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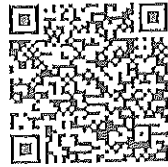
维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司

审计报告及财务报表

二〇二〇年度



# 财务报表审计报告



防伪编码: 31000006202186271D

被审计单位名称: 维布络信息科技(上海)有限公司

审计期间: 2020

报告文号: 信会师报字[2021]第ZA40792号

签字注册会计师: 高飞

注师编号: 310000062165

签字注册会计师: 李轲

注师编号: 310000060189

事务所名称: 立信会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)

事务所电话: 021-23280000

事务所地址: 南京东路61号4楼

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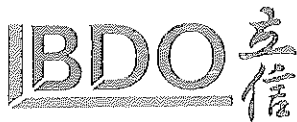
业务报告使用防伪编码仅说明该业务报告是由依法批准设立的会计师事务所出具，业务报告的法律主体是出具报告的会计师事务所及签字注册会计师。  
报告防伪信息查询网址: <https://zxfw.shcpa.org.cn/codeSearch>

# 维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司

## 审计报告及财务报表

（2020年01月01日至2020年12月31日止）

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## 审计报告

信会师报字[2021]第 ZA40792 号

维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司全体股东：

### 一、 审计意见

我们审计了维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司（以下简称维布络上海公司）财务报表，包括 2020 年 12 月 31 日的资产负债表，2020 年度的利润表、现金流量表、所有者权益变动表以及相关财务报表附注。

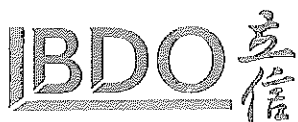
我们认为，后附的财务报表在所有重大方面按照企业会计准则的规定编制，公允反映了维布络上海公司 2020 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2020 年度的经营成果和现金流量。

### 二、 形成审计意见的基础

我们按照中国注册会计师审计准则的规定执行了审计工作。审计报告的“注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任”部分进一步阐述了我们在这些准则下的责任。按照中国注册会计师职业道德守则，我们独立于维布络上海公司，并履行了职业道德方面的其他责任。我们相信，我们获取的审计证据是充分、适当的，为发表审计意见提供了基础。

### 三、 管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

维布络上海公司管理层（以下简称管理层）负责按照企业会计准则的规定编制财务报表，使其实现公允反映，并设计、执行和维护必要的内部控制，以使财务报表不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报。



在编制财务报表时，管理层负责评估维布络上海公司的持续经营能力，披露与持续经营相关的事项（如适用），并运用持续经营假设，除非计划进行清算、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督维布络上海公司的财务报告过程。

#### 四、注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任

我们的目标是对财务报表整体是否不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报获取合理保证，并出具包含审计意见的审计报告。合理保证是高水平的保证，但并不能保证按照审计准则执行的审计在某一重大错报存在时总能发现。错报可能由于舞弊或错误导致，如果合理预期错报单独或汇总起来可能影响财务报表使用者依据财务报表作出的经济决策，则通常认为错报是重大的。

在按照审计准则执行审计工作的过程中，我们运用职业判断，并保持职业怀疑。同时，我们也执行以下工作：

（1）识别和评估由于舞弊或错误导致的财务报表重大错报风险，设计和实施审计程序以应对这些风险，并获取充分、适当的审计证据，作为发表审计意见的基础。由于舞弊可能涉及串通、伪造、故意遗漏、虚假陈述或凌驾于内部控制之上，未能发现由于舞弊导致的重大错报的风险高于未能发现由于错误导致的重大错报的风险。

（2）了解与审计相关的内部控制，以设计恰当的审计程序，但目的并非对内部控制的有效性发表意见。

（3）评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计及相关披露的合理性。

（4）对管理层使用持续经营假设的恰当性得出结论。同时，根据获取的审计证据，就可能导致对维布络上海公司持续经营能力产生重大疑虑的事项或情况是否存在重大不确定性得出结论。如果我们得出结论认为存在重大不确定性，审计准则要求我们在审计报告中提请报表使用者注意财务报表中的相关披露；如果披露不充分，我们应当发表非无保留意见。我们的结论基于截至审计报告日可获得的信息。然而，未来的事项或情况可能导致维布络上海公司不能持续经营。



