Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima

31 Mar 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, 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 financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

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 including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 *financial* statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Other Matters

The audited Financial statements of the Company for the corresponding year ended 31 March 2019 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditors whose audit report dated 16th June 2019 expressed an unmodified opinion on those audited Financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Restriction on distribution or use

This report is intended solely for the information of the Company's and its ultimate holding company's board of directors and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than specified parties. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, the Company's and ultimate holding company's board of directors, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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

Sd/-
M Seethalakshmi
Partner
Membership No. 208545

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: 29th May 2020

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,404,788,696	131,012,387
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	98,283,780	-
		1,503,072,476	**131,012,387**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	471,887,339	542,559,876
Cash and cash equivalents	8	19,380,595	507,919,088
Unbilled revenues		54,046,541	-
Other financial assets	5	67,582,535	98,283,780
Other current assets	6	71,535,141	24,699,761
		684,432,151	**1,173,462,505**
		2,187,504,627	**1,304,474,892**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	9	1,200	1,200
Other equity		(5,279,625,030)	(3,681,220,304)
		(5,279,623,830)	**(3,681,219,104)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	1,479,875,000	1,858,140,000
Finace lease liabilities		1,065,786,482	-
Provisions	11	24,806,657	25,146,855
		2,570,468,139	**1,883,286,855**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	3,696,770,915	1,984,709,376
Finace lease liabilities		331,510,239	-
Trade payables	12		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and small enterprises			-
Total outstanding dues other than above		14,211,076	237,279,175
Other financial liabilities	13	371,268,132	210,362,370
Unearned revenue		452,230,859	644,904,486
Provisions	11	30,669,072	21,763,155
Current tax liabilities		24	3,388,580
		4,896,660,318	**3,102,407,141**
		2,187,504,627	**1,304,474,892**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2-3		

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

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

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: 29th May 2020

Sd/-
Mukund Seetharaman
Director

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	14	1,751,028,343	1,650,006,425
Other income	15	111,151,292	68,412,310
		1,862,179,636	**1,718,418,735**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	16	1,862,103,853	2,079,502,031
Finance cost	17	173,832,265	99,246,261
Depreciation expense	4	236,738,946	131,968,083
Other expenses	18	1,191,297,854	1,622,573,816
		3,463,972,918	**3,933,290,190**
(Loss) / Profit before tax		**(1,601,793,283)**	**(2,214,871,455)**
Current tax - Current year		-	-
Current tax - Prior year		(3,388,556)	-
Tax expense		**(3,388,556)**	**-**
Profit for the period		**(1,598,404,727)**	**(2,214,871,455)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(1,598,404,727)**	**(2,214,871,455)**
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 for the period		**(1,598,404,727)**	**(2,214,871,455)**
Earnings per equity share	19		
Basic and diluted		(1,332,003.94)	(1,845,726.21)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2-3		

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

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

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: 29th May 2020

Sd/-
Mukund Seetharaman
Director

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the period		(1,598,404,727)	(2,214,871,455)
Adjustments			
Depreciation and amortization		236,738,946	131,968,083
Unrealised exchange differences - net		(99,270,451)	101,792,482
Provision for tax		(3,388,556)	-
Interest Paid		29,320,739	86,195,552
Interest income		(57,239,008)	(68,412,310)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(1,492,243,056)**	**(1,963,327,648)**
Adjustments for working capital changes:			
Decrease in Financial assets and other assets		1,478,532	2,020,463,766
(Decrease) in Financial liabilities, unearned revenues and other liabilities		(246,270,243)	(1,524,440,187)
Net cash generated from operations		**(1,737,034,767)**	**(1,467,304,069)**
Income tax Paid		-	-
Net cash generated by operating activities	**(A)**	**(1,737,034,767)**	**(1,467,304,069)**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of plant and equipment		(1,510,515,255)	(41,238,926)
Interest Received		57,239,008	68,412,310
Net cash generated by / (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(1,453,276,248)**	**27,173,384**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Equity infused			-
Proceeds from borrowings		2,731,093,260	1,964,182,326
Interest Paid		(29,320,739)	(86,195,552)
Net cash generated by financing activities	**(C)**	**2,701,772,521**	**1,877,986,774**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)		**(488,538,493)**	**437,856,090**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		507,919,088	70,062,998
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 8)		**19,380,595**	**507,919,088**
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 8)			
Balances with banks			
in current account		19,380,595	507,919,088
		19,380,595	**507,919,088**

