

**WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED
(Formerly WEARE4C UK LIMITED)**

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 January 2021

Company Number 08010708

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2021

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Directors

Barath Subba Sökkapa Narayanan
Anandh Raghavan

Registered office

Floor 19, 100 Bishopsgate, London, England, EC2M 1GT

Company number

08010708

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2021

The directors present their strategic report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 January 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was a provider of professional and managed IT software services.

Financial performance

The company recorded a net loss after tax of £2,190,103 (2020 – profit of £345,288). The company had net liabilities of £805,567 (2020 – net assets of £1,384,536)

The company had turnover of £11,005,063 (2020 - £10,622,428) and a gross loss of £710,925 (2020 – gross profit of £2,145,888). The increase in turnover in the current year is primarily driven by an increase in sales to enterprise customers.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the financial risk relevant to the company are credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The company's cash flow risk is primarily attributable to its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by the company's customer contracts which are profitable.

The directors have considered the principal risks and uncertainties from the COVID-19 pandemic. These are considered in the going concern section below which considered credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. There is also consideration of the risk that Wipro cannot service their customers.

Financial key performance indicators

The key performance indicators that management monitors are turnover, gross margin and the operating result.

This report was approved by the board on 11 June 2021 and signed on its behalf.



Barath Subba Sokkapa Narayanan
Director

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Directors' report for the year ended 31 January 2021

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 January 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was a provider of professional and managed IT software services.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Barath Subba Sockapa Narayanan (Appointed 10 August 2020)
Anandh Raghavan (Appointed 10 August 2020)

G E Stephens (Resigned 10 August 2020)
J Van Genechten (Resigned 10 August 2020)
P Borremans (Resigned 10 August 2020)

Post balance sheet events

On 2 March 2021, the company changed its name to WIPRO WEARE4C UK Limited from WEARE4C UK Limited.

At the balance sheet date there were no indicators of impairment on any of the company assets, but the company will continue to assess the impact of COVID-19 on company assets and ensure they are not held at carrying values in excess of their fair value. The company remain confident that any short-term impact does not impact the medium and long-term value of the assets held, nor on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Future developments

Given the unpredictable and unprecedented situation brought about by the global pandemic COVID-19, future developments in the industry are not yet certain.

Dividends

In the year, no dividends were declared (2020: nil).

Going concern

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation announced the pandemic status of COVID-19. The company has performed extensive forecasting where a reduction of new business and a reduction of work with current customers, to assess the viability of the business as well as implications on cash flow.

Wipro Limited, the ultimate parent company, has undertaken to provide financial support, if required, to allow the company to pay its debts as and when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report. For further detail please refer to the Going concern section in the Accounting Policies in Note 1 of the accounts below.

In consideration of the company's current financial position, review of its budgets and forecasts, on which sensitivity analyses have been performed to reflect possible downside scenarios, and support from its immediate parent as noted above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. The Directors therefore believe it remains appropriate to continue to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Directors' report for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

Approval of reduced disclosures

The company, as a qualifying entity, has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions in FRS 102 Reduced Disclosure Framework as listed in note 1 to these financial statements. The parent company has been notified about the intention to take advantage of the disclosure exemptions and no objections have been received.

Auditor

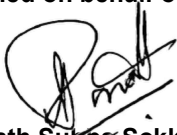
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware.
- The director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information; and

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

Signed on behalf of the directors



Barath Subba Sakkapa Narayanan
Director

11 June 2021

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 31 January 2021

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law required the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Under company law the director's must not approve the finance statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business; and
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other regularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of WIPRO WEARE4C UK Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 January 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Wipro Weare4C UK Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 January 2021 which comprise the Income statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit. ;or

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiring of management and obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to the company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - compliance with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance or any actual or potential litigation and claims; and
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Discussion within the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and potential indicators of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks the company operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements and operations of the company;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC, if any; and
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments such as evaluating entries posted with unusual account combinations to revenue, journals posted by senior management, large material journals, unusual journals with credit to expense and debit to property, plant and equipment, analysis of payroll journals posted on monthly basis. This includes evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions

that are unusual or outside the normal course of business and assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.


Further, the Company is also subject to various laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements, for instance through imposition of fines or litigation etc. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedure to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Directors and the Management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. These limited procedures did not identify any actual or suspected non-compliance.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

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Leighton Thomas (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

11 June 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Income statement for the year ended 31 January 2021

	Note	Year ended 31 January 2021 £	Year ended 31 January 2020 £
Turnover	3	11,005,063	10,622,428
Cost of sales		(11,715,988)	(8,476,540)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross (loss) / profit		(710,925)	2,145,888
Administrative expenses		(2,587,391)	(2,915,632)
Other income	4	1,111,754	799,970
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating (loss)/profit and (loss)/ profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(2,186,562)	30,026
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	6	(3,541)	315,262
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		(2,190,103)	345,288
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Other gains and losses

The company has no other comprehensive income other than the profit for the current year and previous year, as such a statement of other comprehensive income is not presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Statement of financial position at 31 January 2021

