

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

PT WT INDONESIA LIMITED

31 March 2016

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of PT WT Indonesia Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PT WT Indonesia Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements, that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and other generally accepted accounting principles in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
4. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

5. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

7. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2016, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other matter

8. This report is intended solely for the information of the Company's and its ultimate holding company's board of directors and members as a body and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than specified parties. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company, the company's and ultimate holding company's board of directors and members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.
9. The audit of the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ending 31 March 2015 was carried out by other auditors, whose report dated 31 May 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
per **Sanjay Banthia**
Partner
Membership No.: 061068

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 3 June 2016

PT WT Indonesia Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016
(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

1

	Notes	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Equity And Liabilities			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	11,239,923	11,239,923
Reserves and surplus	4	250,385,508	(91,890,554)
		<u>261,625,431</u>	<u>(80,650,631)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowing	5	359,922,703	350,995,094
Long-term provision	6	2,229,725	4,488,565
		<u>362,152,428</u>	<u>355,483,659</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7	278,739,046	229,690,464
Other current liabilities	8	236,734,799	691,976,702
Short-term provision	6	99,670,663	2,002,132
		<u>615,144,508</u>	<u>923,669,298</u>
Total		<u><u>1,238,922,367</u></u>	<u><u>1,198,502,326</u></u>
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed asset			
Tangible asset	9	138,098	1,117,641
Long-term loans and advances	10	-	3,926,597
		<u>138,098</u>	<u>5,044,238</u>
Current assets			
Trade receivables	11	386,205,998	35,125,446
Cash and cash equivalents	12	432,963,350	218,180,887
Short-term loans and advances	10	112,676,718	97,200,710
Other current assets	13	306,938,203	842,951,045
		<u>1,238,784,269</u>	<u>1,193,458,088</u>
Total		<u><u>1,238,922,367</u></u>	<u><u>1,198,502,326</u></u>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PT WT Indonesia Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagupal
Director

Sd/-
Dwi Supardjo
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2016

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	14	1,058,530,050	1,107,978,663
Other income	15	3,568,918	206,420
Total revenue		1,062,098,968	1,108,185,083
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	16	23,367,236	24,647,980
Finance cost	17	77,484,922	159,983,414
Depreciation expense	9	1,081,333	1,595,479
Other expenses	18	507,816,961	1,025,414,341
Total expenses		609,750,452	1,211,641,214
Profit/(loss) before tax		452,348,516	(103,456,131)
Tax expense			
Current tax expense		119,082,406	4,745,723
Profit/(loss) after tax		333,266,110	(108,201,854)
Earnings per share			
-Basic and diluted	19	1,333	(433)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PT WT Indonesia Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagupal
Director

Sd/-
Dwi Supardjo
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 2016

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	452,348,517	(103,456,132)
Depreciation	1,081,333	1,595,479
Exchange difference, net	61,014,580	129,752,523
Interest on borrowings	21,351,105	23,251,346
Interest income	(3,568,918)	(206,420)
Operating profit before working capital changes	532,226,617	50,936,796
Trade receivables & unbilled revenue	219,050,219	(372,489,345)
Loans and advances and other assets	15,695,928	(17,281,017)
Liabilities and provisions	(10,826,612)	438,872,815
Net cash generated from operations	756,146,152	100,039,249
Income taxes paid	(22,741,980)	(3,926,597)
Net cash generated by operating activities	(A) 733,404,172	96,112,652
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(91,646)	(95,943)
Interest income received	3,423,445	206,420
Net cash generated from investing activities	(B) 3,331,799	110,477
Cash flows from financing activities		
(Repayment)/ Proceeds of borrowings	(544,577,707)	15,623,750
Net cash used in financing activities	(C) (544,577,707)	15,623,750
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(A+B+C) 192,158,264	111,846,878
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	218,180,887	98,239,429
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash balance	22,624,199	8,094,580
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 12)	432,963,350	218,180,887

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PT WT Indonesia Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagupal
Director

Sd/-
Dwi Supardjo
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

1 Background

PT Wipro Indonesia Limited ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Cyprus Private Limited. The Company was incorporated in Indonesia and is engaged providing IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies**a) Basis of preparation of financial statement**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The Company has prepared financial statements to comply in all material respect with the accounting standards issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and other generally accepted accounting principles in India.

