Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.

31 March 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Philippines Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Wipro Philippines Inc. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2022, and notes to the special purpose financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter 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, 2022 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 basis of presentation referred to in Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and loss and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2022.

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.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction of Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 (i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, on the basis of the preparation to the special purpose financial statements. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and Wipro Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company and Wipro Limited. 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.

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

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

Sd/-
M Seethalakshmi
Partner
Membership No. 208545

Place of Signature: Bangalore
Date: 20-06-2022

WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

(All amounts in PHP except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	961,392,039	688,848,310
Right of use asset	5	554,918,574	315,280,155
Financial assets			
Other financial assets		74,370,748	51,638,152
Deferred tax assets	6	19,366,728	19,366,728
Total non-current assets		**1,610,048,089**	**1,075,133,345**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	1,203,822,407	8,259,110,685
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3,126,262,922	3,660,966,235
Unbilled receivables		437,204,638	205,609,217
Other financial assets	10	25,623,225	10,072,804
Other current assets	9	144,970,510	56,203,258
Total current assets		**4,937,883,702**	**12,191,962,199**
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,547,931,791**	**13,267,095,545**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	188,914,700	188,914,700
Other equity		2,950,283,957	11,890,166,171
Total equity		**3,139,198,657**	**12,079,080,871**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5A	398,528,274	173,767,710
Provisions	12	14,343,824	17,226,857
Deferred tax liabilities	6	10,896,853	10,896,853
Total non-current liabilities		**423,768,951**	**201,891,420**
Current liabilities			
Financial Labilities			
Trade payables	13	474,144,422	386,936,017
Lease Liabilities	5A	193,230,596	196,611,176
Other financial liabilities	10	-	32,724,410
Contract liabilities		14,476,603	65,156
Provisions	12	75,317,669	60,455,617
Current Tax Liability	19	55,369,717	29,487,071
Other current liabilities	13A	2,172,425,176	279,843,807
Total current liabilities		**2,984,964,183**	**986,123,254**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,408,733,134	1,188,014,674
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**6,547,931,791**	**13,267,095,545**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1-3**		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date attached	For and on behalf of the Board
For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**	**WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.**
Chartered Accountants	
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S 200018	
Sd/-	Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M	**Aseem Roy**
Partner	Director
Membership No.: 208545	

Bengaluru

20 Jun 2022

WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in PHP except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	14	7,969,165,834	6,625,073,286
Other income	15	186,680,304	198,025,083
Total income		**8,155,846,138**	**6,823,098,369**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	16	4,056,669,637	2,932,475,711
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4&5	506,522,616	467,884,816
Travel		94,941,511	141,924,303
Facility expenses		139,357,758	48,974,069
Communication		314,056,758	284,607,346
Finance costs	17	25,677,035	30,309,936
Other expenses	18	355,466,070	398,588,061
Total expenses		**5,492,691,384**	**4,304,764,243**
Profit before tax		**2,663,154,754**	**2,518,334,125**
Tax expenses			
Current tax	19	140,732,516	111,023,754
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expenses		140,732,516	111,023,754
Profit for the year		**2,522,422,238**	**2,407,310,372**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		7,395,546	(13,785,739)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of taxes		**2,529,817,784**	**2,393,524,633**
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted		1,335.22	1,274.28
Face value per equity share		100	100

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S 200018

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No.: 208545

Bengaluru
20 Jun 2022

For and on behalf of the Board
WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.

