Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

31 Mar 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima ("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 then ended, 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 2.1(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 2.1(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 on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 2.1(i) to the accompanying financial statements which indicates that the Company has incurred losses of CRC 297,369,411 during the current year and has accumulated losses of CRC 4,798,126,764 as at March 31, 2022. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern. However, basis the ongoing support of the Ultimate Holding Company and the ongoing assessment of business opportunities, the management considers going concern basis of accounting for preparation of accompanying financial statements to be appropriate. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	7,26,88,419	5,26,28,245
Right-of-Use assets	4	66,53,60,681	99,95,62,430
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	7,01,75,313	6,75,82,535
		80,82,24,413	**1,11,97,73,209**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	1,00,68,50,623	47,63,10,958
Cash and cash equivalents	8	23,47,86,408	70,41,75,413
Unbilled revenues		54,42,85,921	3,18,80,409
Other current assets	6	2,09,67,733	2,15,07,923
		1,80,68,90,685	**1,23,38,74,703**
		2,61,51,15,098	**2,35,36,47,912**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	9	1,200	1,200
Other equity		(4,79,81,26,764)	(5,04,35,58,854)
		(4,79,81,25,564)	**(5,04,35,57,654)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Finace lease liabilities		43,27,52,136	75,44,77,470
Provisions	11	82,13,025	3,77,20,805
		44,09,65,161	**79,21,98,275**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	5,89,36,47,038	5,43,00,21,454
Finace lease liabilities		37,58,09,244	35,44,31,989
Trade payables	12	2,04,35,358	3,66,37,510
Other financial liabilities	13	66,96,89,788	41,76,15,645
Unearned revenue		34,92,737	33,91,77,242
Provisions	11	92,01,336	2,71,23,450
		6,97,22,75,501	**6,60,50,07,290**
		2,61,51,15,098	**2,35,36,47,912**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2-3

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

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

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 20th June 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro W.T Sociedad Anonima

Sd/-
Mohit Bansal
Director

Sd/-
Douglas M Silva
Director

Date: 20th June 2022

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	14	3,05,15,73,622	1,97,06,25,727
Other income	15	2,64,97,176	7,94,26,133
		3,07,80,70,798	**2,05,00,51,860**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	16	2,08,17,44,522	1,90,88,17,382
Finance cost	17	9,31,16,963	10,93,41,247
Depreciation expense	4	36,21,24,282	35,61,36,977
Other expenses	18	83,84,54,442	84,34,14,102
		3,37,54,40,209	**3,21,77,09,707**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(29,73,69,411)**	**(1,16,76,57,847)**
Current tax - Current year		-	-
Current tax - Prior year		-	(24)
Tax expense (Refer Note 21)		**-**	**(24)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**(29,73,69,411)**	**(1,16,76,57,823)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassed to statement of profit or loss (Net of tax)		-	-
Re-measurement of gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (Loss) for the period		**(29,73,69,411)**	**(1,16,76,57,823)**
Earnings per equity share	19		
Basic and diluted		(2,47,808)	(9,73,048)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2-3		

