

**Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C.
(previously Wipro Bahrain Limited
W.L.L.)**

**Report and financial statements for the
year ended 31 March 2020**

Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)
Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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**Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)
Administration and contact details as at 31 March 2020**

Company name	Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C.
Commercial registration number	73168-1 obtained on 28 October 2009
Owner/Parent company	Wipro IT Services SE
Director	Kamini Shah
Registered office	Flat 510, Building 2795 Road 2835, Block 428 Al Seef Kingdom of Bahrain
Banker	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Auditors	BDO 17 th Floor Diplomat Commercial Office Tower PO Box 787 Manama Kingdom of Bahrain

**Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)
Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020**

The Board of Directors have pleasure in submitting the audited financial statements of Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities and review of business developments

The Company is principally engaged in:

- repair of computers and peripheral equipment;
- computer consultancy and computer facilities management activities;
- sale/trade of information and communications equipment and related software; and
- computer programming activities.

The results for the year are set out on pages 7 and 8 of the financial statements.

Dividend

The Board of Directors does not propose to pay any dividend for the year ended 31 March 2020 (2019: BHD Nil).

Representation and audit

The Company's activities for the year ended 31 March 2020 have been conducted in accordance with the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, and other relevant statutes of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Company has maintained proper and complete accounting records and these, together with all other information and explanations, have been made freely available to the auditors.

The management proposes to reappoint BDO as the external auditors of the Company for the next financial year, who has expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Owner:

Kamini Shah
Director

**Independent auditor's report to the Owner of
Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in Owner's equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") issued by International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with its requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and Those Charged with Governance ("TCWG") for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**Independent auditor's report to the Owner of
Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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 the management and 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the Owner of
Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)**

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, we report that:

- (1) we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (2) the Company has maintained proper books of account and the financial statements are in agreement therewith; and
- (3) the financial information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of account of the Company.

In addition, we report that, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has breached any of the applicable provisions of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, or its Founder's Declaration and Articles of Association, which would materially affect its activities, or its financial position as at 31 March 2020.

sd/-

Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
13 June 2020



Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)
Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020
(Expressed in Bahrain Dinars)

	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Non-current portion of trade and other receivables	6	-	66,907
Current assets			
Current portion of trade and other receivables	6	635,015	604,246
Other financial assets	7	148,721	48,023
Other assets	9	838,352	968,392
Amounts due from related parties	23	13,413	3,425
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,647,918	2,012,567
		<u>3,283,419</u>	<u>3,636,653</u>
Total assets		<u>3,283,419</u>	<u>3,703,560</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	10	50,000	50,000
Statutory reserve	11	25,000	25,000
Retained earnings	12	2,766,133	2,633,326
		<u>2,841,133</u>	<u>2,708,326</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current portion of compensated absences	14	12,479	12,202
Non-current portion of employees' terminal benefits	14	11,839	14,533
		<u>24,318</u>	<u>26,735</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accrued expenses	13	57,765	31,543
Other liabilities	14	118,058	167,051
Amounts due to related parties	23	242,145	769,905
		<u>417,968</u>	<u>968,499</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>3,283,419</u>	<u>3,703,560</u>

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue and signed by the Director:

Sd/-

Kamini Shah
Director

Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Expressed in Bahrain Dinars)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue	16	1,973,365	1,249,892
Direct costs	17	(1,650,630)	(1,459,626)
Gross profit/(loss)		322,735	(209,734)
Other income	18	22,406	23,902
		<u>345,141</u>	<u>(185,832)</u>
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	19	(172,379)	(331,608)
Bad debts	20	(30,513)	3,406
Foreign exchange loss, net	21	(6,994)	(21,649)
Depreciation	5	-	(565)
		<u>(209,886)</u>	<u>(350,416)</u>
Net profit/(loss) for the year		<u>135,255</u>	<u>(536,248)</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Actuarial losses on defined benefit schemes		(2,448)	-
Total other comprehensive income		<u>(2,448)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>132,807</u>	<u>(536,248)</u>

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue and signed by the Director:

Kamini Shah
Director

Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)
Statement of changes in Owner's equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Expressed in Bahrain Dinars)

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Statutory reserve</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 31 March 2018	50,000	25,000	3,169,574	3,244,574
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(536,248)</u>	<u>(536,248)</u>
At 31 March 2019	50,000	25,000	2,633,326	2,708,326
Net profit for the year	-	-	135,255	135,255
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,448)</u>	<u>(2,448)</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>50,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>2,766,133</u>	<u>2,841,133</u>

Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (previously Wipro Bahrain Limited W.L.L.)
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Expressed in Bahrain Dinars)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Operating activities			
Net profit/(loss) for the year		135,255	(536,248)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	5	-	565
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade and other receivables		65,480	1,723,696
Amounts due from related parties		(9,988)	(3,240)
Trade and other payables		3,864	(169,431)
Amounts due to related parties		(527,760)	1,033
Employees' terminal benefits, net		(31,500)	1,343
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		<u>(364,649)</u>	<u>1,017,718</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(364,649)	1,017,718
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		<u>2,012,567</u>	<u>994,849</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	8	<u>1,647,918</u>	<u>2,012,567</u>

1 Organisation and activities

Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C. (the "Company") is a single person company registered in the Kingdom of Bahrain with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism under commercial registration number 73168-01 obtained on 28 October 2009.

The Company is principally engaged in:

- repair of computers and peripheral equipment;
- computer consultancy and computer facilities management activities;
- sale/trade of information and communications equipment and related software; and
- computer programming activities

The Company is a fully owned subsidiary of Wipro IT Services SE ("the Owner" or "the Parent Company").

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the legal status of the Company was changed to be a single person company. All the assets and liabilities and net worth of the previously operating limited liability company was transferred to the newly formed single person company at their carrying values.

The registered office of the Company is in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

These financial statements, set out on pages 7 to 40, were approved and authorised for issue by the Owner and signed on 13 June 2020.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and the requirements of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law.

Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and using the going concern assumption. The financial statements have been presented in Bahrain Dinars which is the functional currency of the Company.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4 to these financial statements.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars (BD), which is the Company's presentation currency.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Improvements/amendments to IFRS/IAS

Improvements/amendments to IFRS/IAS contained numerous amendments to IFRS/IAS that the IASB considers non-urgent but necessary. 'Improvements to IFRS' comprise amendments that result in accounting changes to presentation, recognition or measurement purposes, as well as terminology or editorial amendments related to a variety of individual IFRS standards. The amendments are effective for the Company's future accounting periods with earlier adoption permitted.

Standards, improvements, amendments and interpretations effective and adopted in 2020

The following new standards, improvements, amendments and interpretations issued by the IASB are effective for the first time for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

<u>Standard or interpretation</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 - "Leases" and IFRIC 4 - "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease". IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, together with options to exclude leases where the lease term is 12 months or less, or where the underlying asset is of low value. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting in IAS 17, with the distinction between operating leases and finance leases being retained. The Company does not have significant leasing activities acting as a lessee.

The adoption of IFRS 16 did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations for the year ended 31 March 2020 nor on the opening balance of retained earnings considering the short-term periods of the Company's outstanding leases.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective but not relevant in 2020

<u>Standard or interpretation</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
IAS 12	Income taxes	1 January 2019
IAS 19	Employee benefits	1 January 2019
IAS 23	Borrowing costs	1 January 2019
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2019
IFRS 3	Business combinations	1 January 2019
IFRS 11	Joint arrangements	1 January 2019
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	1 January 2019
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over income tax treatments	1 January 2019

New standards, improvements, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective in 2020

The following new accounting standards, improvements, interpretations and amendments have been issued, but are not mandatory and hence, have not been early adopted by the Company in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020. The Company intends to apply these standards from application date as indicated in the table below:

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective in 2019 (continued)

In all cases, the entity intends to apply these standards from application date as indicated in the table below:

<u>Standard or Interpretation</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
IAS 1	Presentation of financial statements	1 January 2020
IAS 8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	1 January 2020
IFRS 3	Business combinations	1 January 2020
IFRS 7	Financial instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2020
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	1 January 2020
IFRS 17	Insurance contracts	1 January 2021

There would have been no change in the operational results of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020 had the Company early adopted any of the above standards applicable to the Company.

Early adoption of amendments or standards in 2020

The Company did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in 2020.

3 Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements is set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated, except for changes due to the adoption of IFRS 16 during the year ended 31 March 2020.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The Company depreciates plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. The estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Machinery	2 years
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When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Gains or losses on disposal of plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Repairs and renewals are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the expenditure is incurred.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the amortised cost category based on the cash flow characteristics and business model these assets are held under.

Amortised cost

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions for current and non-current trade receivables, if any, are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process, the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within general and administrative expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Impairment provisions for receivables from related parties and loans to related parties are recognised based on a forward-looking expected credit loss model.

The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those financial assets where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those financial assets for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

From time to time, the Company elects to renegotiate the terms of trade receivables due from customers with which it has previously had a good trading history. Such renegotiations will lead to changes in the timing of payments rather than changes to the amounts owed and, in consequence, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, current account balances with banks and short-term fixed deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities of the Company consist of trade and other payables. These financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently remeasured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized 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.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation in future, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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.