Sd/-
Aseem Roy
Director

WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(All amounts in PHP except otherwise stated)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	2,663,154,757	2,518,334,126
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	200,573,749	196,434,574
Depreciation	305,948,867	271,450,239
Unrealized foreign exchange loss - net	(717,830,206)	132,106,461
Provision for retirement benefits	5,526,340	1,841,771
Finance income	(93,986,434)	(114,918,757)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	598,118	(338,692)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	25,677,035	30,309,936
Gain/Loss on ROU asset retirement	-	(1,070,614)
	2,389,662,226	3,034,149,044
Changes in:		
Trade and other receivables	7,399,624,996	312,705,527
Short-term investment	-	-
Unbilled service fees	(229,264,985)	71,362,197
Unearned income	14,494,447	(1,706,361)
Prepayments	(77,263,577)	24,434,910
Due to parent and affiliates	(700,699)	-16,282,449
Trade and other payables	2,018,850,865	42,003,446
	11,515,403,272	3,466,666,314
Income taxes paid	(112,769,726)	(111,486,158)
Retirement benefit paid	(399,107)	(3,212,918)
Interest received	91,697,230	113,516,612
Net cash provided by operating activites	11,493,931,669	3,465,483,850
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Short-term investment	-	202,680,000
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(579,411,467)	(323,077,556)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	918,977	-
Change in rental deposits	(7,133,466)	1,369,933
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(585,625,956)	(119,027,623)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of Lease liability	(259,885,625)	(230,313,514)
Dividend to holding company	(11,469,700,000)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(11,729,585,625)	(230,313,514)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(821,279,912)	3,116,142,713
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT APRIL 1	3,660,966,235	265,886,185
EFFECT OF MOVEMENTS IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH	286,576,600	278,937,337
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT MARCH 31	**3,126,262,922**	**3,660,966,235**

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

As per our report of even date attached
For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S 200018

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No.: 208545

Bengaluru
20 Jun 2022

For and on behalf of the Board
WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.

Sd/-
Aseem Roy
Director

WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(All amounts in PHP except otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Retirement benefits reserve	Total
Balance at April 1,2020	188,914,700	9,491,590,031	5,051,507	9,685,556,238
Total comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year	—	2,407,310,372	—	2,407,310,372
Other comprehensive income	—	—	(13,785,739)	(13,785,739)
Balance at March 31, 2021	188,914,700	11,898,900,403	(8,734,232)	12,079,080,871
Total comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year	—	2,522,422,241	-	2,522,422,241
Dividend Declared & Paid during the year	—	(11,469,700,000)		(11,469,700,000)
Other comprehensive income	—	-	7,395,546	7,395,546
Balance at March 31, 2022	**188,914,700**	**2,951,622,643**	**(1,338,686)**	**3,139,198,657**

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

As per our report of even date attached
For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S 200018

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No.: 208545

Bengaluru
20 Jun 2022

For and on behalf of the Board
WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.

Sd/-
Aseem Roy
Director

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in PHP, unless otherwise stated)

1 The Company Overview

Wipro Philippines Inc. (the Company) is domiciled in the Philippines and was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on October 16, 2007. The Company was organized primarily to undertake and carry on the business of providing all kinds of information technology based and enabled services, electronic remote processing services, eService, including all types of internet-based/web enabled services, transaction processing, fulfillment services, business support services including but not limited to providing billing services, processing services, database services, data entry business- marketing services, business information and management services, training and consultancy services to the businesses, organizations, firms, corporations, trusts, local bodies, states, governments and other entities; to establish and operate service processing centers for providing services for back office and processing requirements, contacting and communicating to and on behalf of the customers by voice, data image, letters and to handle business process management, remote held desk management, remote management, remote customer interaction, customer relationship management and customer servicing through call centers, email based activities and letter/fax based communication, knowledge storage and management, data management, warehousing, search, integration and analysis for financial and non-financial data; as well as to act as information technology consultants and to operate a high technology data processing center for providing information processing, analysis development accounting and business information and data to customers; to carry on the business of gathering, collating, compiling, processing, analyzing, distributing, selling, publishing data and information and including conduct of studies and research, and marketing of information and services and providing access to information regarding financial operations and management, financial services, investment services business and commercial operations, financial status, customer responses and management of businesses.

The Company is a 99.99% owned subsidiary of Wipro Limited (the Parent Company), an entity incorporated and domiciled in India. Wipro Limited, an entity domiciled in Bangalore, India and is a publicly listed company in the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India and the New York Stock Exchange in the United States of America.