立信会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)  
BDO CHINA SHU LUN PAN CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS LLP

(5) 评价财务报表的总体列报(包括披露)、结构和内容,并评价财务报表是否公允反映相关交易和事项。

我们与治理层就计划的审计范围、时间安排和重大审计发现等事项进行沟通,包括沟通我们在审计中识别出的值得关注的内部控制缺陷。



中国注册会计师:高飞



中国注册会计师:李轲



中国·上海

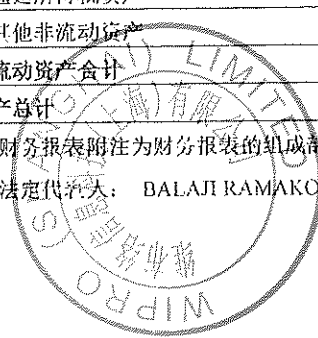
二〇二一年五月十八日

维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司  
资产负债表  
2020年12月31日  
(除特别注明外，金额单位均为人民币元)

资产	附注	期末余额	上年年末余额
流动资产：			
货币资金	(一)	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
交易性金融资产			
衍生金融资产			
应收票据			
应收账款	(二)	10,225,912.90	4,992,952.04
应收款项融资			
预付款项	(三)	16,964.08	39,900.18
其他应收款	(四)	19,104,374.07	24,691,036.65
存货			
合同资产			
持有待售资产			
一年内到期的非流动资产			
其他流动资产	(五)	1,154,778.18	
流动资产合计		46,942,185.56	65,729,191.78
非流动资产：			
债权投资			
其他债权投资			
长期应收款			
长期股权投资			
其他权益工具投资			
其他非流动金融资产			
投资性房地产			
固定资产	(六)	3,462.00	13,602.00
在建工程			
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			
使用权资产			
无形资产			
开发支出			
商誉			
长期待摊费用			
递延所得税资产			
其他非流动资产			
非流动资产合计		3,462.00	13,602.00
资产总计		46,945,647.56	65,742,793.78

后附财务报表附注为财务报表的组成部分。

企业法定代表人：BALAJI RAMAKOTI 主管会计工作负责人：李瑕 会计机构负责人：李瑕



维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司  
资产负债表（续）  
2020年12月31日  
（除特别注明外，金额单位均为人民币元）

负债和所有者权益	附注	期末余额	上年年末余额
<b>流动负债：</b>			
短期借款			
交易性金融负债			
衍生金融负债			
应付票据			
应付账款	(七)	104,848.10	125,229.58
预收款项			
合同负债			
应付职工薪酬	(八)	172,430.72	283,189.92
应交税费	(九)		457,179.72
其他应付款	(十)	6,481,250.10	25,303,139.84
持有待售负债			
一年内到期的非流动负债			
其他流动负债			
<b>流动负债合计</b>		<b>6,758,528.92</b>	<b>26,168,739.06</b>
<b>非流动负债：</b>			
长期借款			
应付债券			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
租赁负债			
长期应付款			
长期应付职工薪酬			
预计负债			
递延收益			
递延所得税负债			
其他非流动负债			
<b>非流动负债合计</b>			
<b>负债合计</b>		<b>6,758,528.92</b>	<b>26,168,739.06</b>
<b>所有者权益：</b>			
实收资本（或股本）	(十一)	10,773,085.00	10,773,085.00
其他权益工具			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积			
其他综合收益			
专项储备			
盈余公积	(十二)	2,941,403.36	2,880,096.97
未分配利润	(十三)	26,472,630.28	25,920,872.75
<b>所有者权益合计</b>		<b>40,187,118.64</b>	<b>39,574,054.72</b>
<b>负债和所有者权益总计</b>		<b>46,945,647.56</b>	<b>65,742,793.78</b>