Employees' benefits

The Company has the following employee benefits:

i. Contribution to pension scheme

The Company contributes to the pension scheme for Bahraini nationals administered by the General Organization for Social Insurance in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Company's share of contribution to this funded scheme, which is a defined contribution scheme under IAS 19 - "Employee benefits", is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Employees' benefits (continued)

ii. Compensated absences

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

iii. Post-employment benefits

The company provides post-employment benefits which are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are immediately recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and permanently excluded from profit or loss. Further, the profit or loss will no longer include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

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

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.

Revenue is recognized 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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

To recognize revenues, we apply 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 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 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 recognized 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, transaction-based or volume-based contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, 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 is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognized 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of income 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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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

C. Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are recognized 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 recognized 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 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.

D. Products

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

E. 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 standalone 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 standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone 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 we may be entitled.

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

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.

Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset and amortized over the contract term.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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 recognized is amortized 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, we evaluate whether we are the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis).

In doing so, we first evaluate whether we control the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If we control the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, we are the principal; if not, we are the agent.

Trade receivables and contract balances

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. We present such receivables as part of trade receivables at their net estimated realizable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in IFRS 9 using expected credit loss method.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets are presented in other current assets and primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price contracts utilizing the percentage of completion method of revenue recognition.

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. contract liabilities or deferred revenue consist of advance payments and billings in excess of revenues recognized and disclosed as part of current and noncurrent liabilities. The company classifies deferred revenue as current or noncurrent based on the timing of when we expect to recognize the revenue.

Remaining performance obligations

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of the reporting period and an explanation of when the entity expects to recognize as revenue. As a practical expedient, disclosure is not required for the following:

- i. performance obligation that has an original expected duration of one year or less; and
- ii. contracts for which revenue is recognized based on the right to invoice for services performed.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Applying the above practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed remaining performance obligations for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis, transaction or volume basis.

Finance income

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

Impairment

Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted using the effective interest rate. Loss allowances for trade receivables and lease receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to account risk profiling of customers and historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

Non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as plant and equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of income. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.

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 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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Related party transactions

Related parties include the related companies, the directors and any employees who are able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the Company. Key management personnel are also considered related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

The Company considers two parties to be related if, directly or indirectly one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Where there is a related party transaction with the Company, the transactions are disclosed as to the type of relationship that exists with the Company and the outstanding balances and transactions necessary to understand their effects on the financial position and financial performance.

Leases

The Company accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:

- (a) There is an identified asset;
- (b) The Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset; and
- (c) The Company has the right to direct use of the asset.

The Company considers whether the supplier has substantive substitution rights. If the supplier does have those rights, the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease. In determining whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, the Company considers only the economic benefits that arise from the use of the asset, not those which are incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Based on the exemptions available in IFRS 16, low value and short-term leases are not capitalised in the statement of financial position. All payments made towards such leases are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies 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 recognized in the statement of income and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities. 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.

4 Critical accounting judgments and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The determination of estimates requires judgments which are based on historical experience, current and expected economic conditions, and all other available information. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The most significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions in these financial statements relate to:

- economic useful lives of plant and equipment;
- defined benefit plans and compensated absences;
- fair value measurement;
- revenue recognition;
- impairment of assets;
- determination of lease term and borrowing rates;
- contingencies;
- going concern; and
- estimation uncertainty relating to the global COVID-19 health pandemic

Economic useful lives of plant and equipment

The Company's plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their economic useful lives. Useful economic lives of plant and equipment are reviewed by management periodically. The review is based on the current condition of the assets and the estimated period during which they will continue to bring economic benefit to the Company.

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.

Fair value measurement

A number of assets and liabilities included in the Company's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

The fair value measurement of the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

- *Level 1:* Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted);
- *Level 2:* Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs; and
- *Level 3:* Unobservable inputs

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

The financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recognized at amortised cost.

4 Critical accounting judgments and key source of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Revenue recognition

The Company exercises judgment in determining whether a revenue transaction is recognised at a point in time or over time taking into consideration all the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers.

The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labour costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognized revenue and profit 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.

Impairment of assets

Financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its trade and other receivables. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

During the year ended 31 March 2020, in the opinion of the Company's management, a provision of BD316,043 is required for impaired trade and other receivables (2019: BD285,530).

Other non-financial assets

Other non-financial assets (excluding inventories) are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell), the asset is written down accordingly. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the smallest group of assets to which it belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows; its cash generating units ("CGUs"). Impairment changes are included in profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognised in other comprehensive income.