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 20th June 2022

Sd/-
Mohit Bansal
Director

Sd/-
Douglas M Silva
Director

Date: 20th June 2022

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the year		(29,73,69,411)	(1,16,76,57,823)
Adjustments			
Depreciation and amortization		36,21,24,282	35,61,36,977
Unrealised exchange differences - net		33,50,03,336	30,43,42,314
Provision for tax		-	(24)
Interest Paid		9,31,16,963	10,34,48,039
Interest income		(2,64,97,176)	(7,94,26,133)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**46,63,77,994**	**(48,31,56,650)**
Adjustments for working capital changes:			
Decrease in Financial assets and other assets		(1,38,00,01,101)	(13,82,88,803)
(Decrease) in Financial liabilities, unearned revenues and other liabilities		(14,72,42,409)	(3,49,11,145)
Net cash generated from operations		**(1,06,08,65,516)**	**(65,63,56,598)**
Income tax Paid		-	-
Net cash generated by operating activities	**(A)**	**(1,06,08,65,516)**	**(65,63,56,598)**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of plant and equipment		(4,79,82,708)	(35,38,955)
Interest Received		2,64,97,176	7,94,26,133
Net cash generated by / (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(2,14,85,532)**	**7,58,87,178**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Equity infused		**54,28,01,500**	**1,40,37,24,000**
Proceeds/ (repayment) from borrowings		46,36,25,585	25,33,75,538
Repayment of lease liabilities		(30,03,48,079)	(28,83,87,262)
Interest Paid		(9,31,16,963)	(10,34,48,039)
Net cash generated by financing activities	**(C)**	**61,29,62,043**	**1,26,52,64,238**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)		**(46,93,89,005)**	**68,47,94,817**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		70,41,75,413	1,93,80,595
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 8)		**23,47,86,408**	**70,41,75,413**
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 8)			
Balances with banks			
in current account		23,47,86,408	70,41,75,413
		23,47,86,408	**70,41,75,413**

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

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

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 20th June 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

Sd/-
Mohit Bansal
Director

Sd/-
Douglas M Silva
Director

Date: 20th June 2022

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital	Balance as at 01 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022
Equity share capital of Face value CRC 1 each	1,200	-	1,200	-	1,200
	1,200	**-**	**1,200**	**-**	**1,200**

Other equity	Additional Share capital Contribution/ Share Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2020		**(1,49,50,04,395)**	(3,78,46,20,635)	-	(5,27,96,25,030)
Profit for the period			(1,16,76,57,823)	-	(1,16,76,57,823)
Impact of Ind AS 115	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Share capital Contribution	1,40,37,24,000	-	-	-	1,40,37,24,000
Other comprehensive income for the period			-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**1,40,37,24,000**	**(1,49,50,04,395)**	**(4,95,22,78,459)**	**-**	**(5,04,35,58,854)**
Profit for the period	-		(29,73,69,411)	-	(29,73,69,411)
Additional Share capital Contribution	54,28,01,500	-	-		54,28,01,500
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,94,65,25,500**	**(1,49,50,04,395)**	**(5,24,96,47,869)**	**-**	**(4,79,81,26,764)**

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 20th June 2022

Sd/-
Mohit Bansal
Director

Sd/-
Douglas M Silva
Director

Date: 20th June 2022

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

1 General Information

Wipro Technologies Peru S.A.C ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV, incorporated and domiciled in Peru. The Company is provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally and IT Products. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India. .

2 **Significant accounting policies**

2.1 **Basis of preparation of special purpose financial statements**

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"), as applicable for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

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

The Company has incurred net loss of CRC 297,369,411 (CRC 1,167,657,823 for year ended on 31 March 2021) during the year ended 31 March 2022 and has accumulated losses amounting CRC 4,798,126,764. However, based on the continued support from the Ultimate Holding Company, the financial statements have been prepared on a 'Going Concern' basis.

(ii) Basis of Measurement

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

(iii) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the 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 recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected

2.2 Finacial Instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

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

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

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

A. Cash and cash equivalent

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

B. Other financial assets

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

C. Trade and Other Payables

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

2.3 Revenue recognition

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

Services:

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

A **Time and material contracts**

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

B **Fixed-price contracts**

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

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

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

C **Maintenance Contracts**

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

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

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

D **Others**

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

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

E **Products:**

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

Other income

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

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

A **Recognition and measurement**

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

B **Depreciation**

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

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

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

2.5 Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

2.6 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Functional currency

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

Transaction

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

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

2.7 Employee benefits

Compensated absences

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

Pension and social contribution

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

2.8 Taxes

Income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

2.9 Leases

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

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

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

2.10 Cash flow statement

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

2.11 Equity and share capital

(a) Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2022 is 200,493,353 divided into 200,493,353 equity shares of MXN 1 each, Par value

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

(b) Retained earnings

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

2.12 Earnings per share

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

2.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

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

2.14 <u>Impairment of non-financial assets</u>

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

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

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

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

3.1 **Estimates and assumptions**

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

(a) **Taxes**

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

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

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

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each year end.
The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

3A New Accounting standards adopted by the Company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

(a) New amended standards and interpretations

i) Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Additional disclosures relating to interest rate benchmark reform (IBO 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 change 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 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 Financi 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 an 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 sell' to 'fair value less cost of disposal'.