后附财务报表附注为财务报表的组成部分。  
企业法定代表人：BALAJI RAMAKOTI

主管会计工作负责人：李瑕

会计机构负责人：李瑕



维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司  
利润表  
2020 年度  
(除特别注明外，金额单位均为人民币元)

项目	附注	本期金额	上期金额
一、营业收入	(十四)	5,166,904.42	8,900,191.10
减：营业成本	(十四)	3,151,698.26	7,280,685.88
税金及附加	(十五)	1,994.65	4,728.95
销售费用			
管理费用		253,511.02	57,218.65
研发费用			
财务费用	(十六)	1,146,623.57	-456,922.51
其中：利息费用	(十六)		
利息收入	(十六)	356,220.62	536,552.13
加：其他收益	(十七)		59,770.78
投资收益（损失以“-”号填列）			
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益			
以摊余成本计量的金融资产终止确认收益			
净敞口套期收益（损失以“-”号填列）			
公允价值变动收益（损失以“-”号填列）			
信用减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）			
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	(十八)		-54,283.66
资产处置收益（损失以“-”号填列）	(十九)		510,316.47
二、营业利润（亏损以“-”号填列）		613,076.92	2,530,283.72
加：营业外收入			
减：营业外支出	(二十)	13.00	266,886.00
三、利润总额（亏损总额以“-”号填列）		613,063.92	2,263,397.72
减：所得税费用	(二十一)		44,892.59
四、净利润（净亏损以“-”号填列）		613,063.92	2,218,505.13
（一）持续经营净利润（净亏损以“-”号填列）		613,063.92	2,218,505.13
（二）终止经营净利润（净亏损以“-”号填列）			
五、其他综合收益的税后净额			
（一）不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益			
1. 重新计量设定受益计划变动额			
2. 权益法下不能转损益的其他综合收益			
3. 其他权益工具投资公允价值变动			
4. 企业自身信用风险公允价值变动			
（二）将重分类进损益的其他综合收益			
1. 权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益			
2. 其他债权投资公允价值变动			
3. 金融资产重分类计入其他综合收益的金额			
4. 其他债权投资信用减值准备			
5. 现金流量套期储备			
6. 外币财务报表折算差额			
7. 其他			
六、综合收益总额		613,063.92	2,218,505.13

后附财务报表附注为财务报表的组成部分。

企业法定代表人：BALAJI RAMAKOTI

主管会计工作负责人：李瑕

会计机构负责人：李瑕



维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司  
现金流量表  
2020 年度  
(除特别注明外，金额单位均为人民币元)

项目	附注	本期金额	上期金额
<b>一、经营活动产生的现金流量</b>			
销售商品、提供劳务收到的现金			7,269,395.57
收到的税费返还			
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金		356,220.62	6,456,973.89
经营活动现金流入小计		356,220.62	13,726,369.46
购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金		1,324,305.38	55,440.44
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金		3,008,041.31	7,413,521.29
支付的各项税费		46,887.24	328,899.85
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金		15,608,547.64	1,505,424.08
经营活动现金流出小计		19,987,781.57	9,303,285.66
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	(二十二)	-19,631,560.95	4,423,083.80
<b>二、投资活动产生的现金流量</b>			
收回投资收到的现金			
取得投资收益收到的现金			
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额			
处置子公司及其他营业单位收到的现金净额			
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金			
投资活动现金流入小计			
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金			8,941.10
投资支付的现金			
取得子公司及其他营业单位支付的现金净额			
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金			
投资活动现金流出小计			8,941.10
投资活动产生的现金流量净额			-8,941.10
<b>三、筹资活动产生的现金流量</b>			
吸收投资收到的现金			
取得借款收到的现金			
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金			
筹资活动现金流入小计			
偿还债务支付的现金			
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金			
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金			
筹资活动现金流出小计			
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额			
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响		66,414.37	-77,090.58
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额		-19,565,146.58	4,337,052.12
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额		36,005,302.91	31,668,250.79
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额	(二十二)	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91