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

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

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: 29th May 2020

Sd/-
Mukund Seetharaman
Director

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Amount in CRC, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital	Balance as at 01 April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2020
Equity share capital of Face value CRC 1 each	1,200	-	1,200	-	1,200
	1,200	**-**	**1,200**	**-**	**1,200**

Other equity	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2018		**28,655,547**	-	**28,655,547**
Profit for the period		(2,214,871,455)	-	(2,214,871,455)
Impact of Ind AS 115	(1,495,004,395)		-	(1,495,004,395)
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**(1,495,004,395)**	**(2,186,215,908)**	**-**	**(3,681,220,304)**
Profit for the period		(1,598,404,727)	-	(1,598,404,727)
Impact of Ind AS 115	-	-		-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**(1,495,004,395)**	**(3,784,620,635)**	**-**	**(5,279,625,030)**

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
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: 29th May 2020

Sd/-
Mukund Seetharaman
Director

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

1. The Company overview

Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV, incorporated and domiciled in Costa Rica. The Company is provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) globally. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

The Company has incurred net loss of CRC 1,598,404,727 (CRC 2,214,871,455 for year ended on 31 March 2019) during the year ended 31 March 2020 and has accumulated losses amounting CRC 5,279,625,030. 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 financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

a) Derivative financial instruments;
b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss; and
c) The defined benefit asset/(liability) is recognized as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.
d) Contingent consideration

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition:** The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses

to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue.
When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

b) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company is Costa Rica. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

c) **Deferred taxes:** Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

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

e) **Expected credit losses on financial assets:** The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

f) **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

g) **Useful lives of intangible assets:** The Company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life is estimated based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

h) **Leases:** Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee would exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

i) **Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19:** The Company basis its assessment believes that the probability of the occurrence of forecasted transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. However, the impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain and may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Costa Rican Colon (CRC), which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, Gains/(losses), net, relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance expense. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.
- Non- derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value.

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

A. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

B. Other financial assets:

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

C. Trade and other payables

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

b) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Equity

a) Share capital and securities premium reserve

The authorised share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2020 is 1,200 divided into 1,200 equity shares of CRC 1 each, Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as securities premium.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

b) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed loss after taxes.

(v) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

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

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortised over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets is 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	5 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years

b) Depreciation

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

Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as at each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

(vi) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and machinery including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –

a) control the use of an identified asset,
b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
c) direct the use of the identified asset

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee, the lease contracts are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

(vii) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, including necessary provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

(viii) Employee benefits

a) Termination benefits

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

b) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

c) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognises accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

(ix) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(x) Revenue

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

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognised by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognised as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

i) Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognised using the “percentage-of-completion” method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

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

i) Fixed-price development contracts

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

ii) Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are recognised based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognised as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period, revenue is recognised on a Straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

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

iii) Volume based contracts

Revenues and costs are recognised as the related services are rendered.

C. Products

Revenue on product sales are recognised when the customer obtains control of the specified asset.

D. Others

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled.

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognised. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortised over the contract term.

The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognised is amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.

The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

(xi) Finance cost

Finance cost comprise interest cost on borrowings, gain or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets at FVTPL, gains/ (losses) on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/ (losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xii) Other income

Other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / (losses), net, on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(xiii) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences that is expected to reverse within the tax holiday period, taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and foreign branches where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(xiv) Earnings per share

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

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any splits and bonus shares issues including for change effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(xv) Cash flow statement

Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

The amendment to Ind AS 7, require entities to provide disclosures about changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses).

(xvi) Disposal of assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(xvii) Commitments and contingencies

a) **Capital Commitments**
As at 31st March 2020 and 31st March 2019, the Company had not committed to spend under agreements to purchase/ construct property and equipment. These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.

c) Contingencies
As at March 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company did not have any possible obligation contingent on occurrence of some uncertain future event nor any present obligation, the amount for which cannot be measured reliably.

(xviii) Segment Information

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

The company is having two customers whose revenue is more than 10% of the total revenue, contributing 99% of the total revenue put together.