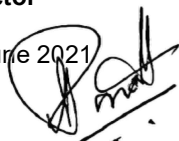
Company number 08010708	Note	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7		114,343		191,686
Tangible assets	8		91,274		72,637
Investments	9		10,300		10,300
			215,917		274,623
Current assets					
Debtors	10	3,932,293		3,849,086	
Cash at bank and in hand		547,745		81,959	
		4,480,038		3,931,045	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,579,180)		(2,807,331)	
Net current (liabilities) / assets			(1,099,142)		1,123,714
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year	12		95,000		-
Total assets less current liabilities			(788,225)		1,398,337
Provision for other liabilities	13		(17,342)		(13,801)
Net (liabilities) / assets			(805,567)		1,384,536
Capital and reserves					
Called up equity share capital	15		1,000		1,000
Share premium account			99,500		99,500
Profit and loss account			(906,067)		1,284,036
Shareholders' (deficit) / funds			(805,567)		1,384,536

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 11 June 2021.

Barath Subba Sockapa Narayanan
Director

11 June 2021



The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 January 2021

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained Earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
<i>Balance at 1 February 2019</i>	1,000	99,500	938,748	1,039,248
Total profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	345,288	345,288
Balance at 31 January 2020	1,000	99,500	1,284,036	1,384,536
Total profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	(2,190,103)	(2,190,103)
Balance at 31 January 2021	1,000	99,500	906,067	(805,567)

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021

1 Accounting policies

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is Floor 19, 100 Bishopsgate, London, England, EC2M 1GT.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 102.

As permitted by FRS 102 Section 1.12 the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions under standard in relation to financial instruments, related party transactions and Cash Flow Statements.

Going Concern

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation announced the pandemic status of COVID-19. Subsequent to this announcement, various measures have been taken by the UK Government, restricting the movement of the people and the forced closure of non-essential business. The effect COVID-19 will have on the UK economy and the knock-on effect that it has on consumer and business behaviour in the medium to long term cannot yet be quantified.

The company has adopted many operating strategies to minimise impact of the pandemic in both the short and medium term. The requirement for remote working had low impact on the delivery of services. Other actions performed by the company including utilisation of the government job retention scheme, recruitment freeze and a rigorous risk management strategy.

The immediate impact on revenue for the business was in line with initial forecasts as contracted services in the backlog were performed. Various scenarios assessing the impact on the sales have been modelled and subsequently what the implications would have on cash flow.

The company has utilised the aid of the current government initiatives of delayed payments of social security tax and VAT liabilities. Given the nature of the business and its fixed costs, these delays give a significant relief on short term cash flow burden.

It was determined from sensitivity analyses that it would be likely that WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED (formerly WEARE4C UK LIMITED) would need support from its ultimate parent company (Wipro Limited). Wipro Limited, has undertaken to provide financial support, if required, to allow the company to pay its debts as and when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report.

In consideration of the Covid-19 pandemic and its impacts on both the industry and wider global economy, the company's current financial position, review of its budgets and forecasts, and support from its ultimate parent, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. Thus, the company continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Revenue

The revenue shown in the income statement represents amounts receivable for services provided in the period in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales and related taxes.

Revenue is spread over the term of the contract in order to reflect the level of performance achieved at any point in time. Revenue is recognised on the following basis:

- Managed services fees under annual retainer arrangements are recognised as the services are performed on a straight-line basis;
- Professional services fees are recognised on a time and materials basis.

Other Income

The other income in the income statement is made up of amounts receivable for any income outside of the normal course of business, this includes:

- Expenses incurred by the company which are recharged to other group undertakings based on the nature of the expense at cost, inclusive of any VAT and other sales and related taxes incurred.
- Expenses incurred by the company whilst performing contracted services, which are then passed onto the customer at cost, inclusive of any VAT and other sales and related taxes incurred.
- Research and development tax amounts receivable under the R&D Expenditure Credit (RDEC) scheme.
- Any other income which would not fall under normal course of business.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure that does not qualify as an Intangible asset under FRS 102.18, is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Software - 3 to 5 years

Amortisation is included in administrative expenses in the income statement. Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	3 years straight line on cost
Equipment	-	3 years straight line on cost

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director's considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Government Grants

Grants are accounted for under the accruals model as permitted by FRS102. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in "other income" within profit or loss in the same period as related expenditure. This includes the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ('furlough claim').

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like debtors, cash at bank and in hand, and creditors.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other debtors and creditors, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. For financial assets, other than measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the income statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Investments

Investments in the subsidiary company is stated at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

Reserves

The Company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued; and
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

The movement on reserves represents the profit for the year.

2 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year.

The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The directors consider there to be judgments applied only to:

- Revenue recognition based on time and materials basis. This is calculated based on timesheet date from hours logged by consultants.
- Depreciation policy of the fixed assets and the depreciation rates based upon the expected useful life of the fixed assets
- Amortisation policy of the intangible assets and the amortisation rates based upon the expected useful life of the intangible assets

No other judgments in the other accounting policies have been highlighted that could have a material effect on the balances held at the Statement of Financial Position date.