后附财务报表附注为财务报表的组成部分。  
企业法定代表人：BALAJI RAMAKRISHNAN

主管会计工作负责人：李瑕

会计机构负责人：李瑕

维布络信息科技有限公司(上海)有限公司  
所有者权益变动表

2020 年度

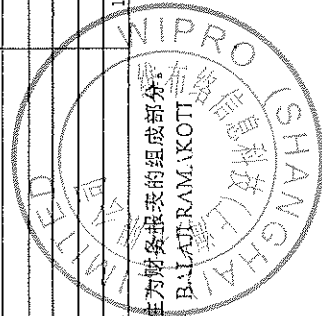
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)

项目	实收资本 (或股本)	其他权益工具		资本公积	专项储备	盈余公积	未分配利润	所有者权益合计
		优先股	其他					
一、上年年末余额	10,773,085.00					2,880,096.97	25,920,872.75	39,574,054.72
加: 会计政策变更								
前期差错更正								
其他								
二、本年初余额	10,773,085.00					2,880,096.97	25,920,872.75	39,574,054.72
三、本期增减变动金额(减少以“-”号填列)						61,306.39	551,757.53	613,063.92
(一) 综合收益总额							613,063.92	613,063.92
(二) 所有者投入和减少资本								
1. 所有者投入的普通股								
2. 其他权益工具持有者投入资本								
3. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额								
4. 其他								
(三) 利润分配								
1. 提取盈余公积						61,306.39	-61,306.39	
2. 对所有者(或股东)的分配						61,306.39	-61,306.39	
3. 其他								
(四) 所有者权益内部结转								
1. 资本公积转增资本(或股本)								
2. 盈余公积转增资本(或股本)								
3. 盈余公积弥补亏损								
4. 设定受益计划变动额结转留存收益								
5. 其他								
(五) 专项储备								
1. 本期提取								
2. 本期使用								
(六) 其他								
四、本期末余额	10,773,085.00					2,941,403.36	26,472,630.28	40,187,118.64

后附财务报表附注为财务报表的组成部分。  
企业法定代表人: B. LAJTHAMAKOTT

主管会计工作负责人: 李取

会计机构负责人: 李取



维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司  
所有者权益变动表（续）

2020 年度

（除特别注明外，金额单位均为人民币元）

项目	上期金额					所有者权益合计
	其他权益工具		资本公积	专项储备	盈余公积	
	优先股	永续债				
一、上年年末余额	10,773,085.00					10,773,085.00
加：会计政策变更						
前期差错更正						
其他					447,941.36	2,229,083.62
三、本年年初余额	10,773,085.00				2,658,246.46	23,924,218.13
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填列）					221,850.51	1,996,654.62
（一）综合收益总额						2,218,505.13
（二）所有者投入和减少资本						2,218,505.13
1. 所有者投入的普通股						
2. 其他权益工具持有者投入资本						
3. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额						
4. 其他						
（三）利润分配					221,850.51	-221,850.51
1. 提取盈余公积					221,850.51	-221,850.51
2. 对所有者宣告（或派发）股利						
3. 其他						
（四）所有者权益内部结转						
1. 资本公积转增资本（或股本）						
2. 盈余公积转增资本（或股本）						
3. 盈余公积弥补亏损						
4. 设定受益计划变动额结转留存收益						
5. 其他						
（五）专项储备						
1. 本期提取						
2. 本期使用						
（六）其他						
四、本期末余额	10,773,085.00				2,880,096.97	25,920,872.75

后附财务报表附注为财务报表的组成部分。  
企业法定代表人：BALAJIR AMAKOTTI  
PRO  
SHANGHAI  
维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司  
CHINA

主管会计工作负责人：李琨

会计机构负责人：李琨

维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司  
二〇二〇年度财务报表附注  
（除特殊注明外，金额单位均为人民币元）

一、 公司基本情况

维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司（以下简称“公司”或“本公司”）系由 Wipro Limited（注册地：印度）和 Wipro Singapore Pte Limited（注册地：新加坡）于 2004 年 4 月 27 日在中华人民共和国上海市注册成立的外商合资有限责任公司。本公司注册资本美元 165 万元整，经营期 40 年。