Determination of lease term and the borrowing rates for leases

In case where the Company is a lessee, the Company's management exercises judgment in determining if it is reasonably certain to exercise the lease options to extend or terminate the lease at the commencement as well as during the lease term. The carrying value of lease liabilities are revised based on certain variable elements of the future lease payments like rates or index. Determination of incremental borrowing rates used to determine the carrying value of lease liabilities and the discount rates used to determine the carrying value of right-of-use of lease rights involve, to certain extent, management estimates. Any changes to management estimate may have an impact on the term as well as the carrying values of the lease assets and liabilities.

4 Critical accounting judgments and key source of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Going concern

The management of the Company reviews the financial position on a periodical basis and assesses the requirement of any additional funding to meet the working capital requirements and estimated funds required to meet the liabilities as and when they become due. In addition, the shareholders of the Company ensure that they provide adequate financial support to fund the requirements of the Company to ensure the going concern status of the Company.

Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19

In assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, contract assets, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

5 Plant and equipment

	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost		
At 31 March 2018, 2019 and 2020	<u>4,006</u>	<u>4,006</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
At 31 March 2018	3,441	3,441
Charge for the year	<u>565</u>	<u>565</u>
At 31 March 2019 and 2020	<u>4,006</u>	<u>4,006</u>
Net book value		
At 31 March 2020	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

The Company operates from premises leased at a monthly rental of BD950 per month (2019: BD1,310).

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6 Trade and other receivables

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade receivables	951,058	956,683
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss (Refer Note below)	<u>(316,043)</u>	<u>(285,530)</u>
Total	635,015	671,153
Non-current portion of trade and other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>(66,907)</u>
Current portion of trade and other receivables	<u>635,015</u>	<u>604,246</u>

Trade receivables are generally on 60 to 90 days credit terms.

The Company has applied the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

Movement in expected credit loss allowance:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning	285,530	288,936
Addition/(reversal) of excess provision (Note 20)	<u>30,513</u>	<u>(3,406)</u>
Balance at the end	<u>316,043</u>	<u>285,530</u>

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6 Trade and other receivables (continued)

On that basis, the allowance as at 31 March 2020 was determined as follows for trade receivables.

At 31 March 2020 the lifetime expected loss provision for trade receivables is as follows:

	Aged less than 180 days	Aged for 180-365 days	Aged for 1-2 years	Aged for 2-3 years	Aged for 3-4 years	Aged for 4 years and above	Total
Tier 1 receivables:							
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%	100%	
Gross trade receivables	<u>5,833</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,059</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,344</u>	<u>246,054</u>	<u>286,290</u>
Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,672</u>	<u>246,054</u>	<u>253,726</u>
Tier 2 receivables:							
Expected loss rate	0%	10%	25%	50%	100%	100%	
Gross trade receivables	<u>579,041</u>	<u>11,874</u>	<u>16,963</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,890</u>	<u>664,768</u>
Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>1,187</u>	<u>4,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,889</u>	<u>62,317</u>
Total gross trade Receivables	<u>584,874</u>	<u>11,874</u>	<u>36,022</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,344</u>	<u>302,944</u>	<u>951,058</u>
Total loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>1,187</u>	<u>4,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,672</u>	<u>302,943</u>	<u>316,043</u>

Tier 1 receivables

These represent outstanding receivables from government customers.

Tier 2 receivables

These represent outstanding receivables from non- government customers.

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6 Trade and other receivables (continued)

At 31 March 2019, the lifetime expected loss provision for trade receivables is as follows:

	Aged less than 180 days	Aged for 180-365 days	Aged for 1-2 years	Aged for 2-3 years	Aged for 3-4 years	Aged for 4 years and above	Total
Tier 1 receivables:							
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%	100%	
Gross trade receivables	<u>18,916</u>	<u>12,788</u>	<u>11,950</u>	<u>33,991</u>	<u>89,782</u>	<u>171,549</u>	<u>338,976</u>
Loss allowance	-	-	-	<u>8,498</u>	<u>44,891</u>	<u>171,549</u>	<u>224,938</u>
Tier 2 receivables:							
Expected loss rate	0%	10%	25%	50%	100%	100%	
Gross trade receivables	<u>529,200</u>	<u>26,547</u>	<u>5,364</u>	-	-	<u>56,596</u>	<u>617,707</u>
Loss allowance	-	<u>2,655</u>	<u>1,341</u>	-	-	<u>56,596</u>	<u>60,592</u>
Total gross trade Receivables	<u>548,116</u>	<u>39,335</u>	<u>17,314</u>	<u>33,991</u>	<u>89,782</u>	<u>228,145</u>	<u>956,683</u>
Total loss allowance	-	<u>2,655</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>8,498</u>	<u>44,891</u>	<u>228,145</u>	<u>285,530</u>

Tier 1 receivables
These represent outstanding receivables from government customers.