The financial statement have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost convention. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year.

These financial statements have been prepared to append with the financial statements of the ultimate holding company, to comply with the provisions of Section 137 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in India.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, as at the date of reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

c) 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.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies**c) Revenue recognition (Cont'd)****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 recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred in accordance with the sale contract. Revenue from product sales is shown gross of excise duty and net of sales tax separately charged and applicable discounts.

Other income:

Agency commission is accrued when shipment of consignment is dispatched by the principal.

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

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established.

d) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Costs include expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost.

When parts of an item of tangible assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of tangible assets. Subsequent expenditure relating to tangible assets 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.

Cost of tangible assets not ready for use before the balance sheet date is disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Advances paid towards the acquisition of fixed assets outstanding as of each balance sheet date is disclosed under long-term loans and advances.

e) Depreciation

The Company has provided for depreciation using straight line method over the useful life of the assets as estimated by the management. Useful life as given represents the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Class of asset	Estimated useful life
Computer including telecom equipment (included under plant and machinery)	2 - 7 years
Office equipment	5 - 6 years
Electrical installations (included under plant and machinery)	5 years

f) Foreign currency transactions**Transactions**

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.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies**f) Foreign currency transactions (Cont'd)****Translations**

The Company is a non-integral unit of Ultimate Holding Company. The functional currency of the Company is IDR and the reporting currency for these financial statements is INR. The translation of financial statements from the local currency to the reporting currency of the Company is performed for balance sheet accounts using the exchange rate in effect at the Balance sheet date and for revenue, expenses and cash flow items using a monthly average exchange rate for the respective periods and the resulted differences is presented as 'foreign currency translation reserve' included in 'Reserve and surplus' and 'Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents' including in 'cash flow statement', respectively.

g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

h) Taxes**Income tax**

The current charge for income taxes is calculated in accordance with the relevant tax regulations.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences attributable to timing differences that result between the profit offered for income taxes and the profit as per the financial statements of the Company.

Deferred taxes are recognised in respect of timing differences which originate during the tax holiday period but reverse after the tax holiday period. For this purpose, reversal of timing difference is determined using first in first out method.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment/substantive enactment date.

Deferred tax assets on timing differences are recognised only if there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. However, deferred tax assets on the timing differences when unabsorbed depreciation and losses carried forward exist, are recognised only to the extent that there is virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets are reassessed for the appropriateness of their respective carrying amounts at each balance sheet date.

The Company offsets, on a year on year basis, the current and non-current tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(i) Earnings per share**Basic:**

The number of equity shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year excluding equity shares held by controlled trusts.

Diluted:

The number of equity shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for any stock splits and bonus shares issued.

(j) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the 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 regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(k) Operating 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.

(l) Employee benefits

Compensated absences:

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absence. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absence and utilize it in future periods or receive cash compensation 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 absence as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date.

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.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

3 Share capital

	<u>31 March 2016</u>		<u>31 March 2015</u>	
I Authorized capital				
250,000 (31 March 2015: 250,000) Equity shares of IDR 11,230 par value		11,239,923		11,239,923
		<u>11,239,923</u>		<u>11,239,923</u>
II Issued, subscribed and paid up capital				
250,000 (31 March 2015: 250,000) Equity shares of IDR 11,230 par value		11,239,923		11,239,923
		<u>11,239,923</u>		<u>11,239,923</u>
a) Reconciliation of number of shares				
Equity share capital				
	<u>31 March 2016</u>		<u>31 March 2015</u>	
	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	250,000	11,239,923	250,000	11,239,923
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>11,239,923</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>11,239,923</u>
b) Shareholding pattern				
	<u>31 March 2016</u>		<u>31 March 2015</u>	
	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>% of holding</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>% of holding</u>
Name of the Shareholder				
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	249,000	99.60%	249,000	99.60%
PT Unza Vitalis	-	0.00%	1,000	0.40%
Wipro Network Pte Limited	1,000	0.40%	-	0.00%
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
4 Reserves and surplus				
			<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Translation reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the year			4,143,352	539,369
Add: Movement during the period			9,009,952	3,603,983
Balance at the end of the year			<u>13,153,304</u>	<u>4,143,352</u>
General reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the year			(96,033,906)	12,167,948
Add: Amount transferred from surplus balance in the statement of profit and loss			333,266,110	(108,201,854)
Balance at the end of the year			<u>237,232,204</u>	<u>(96,033,906)</u>
Surplus/(deficit) in the statement of profit and loss				
Balance at the beginning of the year			-	-
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year			333,266,110	(108,201,854)
Less: Amount transferred to general reserve			333,266,110	108,201,854
Balance at the end of the year			<u>250,385,508</u>	<u>(91,890,554)</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