None of the amendments has any material impact on the financial statements for the current year.

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Buildings	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	ROU (Building)	Total
Gross block (at cost)						
Balance as at 01 April 2020	**26,88,19,491**	**1,08,19,548**	**2,56,65,302**	**2,65,73,625**	**1,49,92,86,611**	**1,83,11,64,577**
Additions	2,69,116	-	32,69,840	-	-	**35,38,956**
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**26,90,88,607**	**1,08,19,548**	**2,89,35,142**	**2,65,73,625**	**1,49,92,86,611**	**1,83,47,03,533**
Additions	4,79,82,708	-	-	-	-	4,79,82,708
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-		-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**31,70,71,316**	**1,08,19,548**	**2,89,35,142**	**2,65,73,625**	**1,49,92,86,611**	**1,88,26,86,241**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01 April 2020	**22,80,99,509**	**1,08,15,664**	**74,75,283**	**1,34,48,721**	**16,65,36,705**	42,63,75,882
Depreciation charge	1,24,11,347	-	54,89,166	50,48,988	33,31,87,476	35,61,36,977
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**24,05,10,856**	**1,08,15,664**	**1,29,64,449**	**1,84,97,709**	**49,97,24,181**	**78,25,12,859**
Depreciation charge	1,72,94,717	3,883	55,30,857	50,93,076	33,42,01,749	36,21,24,282
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-		-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**25,78,05,574**	**1,08,19,547**	**1,84,95,306**	**2,35,90,785**	**83,39,25,930**	**1,14,46,37,141**
Net block						
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2,85,77,751**	**3,884**	**1,59,70,693**	**80,75,916**	**99,95,62,430**	**1,05,21,90,675**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**5,92,65,742**	**1**	**1,04,39,836**	**29,82,840**	**66,53,60,681**	**73,80,49,100**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
5 Other financial assets		
Non-current		
Security deposits	7,01,75,313	6,75,82,535
	7,01,75,313	**6,75,82,535**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
6 Other assets		
Current		
Prepaid expenses	1,22,77,717	1,34,28,553
Employee travel & other advances	42,98,240	67,92,996
Other receivables	43,91,776	
Balances with statutory authorities	-	12,86,374
	2,09,67,733	**2,15,07,923**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
7 Trade receivables		
Unsecured		
Considered good	14,59,19,481	47,63,10,958
Considered doubtful	53,51,113	-
	15,12,70,594	**47,63,10,958**
With group companies - Considered good (refer note no.20)	86,09,31,142	-
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	(53,51,113)	-
	1,00,68,50,623	**47,63,10,958**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	23,47,86,408	70,41,75,413
	23,47,86,408	**70,41,75,413**

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	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
9 Share capital		
Authorised capital		
1,200 [2019: 1,200] Common stock of CRC 1 each	1,200	1,200
	1,200	**1,200**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
1,200 [2019: 1,200] Common stock of CRC 1 each	1,200	1,200
	1,200	**1,200**

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reportin

Number of shares outstanding as at beginning of the year	1,200	1,200
Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of shares outstanding as at the end of the year	**1,200**	**1,200**

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

Name of Shareholders		
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV		
No of Shares	1,200	1,200
% of the holding	100%	100%

c) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of CRC 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in CRC. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend.

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

d) The Company has not issued any bonus shares nor there has been any buy back of shares since its incorporation

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Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
10 Borrowings		
Unsecured		
Non-Current		
Loan from related parties (refer note 20)	-	-
	-	**-**
Current		
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties (refer note 20)	5,89,36,47,038	5,43,00,21,454
	5,89,36,47,038	**5,43,00,21,454**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Loan from Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	5,89,36,47,038	5,43,00,21,454
The Interest rate applicable is LIBOR + 200 BPS		
Effective rate of interest per annum	3.07%	2.03%