Tier 2 receivables
These represent outstanding receivables from non-government customers.

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7 Other financial assets - current

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unbilled revenue*	142,903	25,852
Advance to staff	5,818	18,605
Interest accrued but not due	<u>-</u>	<u>3,566</u>
	<u>148,721</u>	<u>48,023</u>

* Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

8 Cash and bank balances

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
HSBC Bank - current account	447,918	312,567
Demand deposits with banks*	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>
	<u>1,647,918</u>	<u>2,012,567</u>

* These deposits can be withdrawn by the Company at any time without prior notice and without any penalty on the principal.

9 Other assets

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current		
Contracts assets*	828,261	961,221
Prepayments	<u>10,091</u>	<u>7,171</u>
	<u>838,352</u>	<u>968,392</u>

* Classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

10 Share capital

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Authorised share capital		
1,000 shares of BD50 each (2019: 1,000 shares of BD50 each)	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Issued and fully paid-up		
1,000 shares of BD50 each (2019: 1,000 shares of BD50 each)	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

10 Share capital (continued)

The shareholding pattern of the Company as at 31 March 2020 is as follows:

<u>Name of the Parent Company</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership interest</u>
Wipro IT Services SE	<u>1,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

The shareholding pattern of the Company at 31 March 2019 was as follows:

<u>Name of the Parent Company</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership interest</u>
Wipro Cyprus SE	<u>1,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the legal status of the Company was changed to be a single person company. All the assets and liabilities and net worth of the previously operating limited liability company was transferred to the newly formed single person company at their carrying values.

Necessary legal formalities with relevant regulatory authorities including amendment to the Founder's Declaration and Articles of Association have been completed.

11 Statutory Reserve

Under the provisions of Bahrain Commercial Companies Law 21/2001, an amount equivalent to 10% of the company's net profit before appropriations is required to be transferred to a non-distributable reserve account until such time an amount equal to 50% of the share capital is set aside. This reserve is not available for distribution except for dividend payment as permitted by Bahrain Commercial Companies Law. As the requirement per law has been met no such amount has been transferred during the year.

12 Retained earnings

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Opening balance	2,633,326	3,169,574
Net profit/(loss) for the year	135,255	(536,248)
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>(2,448)</u>	<u>-</u>
Closing balance	<u>2,766,133</u>	<u>2,633,326</u>

13 Trade payables and accrued expenses

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Trade payables	39,042	17,468
Accrued expenses	<u>18,723</u>	<u>14,075</u>
	<u>57,765</u>	<u>31,543</u>

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14 Other liabilities

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Non- current		
Employee benefit obligations (Note 15)	11,839	14,533
Compensated absences (Note 15)	<u>12,479</u>	<u>12,202</u>
	<u>24,318</u>	<u>26,735</u>
Current		
Advances from customers	6,721	6,721
Employee benefit obligations (Note 15)	58,674	85,032
Compensated absences	41,873	67,174
Unearned revenue	8,551	6,045
Other payables	<u>2,239</u>	<u>2,079</u>
	<u>118,058</u>	<u>167,051</u>
	<u>142,376</u>	<u>193,786</u>

15 Employees' benefits obligations

Local employees

The contributions made by the Company towards the pension scheme for Bahraini nationals administered by the Social Insurance Organisation in the Kingdom of Bahrain for the year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to BD 34,994 (2019: BD40,365).

Expatriate employees

The balance in benefit obligations applicable towards expatriate employees is as follows:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Employee benefit obligations	70,513	99,565
Compensated absences	<u>54,352</u>	<u>79,376</u>
	124,865	178,941
Non - current portion of employee benefits	<u>(24,318)</u>	<u>(26,735)</u>
Current portion of employee benefits	<u>100,547</u>	<u>152,206</u>

The costs, assets and liabilities of the defined benefit schemes operated by the Company are determined using methods relying on actuarial estimates and assumptions. Details of the key assumptions are set out below. The Company takes advice from independent actuaries relating to the appropriateness of the assumptions. Changes in the assumptions used may have a significant effect on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position.

There are no plan assets for the afore mentioned defined benefit obligations.