3 Turnover

	2021 £	2020 £
Professional Services	9,075,174	8,474,206
Managed Service	1,897,785	2,076,416
Other Revenue	32,104	71,806
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,005,063	10,622,428
	<hr/>	<hr/>

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

4 Other Income

	2021 £	2020 £
Recharged Expenses to Group Undertakings	779,828	656,000
R&D tax credit	206,888	-
Furlough claim	91,598	-
Reimbursed Expenses	17,131	143,970
Other Income	16,309	-
	1,111,754	799,970
	1,111,754	799,970

5 Employees and Directors

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	8,483,957	6,110,953
Social security costs	1,006,950	719,649
Other pension costs	241,682	193,365
	9,732,589	7,023,967
	9,732,589	7,023,967

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services were:

	2021 £	2020 £
Directors' remuneration	120,879	187,500
	120,879	187,500
	120,879	187,500

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year were:

	2021	2020
Employees	117	105
	117	105
	117	105

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

6 Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
R&D tax credit	-	313,121
Deferred tax (charge) / credit	(3,541)	2,141
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(3,541)	315,262
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The company utilised the HMRC SME R&D tax relief on qualifying R&D costs in the prior period.

7 Intangible assets

	Software £
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 February 2020	436,708
Additions	92,233
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2021	528,941
	<hr/>
<i>Amortisation</i>	
At 1 February 2020	245,022
Charge for the year	169,576
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2021	414,598
	<hr/>
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 January 2021	114,343
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2020	191,686
	<hr/>

The software intangible assets recognised in the year represents the ongoing development of the company's app products which was created by internal development staff. The total assets are carried at £114,343 (2020 - £191,686), £169,576 has been charged to the income statement on the assets recognised in the year.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

8 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>			
At 1 February 2020	42,876	222,351	265,227
Additions	28,749	43,185	71,934
Disposals	(42,876)	-	(42,876)
	<u>28,749</u>	<u>265,536</u>	<u>294,285</u>
At 31 January 2021			
<i>Depreciation</i>			
At 1 February 2020	36,135	156,455	192,590
Charge for the year	7,714	43,863	51,577
Disposals	(41,156)	-	(41,156)
	<u>2,693</u>	<u>200,318</u>	<u>203,011</u>
At 31 January 2021			
<i>Net book value</i>			
At 31 January 2021	<u>26,056</u>	<u>65,218</u>	<u>91,274</u>
At 31 January 2020	<u>6,741</u>	<u>65,896</u>	<u>72,637</u>

9 Investments

The company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of its subsidiary, WEARE4C UK DMCC an entity incorporated in the United Arab Emirates. The company invested £10,300 for the 50 shares available.

The principal activity of the company during the year was a provider of professional and managed IT software services.

10 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	2,406,736	2,370,223
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,106,346	487,977
R&D tax credit receivable	226,407	320,576
Other debtors	192,804	670,310
	<u>3,932,293</u>	<u>3,849,086</u>

Amounts owed by group understanding are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest free.

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2021 (*continued*)

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	163,097	363,271
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,689,651	300,951
Accruals and deferred income	473,296	847,338
Other taxation and social security	1,177,892	581,766
Other creditors	1,075,244	714,005
	<u>5,579,180</u>	<u>2,807,331</u>

Amounts owed to group understanding are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest free.

12 Debtors: amounts falling due after one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other debtors	95,000	-
	<u>95,000</u>	<u>-</u>

13 Provision for other liabilities

The movement in the deferred taxation provision in relation to capital allowances during the year was:

	2021 £	2020 £
Brought forward	13,801	15,942
Income Statement movement arising during the year	3,541	(2,141)
	<u>17,342</u>	<u>13,801</u>

WIPRO WEARE4C UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021 (continued)

14 Operating lease commitments

At 31 January 2021 the company had a total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and Buildings 2021 £	Land and buildings 2020 £
Not later than one year	-	30,822
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Lease payments recognised as an expense for the year ended 31 January 2021 amounted to £30,822 (2020 - £190,586).

15 Called up share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid		
1,000 (2020 - 1,000) ordinary shares of £1 per share	1,000	1,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

16 Pension contribution

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independent administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £241,682 (2020 - £193,365). No commitment was outstanding as at 31 January 2021 (2020 – nil).

17 Related party disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under Financial Reporting Standard 102 “Related Party Disclosures”, for subsidiaries with 100% of whose voting rights are controlled within the group, from the requirements to provide details of transactions with entities that are part of the group.

18 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

Since 16 December 2016, the Company is an immediate subsidiary of Wipro 4C NV (formerly known as 4C NV), a company incorporated in Belgium, with the registered address: Stationsstraat 60/5 2800, Mechelen, Belgium.

Since 10 August 2020, the ultimate parent of the Company is Wipro Limited, a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, with its registered office at Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road, Bangalore, India, and having the Corporate Identification Number (CIN) L32102KA1945PLC020800.

19 Subsequent events

On the 2 March 2021, the company changed its name from WEARE4C UK LIMITED to WIPRO WEARE4C UK Limited.