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
11 Provisions		
Non-current		
Compensated absences	82,13,025	3,77,20,805
	82,13,025	**3,77,20,805**
Current		
Compensated absences	92,01,336	2,71,23,450
	92,01,336	**2,71,23,450**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
12 Trade payables		
Trade payables	2,04,35,358	3,66,37,510
	2,04,35,358	**3,66,37,510**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
13 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Statutory liabilities	0	2,15,33,815
Balances due to related parties (refer note no.20)	30,63,98,229	16,03,35,497
Dues to employees	-	-
Salary Payable	5,30,44,100	3,15,99,144
Accrued expenses	12,93,26,729	9,40,13,558
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note no.20)	18,09,20,730	11,01,33,631
	66,96,89,788	**41,76,15,645**

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2018
14	**Revenue from operations**			
	Sale of Services	3,05,15,73,622	1,97,06,25,727	#REF!
		3,05,15,73,622	**1,97,06,25,727**	**#REF!**

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2018
15	**Other income**			
	Interest on debt instruments and others	2,64,97,176	7,94,26,133	#REF!
	Other Exchange differences, net	-	-	
		2,64,97,176	**7,94,26,133**	**#REF!**

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2018
16	**Employee benefits expense**			
	Salaries and wages	2,12,63,94,708	1,89,04,81,775	#REF!
	Staff welfare expenses	27,79,708	89,67,081	#REF!
	Compensated absences	(4,74,29,894)	93,68,526	ROU (Building)
		2,08,17,44,522	**1,90,88,17,382**	**#REF!**

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2018
17	**Finance expense**			
	Interest expense on Lease liabilites	2,66,87,608	3,49,14,366	
	Interest expense on borrowings (refer note 20)	6,64,29,355	7,44,26,880	#REF!
		9,31,16,963	**10,93,41,247**	**#REF!**

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2018
18	**Other expenses**			
	Travel and conveyance	1,81,563	36,57,017	#REF!
	Subcontracting / Technical fees / Third Party application	23,25,722	5,06,52,151	
	Communication	17,54,12,319	16,98,74,700	#REF!
	Insurance	5,57,91,587	4,94,37,775	#REF!
	Repairs and Maintenance	3,62,57,013	5,10,29,163	#REF!
	Printing and stationery	-	5,03,868	#REF!
	Provision for doubtful receivables	53,51,113	-	
	Advertisement and sales promotion	25,13,096	7,38,000	#REF!
	Legal and professional charges	6,10,81,302	4,18,66,783	#REF!
	Rates and taxes	2,55,436	59,179	#REF!
	Miscellaneous expenses	61,48,365	16,43,32,427	#REF!
	Other Exchange differences, net	49,31,36,927	31,12,63,038	#REF!
		83,84,54,442	**84,34,14,102**	**#REF!**

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2018
19	**Earning per share (EPS)**			
	Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	(29,73,69,411)	(1,16,76,57,823)	#REF!
	Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	1,200	1,200	900
	Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	(2,47,808)	(9,73,048)	#REF!

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

20 Related party disclosure

a Parties where control exists:

Name	**Relationship**
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV	Holding company
Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary

b The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Subcontracting services rendered				
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	86,13,83,887	-	-
Interest expense				ROU (Building)
Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	Fellow Subsidiary	6,64,29,355	7,44,26,880	15,35,18,081
Loans Availed				
Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-	1,47,98,75,000
Reimbursement Cost				
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1,29,24,376	-2,13,98,083	-
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	-	5,75,50,284	-
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	Fellow Subsidiary	7,09,19,657	12,25,99,247	-

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

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Receivable from				
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	86,09,31,142	-	-
Loan payable (including accrued interest)				
Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	Fellow Subsidiary	6,07,45,67,768	5,54,01,55,085	5,30,32,67,566
Reimbursement (Payable) / receivables				
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	(1,44,74,861)	2,16,99,350	-
Wipro LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	(5,89,36,880)	(5,85,73,346)	-
Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	Fellow Subsidiary	(2,07,59,721)		
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	Fellow Subsidiary	(21,22,26,767)	(12,34,61,502)	-

21 Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises of:			
Current tax	-	(24)	(33,88,556)
Deferred tax	-	-	-
	-	**(24)**	**(33,88,556)**