In 2007. the Company registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) as an enterprise engaged in call center and business process outsourcing services. In line with the PEZA registration. The Company is entitled to a four (4) year Income Tax Holiday (ITH) incentive from the start of the commercial operation for each qualified location with a two-year extension period, subject to PEZA approval. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has 9 operating offices registered with PEZA.

The Company's registered office address is at Cebu IT Tower 1, cor. Archbishop Reyes Avenue and Mindanao St., Cebu Business Park, Cebu City, Philippines.

2 Basis of preparation of special purpose 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 Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The special purpose 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 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Additional disclosures relating to interest rate benchmark reform (IBOR reform) including nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed due to financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform and how the Company manages those risks; the Company's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates and how the Company is managing the transition.

ii) Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – Guidance provided on accounting for modifications of contracts resulting from changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of the IBOR reform; various exceptions and relaxations have been provided in relation to the hedge accounting.

iii) Ind AS 116 Leases – Extension of optional practical expedient in case of rent concessions as a direct consequence of COVID-19 pandemic till 30th June, 2022 and guidance on accounting for modification of lease contracts resulting from the IBOR reform.

iv) Ind AS 102 Share based payments – Alignment of liabilities definition with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

v) Ind AS 103 Business Combination – Alignment of assets and liabilities definition with the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards

vi) Amendment of definition of term 'recoverable amount' in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 36 from 'fair value less cost to sell' to 'fair value less cost of disposal'.

None of the amendments has any material impact on the special purpose 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

Going Concern :

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue operating for the foreseeable future.
In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months form the reporting date. Management is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue its business operations for the foreseeable future, is not aware of any material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, among others.

(ii) Basis of measurement

These special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose 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 Phillipines. 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.

3 Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These special purpose financial statements are presented in Phillipines Peso (PHP), which is the functional currency of the Company.

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency has been determined to be the PHP. The PHP is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the sale of services and the costs of these services.

(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, 2022 is 2,25,000,000 divided into 22,50,000 equity shares of PHP 100 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)
IT equipment	3 to 4 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 21 years
Office equipments	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4 to 7 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	6 years or lease term, whichever is shorter

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.

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

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

ii) Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are 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 special purpose 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 special purpose 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
Contingent liabilities: As at March 31, 2022 and 2021 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.

(xvii 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.

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.

Wipro Phillipines INC.
Notes to special purpose financial statements
(Amount in PHP, unless otherwise stated)

Sch. No Particular
4 **Property and Equipment - Net**

31-Mar-22	IT Equipment	Office Fixtures	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction In Progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at April 1, 2021	1,394,080,469	473,648,244	900,000	738,193,011	-	2,606,821,724
Additions	387,742,924	170,447,198	-	1,492,165	19,729,180	579,411,467
Disposals	(4,339,074)	(18,812)	-	-	-	(4,357,886)
Adjustment	-	-	-	161,751,334	-	161,751,334
Reclassification	-	-	-	(689,880,263)	-	(689,880,263)
Balance at March 31,2022	1,777,484,318	644,076,630	900,000	211,556,247	19,729,180	2,653,746,375
Accumulated depreciation and amortization						
Balance at April 1, 2021	1,041,953,756	227,010,382	900,000	648,109,275	-	1,917,973,413
Depreciation	201,406,094	66,683,461	-	37,859,311	-	305,948,867
Disposals	(3,420,097)	(18,812)	-		-	(3,438,909)
Reclassification/Adjustment	-	-	-	(528,129,034)	-	(528,129,034)
Balance at March 31,2022	1,239,939,754	293,675,032	900,000	157,839,552	-	1,692,354,337
Carrying amount at March 31, 2022	**537,544,565**	**350,401,598**	**-**	**53,716,695**	**19,729,180**	**961,392,039**