15 Employees' benefits obligations (continued)

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	31 March <u>2020</u>	31 March <u>2019</u>
Discount rates	6.08%	5.78%
Expected rate of increase in salary	2%	2%

The discount rate is primarily based on the prevailing market yields of government securities for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future salary increase considered considers the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors. Attrition rate considered is the management's estimate, based on previous years' employee turnover of the Company.

End of service award is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate.

The following table summarizes the change in defined benefit obligation and impact in percentage terms compared with the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

	<u>Year ended 31 March 2020</u>	
	<u>Discount rate</u>	<u>Salary escalation rate</u>
Defined benefit obligation on increase of 50 basis points	70,072	70,977
Impact of increase in 50 basis points	(0.6%)	0.7%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease of 50 basis points	70,961	70,052
Impact of decrease in 50 basis points	(0.6%)	(0.7%)
	<u>Year ended 31 March 2019</u>	
	<u>Discount rate</u>	<u>Salary escalation rate</u>
Defined benefit obligation on increase of 50 basis points	99,256	99,893
Impact of increase in 50 basis points	0.31%	0.33%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease of 50 basis points	99,882	99,243
Impact of decrease in 50 basis points	0.32%	0.32%

16 Revenue

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from IT Services	<u>1,973,365</u>	<u>1,249,892</u>

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2020 by offerings and contract-type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenue by offerings		
IT Implementation and maintenance services	<u>1,973,365</u>	<u>1,249,892</u>
Revenue by market		
Communication	1,223,954	266,184
Energy	318,754	325,237
Banking and financial services	219,388	364,725
Manufacturing	1,033	262,237
Others	<u>210,236</u>	<u>31,509</u>
	<u>1,973,365</u>	<u>1,249,892</u>
Revenue by contract type		
Fixed price contracts	1,731,532	958,997
Time and materials based contracts	<u>241,833</u>	<u>290,892</u>
	<u>1,973,365</u>	<u>1,249,892</u>
Revenue by type of customer		
Government	18,561	100,408
Non-government	<u>1,954,804</u>	<u>1,149,484</u>
	<u>1,973,365</u>	<u>1,249,892</u>

Trade receivables and contract balances

The table below shows significant movements in contract assets:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	987,073	1,865,361
Revenues recognized during the year but not billed	971,164	987,073
Contract asset billed during the year	<u>(987,073)</u>	<u>(1,865,361)</u>
Closing balance	<u>971,164</u>	<u>987,073</u>

16 Revenue (continued)

The table below shows significant movements in contract liabilities:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	6,045	137,285
Amount billed but not recognized as revenues	-	6,045
Revenue recognized from opening balance of contract liabilities/contract asset billed during the year	<u>(6,045)</u>	<u>(137,285)</u>
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There are no revenues recognized during the reporting period from the performance obligations satisfied in previous periods.

Performance obligation and remaining performance obligations

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of the end of the reporting period and an explanation of when the entity expects to recognize as revenue.

As a practical expedient, disclosure is not required for:

- i. performance obligation that has an original expected duration of one year or less;
- ii. contracts for which revenue is recognized based on the right to invoice for services performed.

Applying the above practical expedient, the company has not disclosed remaining performance obligations for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis, transaction or volume basis.

As of March 31, 2020, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was BD 1,507,771 of which approximately is expected to be recognized as revenues within 1 year. This includes contracts that can be terminated for convenience without a substantive penalty since, based on current assessment, the occurrence of the same is expected to be remote.

17 Cost of operations

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Software development charges	819,102	549,409
Staff costs (Note 19)	729,783	824,599
Travelling cost	51,967	22,665
Insurance	45,814	52,373
Communication	327	694
Other direct expenses	<u>3,637</u>	<u>9,886</u>
	<u>1,650,630</u>	<u>1,459,626</u>

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18 Other income

	Year ended 31 March <u>2020</u>	Year ended 31 March <u>2019</u>
Interest income	<u>22,406</u>	<u>23,902</u>

19 General and administrative expenses

	Year ended 31 March <u>2020</u>	Year ended 31 March <u>2019</u>
Staff costs*	114,887	217,707
Legal & professional	16,178	34,767
Rent	11,379	16,944
Insurance	1,050	2,032
Communication expense	613	1,215
Printing and stationery	81	1,198
Other general and administrative expenses	<u>28,191</u>	<u>57,746</u>
	<u>172,379</u>	<u>331,608</u>

* I. Staff cost above includes defined benefit contribution to the extent of BD 34,994 for 2020 and BD 40,365 for 2019 made to pension scheme for Bahraini nationals administered by the General Organization for Social Insurance in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

* II. Staff cost above includes defined benefit cost towards end of service award to the extent of BD (33,895) for the year ended 31 March 2020 and BD33,655 for the year ended 31 March 2019.

