statutory liabilities	11,34,891	6,33,818
	Other Liabilities	5,41,234	-
		16,76,124	**6,33,818**

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
16	**Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities**		
	Deferred tax on :		
	(i) Depreciation	27,53,647	40,48,504
	(ii) Deferred Revenue	23,86,146	-
	(iii) Others	(3,51,571)	(3,22,351)
		47,88,222	**37,26,153**

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		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
17	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of services	17,34,28,486	15,13,28,671
		17,34,28,486	**15,13,28,671**

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
18	**Other income**		
	Interest income	48,778	2,24,308
	Provision no longer required written back	24,924	77,327
	Other exchange differences (net)	3,58,434	-
	Miscellaneous incomes	18,00,005	-
	Profit on sale of disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,15,801	1,70,447
		23,47,943	**4,72,082**

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
19	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and wages	1,18,08,206	1,64,85,482
	Compensated absences	2,19,926	(72,042)
	Contribution to provident and other funds	(1,160)	1,90,615
	Staff welfare expenses	4,48,067	7,11,459
		1,24,75,039	**1,73,15,514**

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
20	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on:-		
	Bank borrowings	9,00,373	20,55,797
	Finance lease obligation	1,02,708	48,858
	Loan from fellow subsidiaries (Refer note 23)	5,98,968	11,46,124
		16,02,049	**32,50,779**

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
21	**Other expenses**		
	Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application (Refer note 23)	7,07,91,238	6,23,89,200
	Travel	12,691	51,875
	Repairs and maintenance	1,40,89,572	1,82,36,905
	Rent	21,75,903	27,22,475
	Provision for doubtful debts	-	25,774
	Communication	33,03,599	36,32,700
	Provision no longer required written back	11,142	-
	Printing and stationery	8,60,832	14,30,651
	Corporate overhead (Refer note 23)	30,72,946	28,03,105
	Advertisement and sales promotion	-	15,163
	Legal and professional	4,51,296	5,98,334
	Staff recruitment	-	-
	Other exchange differences (net)	-	1,99,225
	Insurance	24,871	28,249
	Rates and taxes	52,798	1,27,501
	Commission (Refer note 23)	7,50,112	8,50,000
	Miscellaneous expenses	-	4,48,887
		9,55,97,001	**9,35,60,045**

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
22	**Earning per share (EPS)**		
	Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	3,85,00,640	2,23,49,279
	Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	3,20,00,100	3,20,00,100
	Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	1.20	0.70
	(32,000,100 equity shares of face value CAD 1 each)		

23 Related party disclosure

a) Related parties

Name	**Relationship**
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV	Holding Company
Designit Newyork	Fellow Subsidiary
Designit Denmark A/S	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Promax Holdings Pty Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Holdings Hungary	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Holdings Investment	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Outsourcing Services Ireland Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Technologies Peru S.A.C.	Fellow Subsidiary
Appirio, Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
Appirio Cloud Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
Designit North America, Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Dalian Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Philippines Inc	Fellow Subsidiary

23 Related party disclosure (Contd.)

a) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Subcontracting services received			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	4,93,08,295	3,74,76,834
Designit Denmark A/S	Fellow Subsidiary	-	3,06,881
Appirio, Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary	12,159	6,64,928
Appirio Cloud Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary	1,427	-
Designit North America, Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary	73,175	-
Subcontracting services rendered			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	(6,80,400)	10,36,301
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-
Wipro Promax Holdings Pty Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	37
Interest on borrowings			
Wipro Holdings Hungary	Fellow Subsidiary	5,21,163	10,76,512
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	69,422	69,422
Wipro Holdings Investment Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	8,383	-
Corporate guarantee commission			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	7,50,112	8,50,000
Corporate Overhead			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	30,72,946	28,03,105
Loan taken during the year			
Wipro Holdings Investment Limited(Amount in USD)	Fellow Subsidiary	77,50,000	-
Loan repayments during the year			
Wipro Holdings Investment Limited(Amount in USD)	Fellow Subsidiary	77,50,000	-
Wipro Technologies Peru S.A.C.(Amount in USD)	Fellow Subsidiary	3,60,000	-