-

31-Mar-21	IT Equipment	Office Fixtures	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction In Progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at April 1, 2020	1,107,117,347	445,273,410	900,000	730,453,410	-	2,283,744,167
Additions	283,886,616	31,451,339	-	7,739,601	-	323,077,556
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	3,076,505	(3,076,505)	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31,2021	1,394,080,469	473,648,244	900,000	738,193,011	-	2,606,821,724
Accumulated depreciation and amortization						
Balance at April 1, 2020	884,680,279	164,949,080	900,000	595,993,815	-	1,646,523,174
Depreciation	157,000,002	62,334,777	-	52,115,460	-	271,450,239
Disposals					-	-
Reclassification/Adjustment	273,475	(273,475)			-	-
Balance at March 31,2021	1,041,953,756	227,010,382	900,000	648,109,275	-	1,917,973,413
Carrying amount at March 31, 2021	**352,126,713**	**246,637,862**		**90,083,736**	**-**	**688,848,310**

5 **Right-of-use assets**

Gross Carrying Value:	**Building**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Total**
As at April 1, 2021	663,627,107	1,559,565	665,186,672
Additions	440,212,168	-	440,212,168
Disposals	(148,610,888)	-	(148,610,888)
Re-classification/Adjustment	-	-	-
Balance at March 31,2022	955,228,388	1,559,565	956,787,953
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2021	349,126,450	780,067	349,906,517
Depreciation	200,053,608	520,141	200,573,749
Disposals	(148,610,888)	-	(148,610,888)
Re-classification/Adjustment	-	-	-
Balance at March 31,2022	400,569,171	1,300,208	401,869,379
Carrying amount at March 31, 2022	554,659,217	259,357	554,918,574

Gross Carrying Value:	**Building**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Total**
As at April 1, 2020	607,270,250	1,559,565	608,829,815
Additions	90,181,347	-	90,181,347
Disposals	(32,664,296)	-	(32,664,296)
Re-classification/Adjustment	(1,160,194)	-	(1,160,194)
Balance at March 31,2021	663,627,107	1,559,565	665,186,672
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2020	185,875,831	259,927	186,135,758
Depreciation	195,914,434	520,140	196,434,574
Disposals	(32,664,296)	-	(32,664,296)
Re-classification/Adjustment	481	-	481
Balance at March 31,2021	349,126,450	780,067	349,906,517
Carrying amount at March 31, 2021	314,500,657	779,498	315,280,155

5A ***Lease liabilities***

Finance lease payable	2022	2021
Opening Balance	394,900,291	533,517,813
Additions	464,418,092	95,191,119
Payments	(233,731,579)	(230,313,514)
Re-Classification	(33,830,777)	(3,495,127)
Balance at March 31,2021	591,756,027	394,900,291

Unamortized Interest on finance lease	2022	2021
Opening Balance	24,521,406	50,090,001
Additions	26,127,824	6,005,178
Amortized	(16,821,294)	(30,309,936)
Re-Classification	(33,830,777)	(1,263,838)
Balance at March 31,2021	(2,842)	24,521,406

Net Finance Lease payable	**591,758,870**	**370,378,885**

	2022	2021
Current	193,230,596	196,611,176
Non-current	398,528,274	173,767,710
Lease Liability	**591,758,870**	**370,378,885**

6 **Deferred tax - Assets**

Deferred tax - Assets	2022	2021
Being GR impact on adoption of IFRS16- DTL on Lease Straightling and DTA on ROU vs Lease Liab FY 2019-20	19,366,728	19,366,728
Cl balance	**19,366,728**	**19,366,728**

Deferred tax - Liability	2022	2021
Being GR impact on adoption of IFRS16- DTL on Lease Straightling and DTA on ROU vs Lease Liab FY 2019-20	10,896,853	10,896,853
Cl balance	**10,896,853**	**10,896,853**

7 **Trade Receivables :**

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2,021
Trade receivables		**579,991,772**	351,638,750
Due from Parent Company and affiliates	20	**628,619,553**	7,911,295,513
Int Accrued but not Due		**-**	353,446
		1,208,611,325	**8,263,287,709**
Less allowance for impairment losses		**4,788,918**	4,177,024
		1,203,822,407	**8,259,110,685**

Movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Balance at April 1		**4,177,024**	4,515,716
Impairment during the year		**611,894**	(338,692)
Reversal of previously recognized effect of currency translation		**-**	-
Reversal of provision		**-**	-
Balance at March 31		**4,788,918**	4,177,024

8 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Cash in bank	**3,118,665,129**	1,777,404,347
Cash equivalents	**7,597,793**	1,883,561,888
	3,126,262,922	**3,660,966,235**

9 **Other current assets :**

	2022	2021
Prepayments	**102,377,469**	25,113,892
Advances to suppliers	**1,750,362**	12,435,753
Due from Governement Agencies	**18,917,796**	16,654,321
Advances to officers and employees	**21,924,883**	1,999,292
Total Other Receivable	**144,970,510**	**56,203,258**
Total Receivable	**1,348,792,917**	**8,315,313,943**

Trade receivables represent non-interest-bearing receivables arising from the Company's main source of business.

10 **Other financial assets/Liabilities:**

	2022	2021
Foreign currency forward contracts receivable	25,623,225	10,072,804
Other financial assets	**25,623,225**	**10,072,804**
Foreign currency forward contracts payable	-	32,724,410
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**32,724,410**

The Company monitors and manages the financial risk relating to its operation by analyzing its foreign exchange exposure due to its probable future sales in USD. As such, The Company entered into various non-deliverable forward contracts to mitigate the effects of foreign currency fluctuation because the Company's revenue is denominated in foreign currency in US dollars while substantial costs are in PHP.

11 **Equity and Earnings per share**

Share Capital

Details of share capital at March 31,2022 and 2021 are as follows:

a

	2022		2021	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	Number of shares	Amount
Authorized: Common shares at P100 par value	**2,250,000**	**225,000,000**	2,250,000	225,000,000
Issued and outstanding	**1,889,147**	**188,914,700**	1,889,147	188,914,700

Earnings per share

b

	2022	2021
Income for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	**2,522,422,241**	2,407,310,372
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	**1,889,147**	1,889,147
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**1,335**	**1,274**

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. Therefore, the Company's weighted average number of share outstanding were equal for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

c **Details of share holding pattern by related parties**

Name of shareholders

Wipro Limited	**2022**	**2021**
No of Shares	1,889,147	1,889,147
% of the holding	100%	100%

d **Terms / Rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of PHP 100 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.

e 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 2022.

12 Retirement Benefits

The Company maintains an unfunded and noncontributory defined benefits retirement plan for all qualified employees which is based on the requirements of Republic Act (RA) No. 7641, Retirement Pay Law. Under the retirement plan, the total retirement benefits attributed to employees will be amortized based on employee's remaining working lives. These amounts are calculated by an independent qualified actuary on April 5, 2022.

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date.

	2022	2021
Discount rate	4.91%	3.21%
Expected rate of salary increases	3.00%	3.50%

The weighted-average duration of the defined benefits obligation is 13 years and 14 years as at March 31,2022 and 2021 respectively.

Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant. would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	March 31,2022		**March 31,2021**	
	Increase	**Decrease**	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	14,439,965	16,440,103	16,479,648	18,959,116
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	16,466,828	14,408,510	18,949,854	16,476,426

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Bifurication of Net Liability:

	31st Mar'22	31st Mar'21
Current Liability	1,050,701	435,981
Non- Current Liability	14,343,824	17,226,857
Net Liability	**15,394,525**	**17,662,838**

Provision for Leave encahsment :	**2022**	**2021**
Current Liability	74,266,968	60,019,636
	74,266,968	**60,019,636**

13 **Trade payable**

This account consists of:

	2022	**2021**
Sundry creditors	**111,608,886**	81,428,622
Due to parent and affiliates	**221,737**	922,436
Accrued expenses	**362,313,799**	**304,584,959**
Trade payable	**474,144,422**	**386,936,017**

13A **Other current liabilities**

	2022	**2021**
Withholding taxes	1,742,218,299	12,719,973
Due to government agencies	28,814,230	32,912,191
Payable to officers and employees	275,521,213	209,895,886
Advances from customers	69,707,472	3,094,347
Others	56,163,962	21,221,410
Total other Current Liabilities	**2,172,425,176**	**279,843,807**