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

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before income tax	(29,73,69,411)	(1,16,76,57,847)	(1,72,11,91,314)
Enacted tax rates in the Chile (%)	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%
Computed expected tax expense	(8,92,10,823)	(35,02,97,354)	(51,63,57,394)
Tax effect on expenses disallowed for tax computation	-	-54,10,304	-
Deferred tax assets not recognised due to lack of resoanable certainity	8,92,10,823	35,57,07,659	51,63,57,394
Tax expenses relating to prior years	-	(24)	(33,88,556)
Net tax expense	**-**	**(24)**	**(33,88,556)**

22 Employee Compensated absences

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

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

The financial assumption used in the valuation are Discount rate (per annum) 5.574% and 0.75% for Mar 2022 and Mar 2021 respectively and Salary growth rate (per annum) considered 3% for the first year and 2% thereafter

Particulars	As at Mar 2022	As at Mar 2021	As at Mar 2020
Current Liability (Short term)	92,01,336	2,71,23,450	2,48,06,657
Non Current Liability (Long term)	82,13,025	3,77,20,805	3,06,69,072
Present value of Obligation as at end	**1,74,14,361**	**6,48,44,255**	**5,54,75,729**

Particulars	As at Mar 2022	As at Mar 2021	As at Mar 2020
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	1,74,14,361	6,48,44,255	5,54,75,729

Particulars	As at Mar 2022		
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	**Decrease**	**Increase**	
Discount Rate (-/+ 1%)	1,77,42,061	1,70,86,661	
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	1.9%	1.9%	
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 1%)	1,71,00,970	1,77,34,093	
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	1.8%	1.8%	
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50%)	1,69,69,917	1,76,20,640	
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	2.6%	1.2%	
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	1,74,14,200	1,74,14,523	
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%	

Particulars	As at Mar 2021		
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	**Decrease**	**Increase**	
Discount Rate (-/+ 1%)	6,63,64,262	6,33,24,248	
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	2.3%	-2.3%	
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 1%)	6,35,96,517	6,61,26,384	
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	-1.9%	2.0%	
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50%)	6,71,63,835	6,37,91,818	
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	3.6%	-1.6%	
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	6,48,45,422	6,48,43,089	
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%	

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflow)	1.53 Years	1.92 Years	

Expected Cash flow over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	**Costa Rican Colon (CRC)**	**Costa Rican Colon (CRC)**	
1 year	92,01,336	2,71,23,450	
2 to 5 years	93,85,121	3,40,76,117	
6 to 10 years	8,59,672	44,23,814	
More than 10 years	54,776	4,01,080	

23 Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2022 and the date of authorization of these standalone financial statements.

24 Financial risk management

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

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

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

A Credit risk

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

Credit risk management

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

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

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Customer Credit Risk is managed as per Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management which interalia involves obtaining credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in normal course of business.There are two customer accounted for 100% of revenue for 2021-22

The Company expects to maintain this relationship with the customer. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and do not anticipate non-performance by counterparties given their high creditworthiness

B Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company’s liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company’s liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

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Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

B Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze 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	5,89,36,47,038	-		-	5,89,36,47,038
Trade payables	2,04,35,358	-		-	2,04,35,358
Lease Liabilities	37,58,09,244	43,27,52,136.49		-	80,85,61,380
Other financial liabilities	66,96,89,788	-		-	66,96,89,788
Total	**6,95,95,81,428**	**43,27,52,136**		**-**	**7,39,23,33,564**

31 March 2021	**Less than 1 year**	**1 year to 5 years**		**5 years and above**	**Total**
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	5,43,00,21,454	-		-	5,43,00,21,454
Trade payables	3,66,37,510		ROU (Building)	-	3,66,37,510
Lease Liabilities	35,44,31,989	75,44,77,470			1,10,89,09,459
Other financial liabilities	41,76,15,645			-	41,76,15,645
Total	**6,23,87,06,598**	**75,44,77,470**		**-**	**6,99,31,84,068**