Revenue from Contract with Customers

A. Contract Asset and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the company recognizes a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume-based contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realizable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company recognised revenue of CRC 644,904,486 arising from opening unearned revenue as at April 1, 2019

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract by contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognised which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognised as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date which are, contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.

C. Disaggregation of Revenues

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by business segment, customer location and contract-type. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors.

	Year ended 31st March 2020	**Year ended 31st March 2019**
Revenue		
Sales of services	1,751,028,343	1,650,006,425
	1,751,028,343	**1,650,006,425**
Revenue by nature of contract		
Time and materials	1,751,028,343	1,650,006,425
	1,751,028,343	**1,650,006,425**

New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:

Ind AS 116 – Leases:

On April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, which, applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2019, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to Ind AS 116 -

a) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2019.

b) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment. Consequently, the Company has recorded its lease liability using the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the right-of- use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application

c) The Company excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset;

d) The Company does not recognize RoU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

The weighted average rate of discount applied to lease liabilities as at Oct 1, 2019 is 2.76%.

On adoption of Ind AS 116,

a) the Company had recognized right-of-use assets CRC 1,499,286,611 and corresponding lease liabilities CRC 1,598,442,897.87.
b) the obligations under finance leases of CRC 1,397,296,721 (non-current and current obligation under finance leases 1,065,786,482 and 331,510,239 respectively) have been reclassified to lease liabilities.
c) The adoption of the new standard has no impact in retained earnings.

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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)

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 2018	**227,580,566**	**10,819,548**	**14,436,658**	**26,573,625**	**-**	**279,410,397**
Additions	41,238,925	-	-	-	-	**41,238,925**
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**268,819,491**	**10,819,548**	**14,436,658**	**26,573,625**	**-**	**320,649,322**
Additions	-	-	11,228,644	-	1,499,286,611	1,510,515,255
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-		-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**268,819,491**	**10,819,548**	**25,665,302**	**26,573,625**	**1,499,286,611**	**1,831,164,577**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01 April 2018	**48,736,041**	**3,755,929**	**1,826,139**	**3,350,745**	**-**	57,668,853
Depreciation charge	118,534,508	5,641,622	2,742,965	5,048,988	-	131,968,083
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**167,270,548**	**9,397,551**	**4,569,104**	**8,399,733**	**-**	**189,636,936**
Depreciation charge	60,828,961	1,418,113	2,906,179	5,048,988	166,536,705	236,738,946
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-		-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**228,099,509**	**10,815,664**	**7,475,283**	**13,448,721**	**166,536,705**	**426,375,882**
Net block						
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**101,548,943**	**1,421,997**	**9,867,554**	**18,173,892**	**-**	**131,012,387**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**40,719,982**	**3,884**	**18,190,019**	**13,124,904**	**1,332,749,906**	**1,404,788,696**

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
5	**Other financial assets**		
	Non-current		
	Security deposits	98,283,780	-
		98,283,780	**-**
	Current		
	Balances due from related parties (refer note no.21)	-	-
	Security deposits	67,582,535	98,283,780
		67,582,535	**98,283,780**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
6	**Other assets**		
	Current		
	Prepaid expenses	64,784,527	12,091,930
	Employee travel & other advances	6,538,525	12,395,742
	Balances with statutory authorities	212,089	212,089
		71,535,141	**24,699,761**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
7	**Trade receivables**		
	Unsecured		
	Considered good	471,887,339	542,559,876
	Considered doubtful	-	-
		471,887,339	**542,559,876**
	With group companies - Considered good (refer note no.21)	-	-
	Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
		471,887,339	**542,559,876**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks		
	In current accounts	19,380,595	507,919,088
		19,380,595	**507,919,088**

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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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
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 reporting period:

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

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

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
10	**Borrowings**		
	Unsecured		
	Non-Current		
	Loan from related parties (refer note 21)	1,479,875,000	1,858,140,000
		1,479,875,000	**1,858,140,000**
	Current		
	Unsecured		
	Loan from related parties (refer note 21)	3,669,874,485	1,984,709,376
	Bank Overdraft	26,896,430	-
		3,696,770,915	**1,984,709,376**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Loan from Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	5,149,749,485	3,842,849,376
The Interest rate applicable is LIBOR + 200 BPS		
Effective rate of interest per annum	2.98%	2.58%