14 Service Fees

This account consists of:	Note	2022	2021
Third parties		5,122,205,084	4,586,750,394
Related parties	20	2,840,092,501	2,001,606,311
		7,962,297,585	**6,588,356,705**

Service fees pertain to the sale of services to entities outside the domestic territory of the Philippines. These services

15 Other income

Other income	2022	2021
Exchnage Rate Fluctuation	93,291,989	81,710,796
Finance Income	93,986,434	114,918,757
Others	(598,118)	1,395,531
Total Other Income	186,680,304	198,025,083

16 Employee benefits expense

Employee benefits expense	2022	2021
Bonus	125,152,897	126,449,825
Defined benefit and defined contribution plan	236,960,976	169,969,826
Salary and Wages	3,552,548,546	2,488,540,198
Staff Welfare	142,007,218	147,515,862
	4,056,669,637	**2,932,475,711**

17 Finance Cost

Finance Cost	2022	2021
Interest amortization on Facilities	25,637,699	30,248,991
Interest amortization on car	39,335	60,945
	25,677,035	**30,309,936**

18 Other Expenses

Other Expenses	2022	2021
Facility Expneses	96,970,484	200,903,401
Corporate Overheads	89,290,885	101,148,421
Recruitment Expenses	82,783,984	24,110,996
Legal & Professional Charges	26,889,859	36,689,271
Support and license fees	17,509,447	-
Rates & Taxes	14,902,737	4,803,472
Fringe Benefit Tax	7,944,635	11,462,401
Bank Charges	6,664,109	4,764,417
Audit Fee	6,330,659	4,823,109
Donations	1,000,550	-
Gain/Loss on disposal of assets	352,945	(1,636,570)
Insurance	348,082	2,665,093
Travel	290,467	568,009
Miscellaneous	4,187,226	8,286,043
	355,466,070	**398,588,061**

19 Income Taxes

As disclosed in Note 1, the Company has ITH for four years from the start of the commercial operation for its qualified locations with a two-year extension period, subject to PEZA approval. Hence, the Company has no taxable income for the PEZA registered activities until the expiry of each location's ITH incentive. The Company, however, is still subject to regular corporate income tax (RCIT) on income from unregistered activities.

The provision for income tax consists of:

	2022	2021
Current	140,732,516	115,258,690
Deferred	-	(4,234,936)
	140,732,516	111,023,754

Current Tax Asset / (Liabilities) :

Year	Amount
FY 19-20	32,671,853
FY 20-21	(3,811,100)
FY 21-22	(84,230,469)
Grand Total	**(55,369,717)**

20 A. Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of the related party	Country of incorporation
Holding Company	Wipro Limited	India
Fellow Subsidiaries	Wipro LLC	Affiliate
	Wipro Dalian Ltd.	Affiliate
	Wipro Technologies SRL	Affiliate
	Wipro travel services ltd	Affiliate
	Healthplan Services Inc.	Affiliate
	Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Affiliate
	Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltd.	Affiliate

*Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year.

B. Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Nature of Transaction	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Subcontracting & technical Services fees			
Wipro Ltd.	Holding Company	2,086,999,725	1,879,930,896
Wipro LLC	Affiliate	511,007,332	56,701,432
Wipro travel services ltd	Affiliate	-	-
Health plan Services Inc.	Affiliate	242,085,444	64,973,983
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Affiliate	-	-
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltd.	Affiliate	-	-
Settlements /Collections during the Year			
Wipro limited	Settlement	298,109,635	(357,951,697)
Wipro LLC	Settlement and Refund of Loans	(7,617,267,393)	(340,717,940)
Wipro LLC	Interest on Loan	90,274,804	23,664,527
Wipro Dalian Ltd.	Settlement	-	(9,510,040)
Wipro Technologies SRL	Settlement	-	(7,579,942)
Wipro Travel services ltd	Reimbrusement/Settlement	143,246	-
Health Plan Services Inc.	Collections	36,481,798	(9,684,028)
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltd.	Settlement	78,491	(58,545)
		(4,352,086,918)	**1,299,768,646**