20 Bad debts

	Year ended 31 March <u>2020</u>	Year ended 31 March <u>2019</u>
Provision for bad and doubtful debts/ (reversal of provision) (Note 6)	<u>30,513</u>	<u>(3,406)</u>

21 Foreign exchange fluctuation

	Year ended 31 March <u>2020</u>	Year ended 31 March <u>2019</u>
Forex loss, net	<u>6,994</u>	<u>21,649</u>

22 Rounding of figures

All figures have been rounded off to the nearest Bahraini Dinars.

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23 Transactions and balances with related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties include entities over which the Company exercises significant influence, shareholders, directors and executive management of the Company, key management personnel and their close family members and such other companies over which the Company or its shareholders, Directors, key management personnel and their close family members can exercise significant influence or can be significantly influenced by those parties. Transactions with the related parties are authorised by the management and are at an arm's length basis.

The following are the transactions and balances entered into with the related parties during the year ended and as at 31 March 2020 and 2019:

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Wipro Arabia Limited, Saudi Arabia (under common control)	Payments made to the party in relation to services availed	<u>10,530</u>	<u>-</u>
Wipro Limited, India (significant influence)	Services availed from the party	<u>-</u>	<u>554,741</u>
Wipro Limited, India (significant influence)	Expenses of the Company met by the party	<u>866,625</u>	<u>5,951</u>
Wipro Limited, India (significant influence)	Payments made to the party in relation to services availed	<u>1,367,558</u>	<u>59,110</u>
Wipro Doha LLC (under common control)	Payments made to the party in relation to services availed	<u>165</u>	<u>-</u>
Wipro Travel Services Limited (under common control)	Payments made to the party in relation to services availed	<u>44,392</u>	<u>-</u>
Wipro Travel Services Limited (under common control)	Expenses of the party met by the Company	<u>12,904</u>	<u>635</u>

Amounts due from related parties

	<u>31 March 2020</u>	<u>31 March 2019</u>
Wipro Arabia Limited, Saudi Arabia (entity under common control)	<u>13,413</u>	<u>2,886</u>
Wipro Digital (entity under common control)	<u>-</u>	<u>539</u>
	<u>13,413</u>	<u>3,425</u>

The amounts due from related parties are unsecured, interest free and have no specific repayment terms.

23 Transactions and balances with related parties (continued)

Amounts due to related parties

	31 March <u>2020</u>	31 March <u>2019</u>
Wipro Corporate (under common control)	453	447
Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE, Egypt (under common control)	462	433
Wipro Doha LLC (under common control)	-	165
Wipro Travel Services Limited (under common control)	4,234	34,751
Wipro Limited (significant influence)	<u>236,996</u>	<u>734,110</u>
	<u>242,145</u>	<u>769,905</u>

The amounts due to related parties are unsecured, interest free and have no specific repayment terms.

24 Contingent liabilities

	Year ended 31 March <u>2020</u>	Year ended 31 March <u>2019</u>
Tender bonds	100	60,374
Performance guarantees	584,712	92,305
Advance guarantees	-	<u>16,927</u>
	<u>584,812</u>	<u>169,606</u>

Except for the above, as at 31 March 2020 and 2019, there were no contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of the business, which are expected to give rise to any material loss.

25 Financial assets and liabilities and risk management

Financial assets and liabilities carried on the statement of financial position include trade and other receivables, other financial assets, amounts due from related parties, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and accrued expenses, and amounts due to related parties. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and to maximize Owner's value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019.

25 Financial assets and liabilities and risk management (continued)

Capital management (continued)

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents. Capital includes share capital, shareholders' current accounts and reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables and accrued expenses	57,765	31,543
Other liabilities	118,058	167,051
Amounts due to related parties	242,145	769,905
Less: cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,647,918)</u>	<u>(2,012,567)</u>
Net surplus	<u>(1,229,949)</u>	<u>(1,044,068)</u>
Share capital	50,000	50,000
Statutory reserve	25,000	25,000
Retained earnings	<u>2,766,133</u>	<u>2,633,326</u>
Total capital	<u>2,841,133</u>	<u>2,708,326</u>
Total capital and net surplus	<u>1,611,184</u>	<u>1,664,258</u>

The Company has net surplus as at 31 March 2020 and 2019. Hence, gearing ratio has no been calculated.