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
11 Provisions		
Non-current		
Compensated absences	24,806,657	25,146,855
	24,806,657	**25,146,855**
Current		
Compensated absences	30,669,072	21,763,155
	30,669,072	**21,763,155**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
12 Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues other than above		
Trade payables	14,211,076	235,867,935
Payables to group companies (refer note no.21)	-	1,411,239
Trade payables		
Payables to group companies (refer note no.20)		
	14,211,076	**237,279,175**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
13 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Statutory liabilities	2,492,735	54,743,558
Balances due to related parties (refer note no.21)	-	14,280,110
Dues to employees	-	-
Salary Payable	62,636,298	66,517,821
Accrued expenses	152,621,018	38,709,930
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	153,518,081	36,110,950
	371,268,132	**210,362,370**

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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)

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
14	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Services	1,751,028,343	1,650,006,425
		1,751,028,343	**1,650,006,425**

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
15	**Other income**		
	Interest on debt instruments and others	57,239,008	68,412,310
	Other Exchange differences, net	53,912,285	-
		111,151,292	**68,412,310**

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
16	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and wages	1,830,114,194	2,074,572,377
	Staff welfare expenses	23,423,940	5,265,891
	Compensated absences	8,565,719	(336,237)
		1,862,103,853	**2,079,502,031**

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
17	**Finance expense**		
	Interest expense on borrowings (refer note 21)	173,832,265	99,246,261
		173,832,265	**99,246,261**

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
18	**Other expenses**		
	Travel and conveyance	189,989,365	17,820,073
	Subcontracting / Technical fees / Third Party application	327,331,304	675,720,764
	Communication	171,621,722	81,235,829
	Insurance	39,548,288	53,415,148
	Repairs and Maintenance	11,468,781	26,086,025
	Printing and stationery	2,369,384	1,966,604
	Corporate Overheads	-	27,884,431
	Hire and service Charges	-	13,914,977
	Rent	377,837,269	531,295,270
	Advertisement and sales promotion	201,828	-
	Legal and professional charges	51,555,384	53,450,821
	Rates and taxes	-	102,206
	Miscellaneous expenses	19,374,530	21,573,724
	Other Exchange differences, net	-	118,107,944
		1,191,297,854	**1,622,573,816**

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
19	**Earning per share (EPS)**		
	Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	(1,598,404,727)	(2,214,871,455)
	Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	1,200	1,200
	Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	(1,332,003.94)	(1,845,726.21)

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

b The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Subcontracting services rendered			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	19,156,709
Interest expense			
Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	Fellow Subsidiary	153,518,081	99,246,261
Loans Availed			
Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	Fellow Subsidiary	1,479,875,000	1,858,140,000

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

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Receivable from			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	-
Payables and dues:			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	14,280,110
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1,411,239
Loan payable to			
Wipro Holdings Hungary Kft	Fellow Subsidiary	5,303,267,566	3,878,960,326

21 Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises of:		
Current tax	(3,388,556)	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	(3,388,556)	**-**

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 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Profit before income tax	(1,601,793,283)	(2,214,871,455)
Enacted tax rates in the Chile (%)	30.00%	30.00%
Computed expected tax expense	(480,537,985)	(664,461,437)
Tax effect on expenses disallowed for tax computation	-	-
Deferred tax assets not recognised due to lack of resoanable certainity	480,537,985	664,461,437
Tax expenses relating to prior years	(3,388,556)	
Tax expense as per financials	**(3,388,556)**	**-**

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.

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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.

Employee Compensated absences (continued)

The financial assumption used in the valuation are Discount rate (per annum) 1.25% and 5.25% for Mar 2020 and Mar 2019 respectively and Salary growth rate (per annum) considered 2 %

Particulars	**As at Mar 2020**	**As at Mar 2019**
Current Liability (Short term)	24,806,657	21,763,155
Non Current Liability (Long term)	30,669,072	25,146,855
Present value of Obligation as at end	**55,475,729**	**46,910,010**

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the detemination of the leave liability are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined basedon reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below

Particulars	**As at Mar 2020**	**As at Mar 2019**
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	55,475,729	46,910,010

Particulars	**As at Mar 2020**	
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+ 1%)	56,696,451	54,255,007
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	2.2%	-2.2%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 1%)	54,340,486	56,639,524
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	-2.0%	2.1%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50%)	57,048,040	54,700,103
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	2.8%	-1.4%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	55,476,491	55,474,967
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%