C Interest rate risk

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

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

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
Variable rate borrowing	5,89,36,47,038	5,43,00,21,454
Fixed rate borrowing	-	-
	5,89,36,47,038	**5,43,00,21,454**

Interest rate risk

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

Particulars	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	2,94,68,235	2,71,50,107
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(2,94,68,235)	(2,71,50,107)

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

D Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company’s exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company’s operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company’s functional currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

	Effect on profit before tax	
	31-Mar-22	**31-Mar-21**
- strengthened 1% (2021: 1%)	-5,83,23,933	-5,95,41,736
- weakened 1% (2021: 1%)	5,83,23,933	5,95,41,736

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2021 and 2020

Particulars	**As at Mar 2020**			**As at Mar 2021**
	USD		**INR**	**USD**
Trade receivables	15,34,095		-	8,33,702
Cash and cash equivalents	3,02,139		-	10,58,144
Other assets	4,40,171		-	3,64,028
Lease Liabilities	-12,18,484	-1799268.48	-	-17,99,268
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	-92,02,775	-9088777.29	-	-90,88,777
Trade payables and other financial liabilities*	-6,44,431	-1033373.08	-1,64,056	-10,33,373
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**-87,89,285**		**-1,64,056**	**-96,65,544**

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Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

25 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	-	-	1,00,68,50,623	1,00,68,50,623	1,00,68,50,623
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	23,47,86,408	23,47,86,408	23,47,86,408
Other financial assets	5	-	-	7,01,75,313	7,01,75,313	7,01,75,313
Unbilled revenue		-	-	54,42,85,921	54,42,85,921	54,42,85,921
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**1,85,60,98,265**	**1,85,60,98,265**	**1,85,60,98,265**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	10	-	-	5,89,36,47,038	5,89,36,47,038	5,89,36,47,038
Finace lease liabilities				80,85,61,380	80,85,61,380	80,85,61,380
Trade payables	12	-	-	2,04,35,358	2,04,35,358	2,04,35,358
Other financial liabilities	13	-	ROU (Building)	66,96,89,788	66,96,89,788	66,96,89,788
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**7,39,23,33,564**	**7,39,23,33,564**	**7,39,23,33,564**

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	-	-	47,63,10,958	47,63,10,958	47,63,10,958
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	70,41,75,413	70,41,75,413	70,41,75,413
Other financial assets	5	-	-	6,75,82,535	6,75,82,535	6,75,82,535
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**1,24,80,68,905**	**1,24,80,68,905**	**1,24,80,68,905**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	10	-	-	5,43,00,21,454	5,43,00,21,454	5,43,00,21,454
Finace lease liabilities				1,10,89,09,459	1,10,89,09,459	1,10,89,09,459
Trade payables	12	-	-	3,66,37,510	3,66,37,510	3,66,37,510
Other financial liabilities	13	-	-	41,76,15,645	41,76,15,645	41,76,15,645
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**6,99,31,84,068**	**6,99,31,84,068**	**6,99,31,84,068**

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.

The Company has measured investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures at the deemed cost. The Company has considered the carrying amount under previous GAAP as the deemed cost.

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.

Investment in Debentures and preference shares

The fair values of the debentures and preference shares are estimated using a discounted cash flow approach, which discounts the estimated contractual cash flows using discount rates derived from observable market interest rates of similar bonds with similar risk.

26 Capital management

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

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity as below:

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings	Financial liabilities	5,89,36,47,038	5,43,00,21,454
Finace lease liabilities	Financial liabilities	80,85,61,380	1,10,89,09,459
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	23,47,86,408	70,41,75,413
Net Debt		**6,46,74,22,010**	**5,83,47,55,500**
Equity share capital	Equity	1,200	1,200
Other equity	Equity	(4,79,81,26,764)	(5,04,35,58,854)
		(4,79,81,25,564)	**(5,04,35,57,654)**
Gearing ratio		**(1.35)**	**(1.16)**

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

27 Comparatives

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

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

Sd/-
Seethalakshmi M
Partner
Membership No: 208545
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 20th June 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Mohit Bansal	**Douglas M Silva**
Director	**Director**

Date: 20th June 2022