2015 年 3 月 25 日经批准 Wipro Singapore Pte Limited 将其持有的全部股份转让给 Wipro Cyprus Pte Limited（注册地：塞浦路斯）。Wipro Cyprus Pte Limited 于 2019 年 8 月 23 日更名为 Wipro IT Services SE，并搬迁至英国。工商信息变更登记已于 2020 年 4 月 23 日完成。

本公司的主要经营范围为计算机软件的研发、开发、制作，销售自产产品，提供相关技术咨询及技术服务，系统集成设计、调试、维护；机票预定与取消业务的数据处理服务（不含销售），通过语音媒介和国际互联网络从事客户联络、客户信息录入及处理、以及相关客户咨询和支持服务；科技信息咨询、企业管理咨询、物流管理咨询、人力资源管理咨询及外包服务（不含中介），及财务管理咨询及外包服务；以服务外包的形式在上海开展经营离岸呼叫中心业务，该业务的最终服务对象和委托客户均为境外；计算机硬件及相关设备的批发、进出口、佣金代理（不含拍卖）。【依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动】。

本财务报表业经全体董事于 2021 年 5 月 18 日批准报出。

二、 财务报表的编制基础

（一） 编制基础

本财务报表按照财政部颁布的《企业会计准则——基本准则》和各项具体会计准则、企业会计准则应用指南、企业会计准则解释及其他相关规定（以下合称“企业会计准则”）编制。

(二) 持续经营

本财务报表以持续经营为基础编制。

三、重要会计政策及会计估计

(一) 遵循企业会计准则的声明

本财务报表符合财政部颁布的企业会计准则的要求，真实、完整地反映了本公司 2020 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2020 年度的经营成果和现金流量。

(二) 会计期间

自公历 1 月 1 日起至 12 月 31 日止为一个会计年度。

(三) 营业周期

本公司营业周期为 12 个月。

(四) 记账本位币

本公司采用人民币为记账本位币。

(五) 现金及现金等价物的确定标准

现金，是指本公司的库存现金以及可以随时用于支付的存款。现金等价物，是指本公司持有的期限短、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额的现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

(六) 外币业务

外币业务采用交易发生日的即期汇率作为折算汇率将外币金额折合成人民币记账。资产负债表日外币货币性项目余额按资产负债表日即期汇率折算，由此产生的汇兑差额，除属于与购建符合资本化条件的资产相关的外币专门借款产生的汇兑差额按照借款费用资本化的原则处理外，均计入当期损益。

(七) 金融工具

自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起的会计政策

本公司在成为金融工具合同的一方时，确认一项金融资产、金融负债或权益工具。

## 1、金融工具的分类

根据本公司管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的合同现金流量特征，金融资产于初始确认时分类为：以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产和以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

本公司将同时符合下列条件且未被指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产：

- 业务模式是以收取合同现金流量为目标；
- 合同现金流量仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。

本公司将同时符合下列条件且未被指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）：

- 业务模式既以收取合同现金流量又以出售该金融资产为目标；
- 合同现金流量仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付

对于非交易性权益工具投资，本公司可以在初始确认时将其不可撤销地指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（权益工具）。该指定在单项投资的基础上作出，且相关投资从发行者的角度符合权益工具的定义。

除上述以摊余成本计量和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产外，本公司将其余所有的金融资产分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

金融负债于初始确认时分类为：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债和以摊余成本计量的金融负债。

## 2、金融工具的确认依据和计量方法

### （1）以摊余成本计量的金融资产

以摊余成本计量的金融资产包括应收票据、应收账款、其他应收款、长期应收款、债权投资等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额；不包含重大融资成分的应收账款以及本公司决定不考虑不超过一年的融资成分的应收账款，以合同交易价格进行初始计量。