Financial assets and liabilities include trade and other receivables, other financial assets, amounts due from related parties, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and accrued expenses, and amounts due to related parties

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The table below set out the Company's classification of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Financial assets		
Trade receivable	635,015	671,153
Amounts due from related parties	13,413	3,424
Other financial assets*	148,721	48,023
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,647,918</u>	<u>2,012,567</u>
	<u>2,445,067</u>	<u>2,735,167</u>
Financial liabilities:		
Trade payables and accrued expenses	57,765	31,543
Amounts due to related parties	<u>242,145</u>	<u>769,905</u>
	<u>299,910</u>	<u>801,448</u>

* Upon implementation of IFRS 15, unbilled revenues from fixed price contracts are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones and unbilled revenues from time and materials contracts were classified as financial assets as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

25 Financial assets and liabilities and risk management (continued)

Risk management is carried out by the Finance Department of the Company under policies approved by the Directors. The Company's Finance Department evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Directors provide principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

Credit risk is the risk that one party will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Cash is placed with a multi-national banks with good credit ratings. Management believes that no additional credit risk beyond amounts provided for collection losses is inherent in the Company's other receivables. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Further, trade receivables that are overdue are periodically evaluated based on individual credit worthiness of customers. Based on this evaluation, the Company records allowance for expected credit losses on these receivables. As at 31 March 2020 and 2019, the carrying value of receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period was:

<i>Financial assets</i>	At 31 March 2020	
	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Maximum exposure</u>
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments	635,015	635,015
Amounts due from related parties	13,413	13,413
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,647,918</u>	<u>1,647,918</u>
Total financial assets	<u>2,296,346</u>	<u>2,296,346</u>

<i>Financial assets</i>	At 31 March 2019	
	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Maximum exposure</u>
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments	604,246	604,246
Amounts due from related parties	3,425	3,425
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,012,567</u>	<u>2,012,567</u>
Total financial assets	<u>2,620,2380</u>	<u>2,620,238</u>

The ageing of trade receivable at the reporting date was:

	Gross 31 March 2020	Impairment 31 March 2020	Gross 31 March 2019	Impairment 31 March 2019
Not past due	101,957	-	100,585	-
Past due, but not impaired	533,058	-	570,568	-
Past due and impaired	<u>316,043</u>	<u>316,043</u>	<u>285,530</u>	<u>285,530</u>
	<u>951,058</u>	<u>316,043</u>	<u>956,683</u>	<u>285,530</u>

As at reporting date there is no concentration of credit risk with certain customers. Cash and cash equivalents are held with HSBC bank, Bahrain.

25 Financial assets and liabilities and risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's fixed deposits earn fixed rates of interest, the renegotiation for which only occurs when the fixed deposits are renewed on maturity. The Company's other assets and liabilities, in the opinion of the management, are not sensitive to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial assets and liabilities. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis to help ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet all liabilities as they fall due.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity projections including available credit facilities are incorporated in the regular management information reviewed by the Board of Management. The focus of the liquidity review is on the net financing capacity, being free cash plus available credit facilities in relation to the financial liabilities. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Carrying amount	Contractual undiscounted cash flows	Within 6 months	6 to 12 Months	More than 12 months
2020					
Amounts due to related parties	242,145	242,145	242,145	-	-
Accounts payable	39,042	39,042	39,042	-	-
Accruals	<u>18,723</u>	<u>18,723</u>	<u>18,723</u>	-	-
	<u>299,910</u>	<u>299,910</u>	<u>299,910</u>	-	-
2019					
Amounts due to related parties	769,905	769,905	769,905	-	-
Accounts payable	17,468	17,468	17,468	-	-
Accruals	<u>14,075</u>	<u>14,075</u>	<u>14,075</u>	-	-
	<u>801,448</u>	<u>801,448</u>	<u>801,448</u>	-	-

Market risk

Market risk concerns the risk that Company income or the value of investments in financial instruments is adversely affected by changes in market prices, such as exchange rates and interest rates. The objective of managing market risks is to keep the market risk position within acceptable boundaries while achieving the best possible return.

25 Financial assets and liabilities and risk management (continued)

Currency rate risk

Currency rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are primarily denominated in United States Dollars. As the Bahrain Dinars are pegged to the United States Dollars, in the opinion of the management, the currency rate risk is considered to be minimal.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value on recurring basis include trade and other receivables, other financial assets, amounts due from related parties, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and accrued expenses, and amounts due to related parties. In the opinion of the management, due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, the fair value of these financial instruments is not significantly different from their carrying amounts as at 31 March 2020.

26 Events after reporting date

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the Company's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the Company is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2020.

Besides the above, there were no events occurring subsequent to 31 March 2020 and before the date of the report that are expected to have a significant impact on these financial statements