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

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Payable to :			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1,05,52,648	2,48,50,128
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	112	74
Appirio, Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary	15,145	54,268
Appirio Cloud Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary	1,427	-
Wipro Promax Holdings Pty Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-
Wipro Dalian Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	1,30,139	-

Loans payable to:			
Wipro Holdings Hungary	Fellow Subsidiary	3,47,10,570	3,46,89,012
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	27,94,957	26,95,947
Wipro Holdings Investment Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	8,384	-
Loans receivable from :			
Wipro Technologies Peru S.A.C.	Fellow Subsidiary	24,941	32,257
Receivable from			
Wipro Promax Holdings Pty Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	5,44,127
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	3,18,239	-
Wipro Philippines Inc	Fellow Subsidiary	23,950	-

24 Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises of:		
Current tax	1,28,67,239	25,94,945
Deferred tax	(10,62,070)	(3,82,958)
	1,18,05,169	**22,11,986**

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized as below:

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before income tax	5,03,05,809	2,45,61,265
Enacted income tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Computed expected tax expense	1,35,82,568	66,31,542
Effect of:		
Tax expenses relating to prior years	(19,36,065)	(45,15,592)
Permanent Differences	1,58,666	96,036
Others	-	-
Total income tax expense	**1,18,05,169**	**22,11,986**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

25 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2021 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	7	-	-	2,54,40,227	2,54,40,227	2,54,40,227
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	51,29,463	51,29,463	51,29,463
Unbilled revenues		-	-	50,91,531	50,91,531	50,91,531
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**3,56,61,221**	**3,56,61,221**	**3,56,61,221**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	10	-	-	7,76,58,409	7,76,58,409	7,76,58,409
Trade payables	13	-	-	1,37,78,398	1,37,78,398	1,37,78,398
Other financial liabilities	13 & 14	-	-	95,79,512	95,79,512	95,79,512
Loan & advances	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**10,10,16,319**	**10,10,16,319**	**10,10,16,319**

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	7	-	-	3,33,47,577	3,33,47,577	3,33,47,577
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	82,49,147	82,49,147	82,49,147
Unbilled revenues		-	-	54,49,640	54,49,640	54,49,640
Loans and advances	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**4,70,46,364**	**4,70,46,364**	**4,70,46,364**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	10	-	-	10,66,60,177	10,66,60,177	10,66,60,177
Trade payables	13	-	-	2,74,59,295	2,74,59,295	2,74,59,295
Other financial liabilities	13 & 14	-	-	1,30,78,535	1,30,78,535	1,30,78,535
Total financial liabilities		-	-	**14,71,98,006**	**14,71,98,006**	**14,71,98,006**

Notes to financial instruments

i. The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings 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 financial instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: 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.

26 Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plan

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-21	For the year ended 31-Mar-20
1	Contribution to provident fund	-	-
2	Contribution to national pension scheme	4,39,764	1,90,615

B. Defined benefit plan

Disclosure as per AS 15 – Employee Benefits for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Company has a defined gratuity plan payable to every eligible employee on separation from employment.

Gratuity

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-21	For the year ended 31-Mar-20
1	**Assumptions**		
	Discount rate	1.04%	0.67%
	Rate of increase in compensation levels	2.00%	2.00%
	Rate of return on plan assets	-	-
2	**Demographic Assumptions**		
	Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
	Retirement Age	65 Years	65 Years
3	**Change in defined benefit obligation**		
	At beginning of period	41,412	50,667
	Service cost	5,517	4462
	Interest cost	276	811
	Actuarial (gains) / losses	-5130	-14,528
	Benefits paid	-	-
	Past service costs	-	-
	At end of period	42,075	41,412
4	**Amounts recognised in Balance Sheet**		
	Defined benefit obligation	-	-
	Fair value of plan asset	-	-
	Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	42,075	41,412
5	**Amounts recognised in Revenue Account / Profit & Loss account**		
	Current service cost	5,517	4,462
	Interest cost	276	812
	Total expenses as per books	5,793	5,274
6	**Movement in liability recognised in Balance Sheet**		
	At beginning of period	41,412	50,667
	Expenses as per (6) above	5,793	5,274
	Benefits paid	-5,130	-14,508
	At end of period	42,075	41,412