5 Long-term borrowings

(Unsecured)

Long-term borrowings (refer note 20)

31 March 2016	31 March 2015
359,922,703	350,995,094
359,922,703	350,995,094

6 Provisions

Provision for tax
Employee benefit obligations

31 March 2016		31 March 2015	
Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term
2,229,725	98,280,568	4,488,565	-
-	1,390,095	-	2,002,132
2,229,725	99,670,663	4,488,565	2,002,132

7 Trade payables

Dues to others*
Accrued expenses

* includes payable to related parties (refer note 20)

31 March 2016	31 March 2015
145,093,054	193,537,461
133,645,992	36,153,003
278,739,046	229,690,464

8 Other current liabilities

Current maturities on long term borrowings (refer note 20)
Duties and taxes payable
Interest accrued but not due on borrowing (refer note 20)
Balances due to related parties (refer note 20)

31 March 2016	31 March 2015
186,577,929	669,151,299
5,506,470	2,808,562
36,709,390	14,571,876
7,941,010	5,444,965
236,734,799	691,976,702

10 Loans and advances

(Unsecured, considered good)

Advance income tax
Employee travel & other advances
Advances to suppliers
Balances with related parties (refer note 20)
Duties and taxes receivable
Prepaid expenses
Security deposits

31 March 2016		31 March 2015	
Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term
-	-	3,926,597	-
-	3,011,955	-	8,213,082
-	1,250,425	-	1,200,000
-	6,523,484	-	565,004
-	97,104,143	-	79,922,018
-	4,679,675	-	7,197,886
-	107,036	-	102,720
-	112,676,718	3,926,597	97,200,710

11 Trade receivables

(Unsecured)

Other receivables
Considered good
Considered doubtful

Less: Provision for doubtful debts

31 March 2016	31 March 2015
386,205,998	35,125,446
-	-
386,205,998	35,125,446
-	-
386,205,998	35,125,446

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

9 Tangible assets

Particulars	Plant & machinery	Office equipments	Total
Gross block			
Balance as at 1 April 2014	3,326,252	-	3,326,252
Additions during the year	95,943	-	95,943
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Translation adjustment	(412,475)	93,479	(318,996)
Balance as at 31 March 2015	3,009,720	93,479	3,103,199
Additions during the year	91,646	-	91,646
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Translation adjustment	129,880	3,928	133,808
Balance as at 31 March 2016	3,231,246	97,407	3,328,653
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2014	522,572	3,600	526,172
Charge for the year	1,576,700	18,779	1,595,479
Translation adjustment	(134,736)	(1,357)	(136,093)
Balance as at 31 March 2015	1,964,536	21,022	1,985,558
Charge for the year	1,063,490	17,843	1,081,333
Translation adjustment	122,117	1,547	123,664
Balance as at 31 March 2016	3,150,143	40,412	3,190,555
Net block			
Balance as at 31 March 2015	1,045,184	72,457	1,117,641
Balance as at 31 March 2016	81,103	56,995	138,098

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	32,827,439	29,846,167
- In deposit accounts	400,135,911	188,334,720
	<u>432,963,350</u>	<u>218,180,887</u>

13 Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Interest receivable	150,885	-
Unbilled revenue	306,787,318	842,951,045
	<u>306,938,203</u>	<u>842,951,045</u>

14 Revenue from operations

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Sale of services	1,058,530,050	1,107,978,663
	<u>1,058,530,050</u>	<u>1,107,978,663</u>

15 Other income

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Interest income	3,568,918	206,420
	<u>3,568,918</u>	<u>206,420</u>