C. Closing balance of related parties

Name of the Company	Relationship	As on 31 March 2022	As on 31 March 2021
Receivable:			
Wipro Ltd.	Holding Company	**390,495,230**	**92,385,595**
Wipro LLC	Affiliate	**177,057,717**	**7,794,325,110**
Health plan Services Inc.	Affiliate	**61,066,606**	**24,584,808**
		628,619,553	**7,911,295,513**
Payables:			
Wipro travel services ltd	Affiliate	**(143,246)**	**-**
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Affiliate	**-**	**(922,436)**
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltd.	Affiliate	**(78,491)**	**-**
		(221,737)	**(922,436)**

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21 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2022 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	7	-	-	1,203,822,407	1,203,822,407	1,203,822,407
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	3,126,262,922	3,126,262,922	3,126,262,922
Unbilled revenues	9	-	-	437,204,638	437,204,638	437,204,638
Other financial assets	10	-	-	99,993,973	99,993,973	99,993,973
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**4,867,283,940**	**4,867,283,940**	**4,867,283,940**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	13	-	-	474,144,422	474,144,422	474,144,422
Lease Liabilities	5A	-	-	591,758,870	591,758,870	591,758,870
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**1,065,903,292**	**1,065,903,292**	**1,065,903,292**

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	-	-	8,259,110,685	8,259,110,685	8,259,110,685
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	3,660,966,235	3,660,966,235	3,660,966,235
Unbilled revenues		-	-	205,609,217	205,609,217	205,609,217
Other financial assets		-	-	61,710,956	61,710,956	61,710,956
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**12,187,397,093**	**12,187,397,093**	**12,187,397,093**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	13	-	-	386,936,017	386,936,017	386,936,017
Lease Liabilities	5A			370,378,885	370,378,885	370,378,885
Other financial liabilities	10	-	-	32,724,410	32,724,410	32,724,410
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**790,039,312**	**790,039,312**	**790,039,312**

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.

Wipro Phillipines INC.
Notes to special purpose financial statements
(Amount in PHP, unless otherwise stated)

22 Tax Reconciliation for Current Year :

Name of subsidiary		**Amount**
Profit as per SAP - Country Currency		**2,663,154,754**
Any income to be treated differently		
Income Exempt from Tax		**(1,013,970,259)**
Profit as per SAP considered for Tax - Country Currency		**1,649,184,495**
Tax Adjustments		
Provision for Bad debts & doubtful Advances	Expected Credit Loss	(4,018,089)
Provision for Expenses, Leave encashment,SLA,Insurance	Trade Payables & Other Liabilitie	75,857,621
Taxable Income		**1,721,024,027**
Tax Loss Adjusted		-
Net Taxable Income		**1,721,024,027**
Tax Rate		0
Income tax		86,051,201
Other Taxes		36,658,277
Current Year Tax for FY 2021-22		**122,709,479**
Tax already accounted		18,023,180
Total		**140,732,516**

23 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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables,	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

a Credit risk

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

Credit risk management

The finance function of the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant

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

b Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of

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 2022	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	474,144,422	-	-	474,144,422
Lease Liabilities	193,230,596	398,528,274	-	591,758,870
Total	**667,375,018**	**398,528,274**	**-**	**1,065,903,292**

31 March 2021	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	386,936,017	-	-	386,936,017
Lease Liabilities	196,611,176	173,767,710	-	370,378,885
Other financial liabilities	32,724,410	-	-	32,724,410
Total	**616,271,603**	**173,767,710**	**-**	**790,039,312**

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

The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing: however does have any borrowing for disclose NIL.

As per our report of even date attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/S 200018

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No.: 208545

Bengaluru
20 Jun 2022

For and on behalf of the Board
WIPRO PHILIPPINES INC.

Sd/-
Aseem Roy
Director