持有期间采用实际利率法计算的利息计入当期损益。

收回或处置时，将取得的价款与该金融资产账面价值之间的差额计入当期损益。

(2) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）

以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）包括应收款项融资、其他债权投资等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。该金融资产按公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动除采用实际利率法计算的利息、减值损失或利得和汇兑损益之外，均计入其他综合收益。终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入当期损益。

(3) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（权益工具）

以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（权益工具）包括其他权益工具投资等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。该金融资产按公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动计入其他综合收益。取得的股利计入当期损益。

终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入留存收益。

(4) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产包括交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、其他非流动金融资产等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入当期损益。该金融资产按公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动计入当期损益。

(5) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债包括交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入当期损益。该金融负债按公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动计入当期损益。

终止确认时，其账面价值与支付的对价之间的差额计入当期损益。

(6) 以摊余成本计量的金融负债

以摊余成本计量的金融负债包括短期借款、应付票据、应付账款、其他应付款、长期借款、应付债券、长期应付款，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。

持有期间采用实际利率法计算的利息计入当期损益。

终止确认时，将支付的对价与该金融负债账面价值之间的差额计入当期损益。



### 3、金融资产终止确认和金融资产转移

满足下列条件之一时，本公司终止确认金融资产：

- 收取金融资产现金流量的合同权利终止；
- 金融资产已转移，且已将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方；
- 金融资产已转移，虽然本公司既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，但是未保留对金融资产的控制。

发生金融资产转移时，如保留了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，则不终止确认该金融资产。

在判断金融资产转移是否满足上述金融资产终止确认条件时，采用实质重于形式的原则。

公司将金融资产转移区分为金融资产整体转移和部分转移。金融资产整体转移满足终止确认条件的，将下列两项金额的差额计入当期损益：

- （1）所转移金融资产的账面价值；
- （2）因转移而收到的对价，与原直接计入所有者权益的公允价值变动累计额（涉及转移的金融资产为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）的情形）之和。

金融资产部分转移满足终止确认条件的，将所转移金融资产整体的账面价值，在终止确认部分和未终止确认部分之间，按照各自的相对公允价值进行分摊，并将下列两项金额的差额计入当期损益：

- （1）终止确认部分的账面价值；
- （2）终止确认部分的对价，与原直接计入所有者权益的公允价值变动累计额中对应终止确认部分的金额（涉及转移的金融资产为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）的情形）之和。

金融资产转移不满足终止确认条件的，继续确认该金融资产，所收到的对价确认为一项金融负债。

#### 4、金融负债终止确认

金融负债的现时义务全部或部分已经解除的,则终止确认该金融负债或其一部分;本公司若与债权人签定协议,以承担新金融负债方式替换现存金融负债,且新金融负债与现存金融负债的合同条款实质上不同的,则终止确认现存金融负债,并同时确认新金融负债。

对现存金融负债全部或部分合同条款作出实质性修改的,则终止确认现存金融负债或其一部分,同时将修改条款后的金融负债确认为一项新金融负债。

金融负债全部或部分终止确认时,终止确认的金融负债账面价值与支付对价(包括转出的非现金资产或承担的新金融负债)之间的差额,计入当期损益。本公司若回购部分金融负债的,在回购日按照继续确认部分与终止确认部分的相对公允价值,将该金融负债整体的账面价值进行分配。分配给终止确认部分的账面价值与支付的对价(包括转出的非现金资产或承担的新金融负债)之间的差额,计入当期损益。

#### 5、金融资产和金融负债的公允价值的确定方法

存在活跃市场的金融工具,以活跃市场中的报价确定其公允价值。不存在活跃市场的金融工具,采用估值技术确定其公允价值。在估值时,本公司采用在当前情况下适用并且有足够可利用数据和其他信息支持的估值技术,选择与市场参与者在相关资产或负债的交易中所考虑的资产或负债特征相一致的输入值,并优先使用相关可观察输入值。只有在相关可观察输入值无法取得或取得不切实可行的情况下,才使用不可观察输入值。

#### 6、金融资产减值的测试方法及会计处理方法

本公司以单项或组合的方式对以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产(债务工具)和财务担保合同等的预期信用损失进行估计。