Particulars	**As at Mar 2019**	
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+ 1%)	47,906,240	45,913,780
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	2.1%	-2.1%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 1%)	45,947,883	47,896,342
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	-2.1%	2.1%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50%)	46,165,799	47,312,991
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	-1.6%	0.9%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	46,909,577	46,910,443
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflow)	1.78 Years

Expected Cash flow over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	**Costa Rican Colon (CRC)**
1 year	24,806,657
2 to 5 years	28,753,560
6 to 10 years	3,240,038
More than 10 years	232,068

23 Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2020 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 2019-2020

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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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 2020	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	3,696,770,915	1,479,875,000	-	5,176,645,915
Trade payables	14,211,076	-	-	14,211,076
Other financial liabilities	371,268,132	-	-	371,268,132
Total	**4,082,250,124**	**1,479,875,000**	**-**	**5,562,125,124**

31 March 2019	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	1,984,709,376	1,858,140,000	-	3,842,849,376
Trade payables	237,279,175		-	237,279,175
Other financial liabilities	210,362,370		-	210,362,370
Total	**2,432,350,920**	**1,858,140,000**	**-**	**4,290,490,920**

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 2020	31 March 2019
Variable rate borrowing	5,176,645,915	3,842,849,376
Fixed rate borrowing	-	-
	5,176,645,915	**3,842,849,376**

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-20	31-Mar-19
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	25,883,230	19,214,247
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(25,883,230)	(19,214,247)

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C 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-20	**31-Mar-19**
- strengthened 1% (2019: 1%)	(66,954,343)	(39,179,211)
- weakened 1% (2019: 1%)	66,954,343	39,179,211

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2020 and 2019

Particulars	**As at Mar 2020**	**As at Mar 2019**	
	USD	**USD**	**INR**
Trade receivables	902,261	903,694	
Cash and cash equivalents	(46,498)	449,404	
Other assets	293,525	173,600	
Lease Liabilities	(2,391,729)	0	
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	(9,168,224)	(6,460,842)	
Trade payables and other financial liabilities*	(1,056,083)	(1,545,943)	(162,607)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**(11,466,748)**	**(6,480,087)**	**(162,607)**
Exchange Rate	**583.90**	**604.39**	**8.74**

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Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad Anonima
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
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25 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2020 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	7	-	-	471,887,339	471,887,339	471,887,339
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	19,380,595	19,380,595	19,380,595
Other financial assets	5	-	-	165,866,315	165,866,315	165,866,315
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**657,134,249**	**657,134,249**	**657,134,249**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	10	-	-	5,176,645,915	5,176,645,915	5,176,645,915
Finace lease liabilities				1,397,296,721	1,397,296,721	1,397,296,721
Trade payables	12	-	-	14,211,076	14,211,076	14,211,076
Other financial liabilities	13	-	-	371,268,132	371,268,132	371,268,132
Total financial liabilities		-	-	**6,959,421,845**	**6,959,421,845**	**6,959,421,845**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2019 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	7	-	-	542,559,876	542,559,876	542,559,876
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	507,919,088	507,919,088	507,919,088
Other financial assets	5	-	-	98,283,780	98,283,780	98,283,780
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**1,148,762,744**	**1,148,762,744**	**1,148,762,744**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	10	-	-	3,842,849,376	3,842,849,376	3,842,849,376
Trade payables	12	-	-	237,279,175	237,279,175	237,279,175
Other financial liabilities	13	-	-	210,362,370	210,362,370	210,362,370
Total financial liabilities		-	-	**4,290,490,920**	**4,290,490,920**	**4,290,490,920**

Notes to financial instruments

i. The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Borrowings	Financial liabilities	5,176,645,915	3,842,849,376
Finace lease liabilities	Financial liabilities	1,397,296,721	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	19,380,595	507,919,088
Net Debt		**6,554,562,041**	**3,334,930,288**
Equity share capital	Equity	1,200	1,200
Other equity	Equity	(5,279,625,030)	(3,681,220,304)
		(5,279,623,830)	**(3,681,219,104)**
Gearing ratio		**(1.24)**	**(0.91)**

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.

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

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: 29th May 2020

Sd/-
Mukund Seetharaman
Director