16 Employee benefit expense

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Salaries and wages	21,498,070	22,228,996
Share based compensation (refer note 23)	551,232	65,385
Staff welfare expense	1,317,934	2,353,599
	<u>23,367,236</u>	<u>24,647,980</u>

17 Finance cost

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Interest cost	21,351,105	23,251,346
Foreign exchange loss, net	56,133,817	136,732,068
	<u>77,484,922</u>	<u>159,983,414</u>

18 Other expenses

	<u>31 March 2016</u>	<u>31 March 2015</u>
Sub contracting/ technical fee/ third party application*	189,785,954	612,679,762
Travelling	21,949,619	28,709,530
Cost of hardware and software	238,798,793	303,676,345
Rent (refer note 22)	22,533,417	20,702,933
Communication	11,196,017	11,905,540
Legal & professional	10,782,076	15,435,284
Rates & taxes	1,711,858	653,357
Foreign exchange loss, net	5,256,616	22,501,622
Audit fees	698,521	1,366,691
Miscellaneous expenses	5,104,090	7,783,277
	<u>507,816,961</u>	<u>1,025,414,341</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

19 Earning per share (EPS)

	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	333,266,110	(108,201,854)
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	250,000	250,000
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	1,333	(433)
Nominal value per share (in IDR)	11,230	11,230

20 Related party disclosure

i) Parties where control exists:

Nature of Relationship	Name of the Related Party
Ultimate Holding Company	Wipro Limited
Holding Company	Wipro Cyprus Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Wipro Networks Pte Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Wipro Holdings UK Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Wipro (Thailand) Co Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Wipro Travel Services Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Wipro Shanghai Limited

ii) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Nature of transactions	Relationship	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Interest cost			
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlatolt Felelossegu	Fellow Subsidiary	-	5,360,755
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	12,451,822	11,212,263
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	8,899,282	2,972,316
Loan repayment			
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlatolt Felelossegu	Fellow Subsidiary	-	312,475,000
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	544,577,707	-
Loan taken			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	-	328,098,750
Sub-contracting charges*			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	(160,042,990)	270,296,176
Sale of services			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	8,945,101	15,836,220

*The net cost is negative on account of credit note raised by Wipro Limited.

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

Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Receivables from :			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	4,089,615	-
Payables to :			
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	Holding Company	(359,922,704)	(332,639,231)
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	(223,287,331)	(702,079,038)
Wipro (Thailand) Co Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	(79,193)	(81,093)
Wipro Travel Services Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	(409,543)	(1,714,335)
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	(146,078,206)
Wipro Shanghai Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	(64,280)	-

* The amounts are classified as loans and advances, long term borrowings and other current liabilities, respectively.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts are in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

21 Segment reporting

The accompanying financial statements are appended to the consolidated financial statements of ultimate holding company, i.e. Wipro Limited as per the requirement of Section 137(1) of the Companies Act 2013. These standalone financial statements should to be read with the consolidated financial statements of Wipro Limited. Accordingly, pursuant to requirement of Accounting Standard (AS) 17, Segment Reporting, the Company discloses the segment information in the consolidated financial statements of ultimate holding company.

22 Operating leases

The company has taken on lease, office and residential facilities under cancellable operating lease agreements that are renewable on a periodic basic at the option of both the lessor and lessee. Rental payments under such leases during the year are ₹ 22,533,417 (31 March 2015 : ₹ 20,702,933).

23 Employee stock options

Certain employees of the Company are covered under the share based compensation plans of the ultimate holding company. These plans are assessed, managed and administered by the ultimate holding company. The ultimate holding company recharges to the Company such compensation costs which has been disclosed as "Share based compensation charge" in the Statement of Profit and Loss under Note on "Employee benefit expenses". The management is of opinion that other detailed information as envisaged in the Guidance Note 23 on Accounting for Employee Share Based Payments issued by the ICAI are not required as these information are not relating to the Company.

24 In view of carry forward losses under tax laws, no deferred tax asset is recognized as at 31 March 2016 on account of lack of virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized.

25 Prior period comparatives

Previous year's figures have been reclassified to confirm to this year's classification.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PT WT Indonesia Limited

Sd/-
Manoj Nagupal
Director

Sd/-
Dwi Supardjo
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016

Place: Bangalore
Date: 3 June 2016