本公司考虑有关过去事项、当前状况以及对未来经济状况的预测等合理且有依据的信息,以发生违约的风险为权重,计算合同应收的现金流量与预期能收到的现金流量之间差额的现值的概率加权金额,确认预期信用损失。

如果该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加,本公司按照相当于该金融工具整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备;如果该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加,本公司按照相当于该金融工具未来 12 个月内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。由此形成的损失准备的增加或转

回金额，作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。

本公司通过比较金融工具在资产负债表日发生违约的风险与在初始确认日发生违约的风险，以确定金融工具预计存续期内发生违约风险的相对变化，以评估金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后是否已显著增加。通常逾期超过 30 日，本公司即认为该金融工具的信用风险已显著增加，除非有确凿证据证明该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。

如果金融工具于资产负债表日的信用风险较低，本公司即认为该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。

如果有客观证据表明某项金融资产已经发生信用减值，则本公司在单项基础上对该金融资产计提减值准备。

对于由《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》(2017)规范的交易形成的应收票据、应收款项和合同资产，无论是否包含重大融资成分，本公司始终按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。

对于客观证据表明存在减值，以及适用于单项评估的应收票据、应收账款、其他应收款、应收款项融资及长期应收款等单独进行减值测试，确认预期信用损失，计提减值准备；对于不存在减值客观依据的应收票据、应收账款、其他应收款、应收款项融资，或当在单项工具层面无法以合理成本评估预期信用损失的充分证据时，本公司参考历史信用损失经验，结合当前状况以及对未来经济状况的判断，依据信用风险特征将应收票据、应收账款、其他应收款、应收款项融资及长期应收款等划分为若干组合，在组合基础上计算预期信用损失。具体如下：

确定组合的依据	计提方法
非关联方组合	按应收款项账龄与整个存续期预期信用损失率对照表，计算预期信用损失
关联方组合	单项评估，如无减值迹象，不予计提

账龄与整个存续期预期信用损失对照表

账龄	应收账款预期信用损失率（%）
1-180 天	0.00
181-360 天	35.00
超过 360 天	100.00

## 2020年1月1日前的会计政策

金融工具包括金融资产、金融负债和权益工具。

### 1、 金融工具的分类

金融资产和金融负债于初始确认时分类为：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产或金融负债，包括交易性金融资产或金融负债；持有至到期投资；应收款项；可供出售金融资产；其他金融负债等。

### 2、 金融工具的确认依据和计量方法

#### (1) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产（金融负债）

取得时以公允价值（扣除已宣告但尚未发放的现金股利或已到付息期但尚未领取的债券利息）作为初始确认金额，相关的交易费用计入当期损益。

持有期间将取得的利息或现金股利确认为投资收益，期末将公允价值变动计入当期损益。

处置时，其公允价值与初始入账金额之间的差额确认为投资收益，同时调整公允价值变动损益。

#### (2) 持有至到期投资

取得时按公允价值（扣除已到付息期但尚未领取的债券利息）和相关交易费用之和作为初始确认金额。

持有期间按照摊余成本和实际利率计算确认利息收入，计入投资收益。实际利率在取得时确定，在该预期存续期间或适用的更短期间内保持不变。

处置时，将所取得价款与该投资账面价值之间的差额计入投资收益。

#### (3) 应收款项

公司对外销售商品或提供劳务形成的应收债权，以及公司持有的其他企业的不包括在活跃市场上有报价的债务工具的债权，包括应收账款、其他应收款等，以向购货方应收的合同或协议价款作为初始确认金额；具有融资性质的，按其现值进行初始确认。