Leave encashment

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-21	For the year ended 31-Mar-20
1	**Assumptions**		
	Discount rate	**1.04%**	**0.67%**
	Salary escalation rate	2.00%	2.00%
2	**Demographic Assumptions**		
	Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
	Employee Turnover/ Withdrawal Rate		
	Retirement Age	58 years	58 years
2	**Change in defined benefit obligation**		
	At beginning of period	4,14,226	6,83,499
	Provision made during the year	1,83,259	-2,69,273
	At end of period	5,97,485	4,14,226

The estimates of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation takes into account Company's philosophy towards employee remuneration, regular increments, price inflation and promotional increases.

27 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk – Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the group) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

A Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

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.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Trade receivables are secured in a form that registry of sold residential/commercial units is not processed till the time the Company does not receive the entire payment. Hence, as the Company does not have significant credit risk, it does not present the information related to ageing pattern. The company has widespread customer base and no single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated. During the periods presented, the Company made no write-offs of trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off.

B 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.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

31 March 2021	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	7,76,58,409	-	-	7,76,58,409
Trade payables	1,37,78,398	-	-	1,37,78,398
Other financial liabilities	80,14,153	-	-	80,14,153
Total	**9,94,50,960**	**-**	**-**	**9,94,50,960**

31 March 2020	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	10,65,00,796	1,59,381	-	10,66,60,177
Trade payables	2,74,59,295	-	-	2,74,59,295
Other financial liabilities	1,02,98,046	-	-	1,02,98,046
Total	**14,42,58,137**	**1,59,381**	**-**	**14,44,17,518**

27 Financial risk management (continued)

C Interest rate risk

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures', since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Variable rate borrowing	7,47,63,435	10,30,74,106
Fixed rate borrowing	28,94,974	27,25,535
	7,76,58,408	**10,57,99,641**

Interest rate risk

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

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	3,73,817	5,15,371
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(3,73,817)	(5,15,371)

28 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 plus net debt 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

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Borrowings	Financial liabilities	7,76,58,409	10,66,60,177
Less: Cash and cash equivale	Financial assets	51,29,463	82,49,147
Net Debt		**7,25,28,946**	**9,84,11,030**
Equity share capital	Equity	3,20,00,100	3,20,00,100
Other equity	Equity	(6,26,79,949)	(10,11,85,710)
Total capital		**(3,06,79,849)**	**(6,91,85,610)**
Gearing Ratio		(2.36)	(1.42)

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.

29 Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2021 and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

30 Segment reporting

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

The company is having three customers whose revenue is more than 10% of the total revenue, contributing 61% of the total revenue put together.

31 Comparatives

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

32 COVID Note

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.

33 Note on negative networth

The Company has accumulated losses of CAD 30,679,849 as at March 31, 2021. In addition, the current liabilities exceed its current assets by CAD 69,810,668 as at 31 March 31, 2021. The financial statement has been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, based on the future projections and financial support from the parent company, if needed. Further, the Company and its holding Company has adequate liquid assets to support the operation of the Company for next one year. Accordingly, the Company will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities as recorded in these financial statements in the normal course of business.

As per Our reports attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Sd/-

Seethalakshmi M

Partner

Membership No: 208545

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 08 June 2021

Sd/-

Mohit Bansal

Director

Sd/-

Feroz Ahmed

Director