收回或处置时，将取得的价款与该应收款项账面价值之间的差额计入当期损益。

#### (4) 可供出售金融资产

取得时按公允价值（扣除已宣告但尚未发放的现金股利或已到付息期但尚未领取的债券利息）和相关交易费用之和作为初始确认金额。

持有期间将取得的利息或现金股利确认为投资收益。期末以公允价值计量且将公允价值变动计入其他综合收益。但是，在活跃市场中没有报价且其公允

价值不能可靠计量的权益工具投资，以及与该权益工具挂钩并须通过交付该权益工具结算的衍生金融资产，按照成本计量。

处置时，将取得的价款与该金融资产账面价值之间的差额，计入投资损益；同时，将原直接计入其他综合收益的公允价值变动累计额对应处置部分的金额转出，计入当期损益。

#### (5) 其他金融负债

按其公允价值和相关交易费用之和作为初始确认金额。采用摊余成本进行后续计量。

### 3、 应收款项坏账准备

#### 3.1 单项金额重大并单独计提坏账准备的应收款项：

单项金额重大并单独计提坏账准备的计提方法：单独进行减值测试，如有客观证据表明其已发生减值，按预计未来现金流量现值低于其账面价值的差额计提坏账准备，计入当期损益。单独测试未发生减值的应收款项，将其归入相应组合计提坏账准备。

#### 3.2 按信用风险特征组合计提坏账准备应收款项：

按信用风险特征组合计提坏账准备的计提方法	
非关联方组合	账龄分析法
关联方组合	单独计提

组合中，采用账龄分析法计提坏账准备的：

账龄	应收账款计提比例(%)
180天以内(含180天)	0.00
181—360天	35.00
360天以上	100.00

## (八) 固定资产

### 1、 固定资产确认条件

固定资产指为生产商品、提供劳务、出租或经营管理而持有，并且使用寿命超过一个会计年度的有形资产。固定资产在同时满足下列条件时予以确认：

- (1) 与该固定资产有关的经济利益很可能流入企业；
- (2) 该固定资产的成本能够可靠地计量。

固定资产按成本（并考虑预计弃置费用因素的影响）进行初始计量。

与固定资产有关的后续支出，在与其有关的经济利益很可能流入且其成本能够可靠计量时，计入固定资产成本；对于被替换的部分，终止确认其账面价值；所有其他后续支出于发生时计入当期损益。

### 2、 折旧方法

固定资产折旧采用年限平均法分类计提，根据固定资产类别、预计使用寿命和预计净残值率确定折旧率。对计提了减值准备的固定资产，则在未来期间按扣除减值准备后的账面价值及依据尚可使用年限确定折旧额。如固定资产各组成部分的使用寿命不同或者以不同方式为企业提供服务，则选择不同折旧率或折旧方法，分别计提折旧。

各类固定资产折旧方法、折旧年限、残值率和年折旧率如下：

类别	折旧方法	折旧年限（年）	残值率（%）	年折旧率（%）
电子设备	直线折旧法	2-4	0.00	24.75-49.50
办公设备	直线折旧法	5-21	0.00	4.71-19.80
家具及装修	直线折旧法	5	0.00	19.80

## (九) 职工薪酬

### 1、 短期薪酬的会计处理方法

本公司在职工为本公司提供服务的会计期间，将实际发生的短期薪酬确认为负债，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

本公司为职工缴纳的社会保险费和住房公积金，以及按规定提取的工会经费和职工教育经费，在职工为本公司提供服务的会计期间，根据规定的计提基础和计提比例计算确定相应的职工薪酬金额。

本公司发生的职工福利费，在实际发生时根据实际发生额计入当期损益或相关资产成本，其中，非货币性福利按照公允价值计量。

## 2、 离职后福利的会计处理方法

### （1） 设定提存计划

本公司按当地政府的相关规定为职工缴纳基本养老保险和失业保险，在职工为本公司提供服务的会计期间，按以当地规定的缴纳基数和比例计算应缴纳金额，确认为负债，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

## 3、 辞退福利的会计处理方法

本公司向职工提供辞退福利的，在下列两者孰早日确认辞退福利产生的职工薪酬负债，并计入当期损益：公司不能单方面撤回因解除劳动关系计划或裁减建议所提供的辞退福利时；公司确认与涉及支付辞退福利的重组相关的成本或费用时。

## （十） 收入

### 自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起的会计政策

#### 1、 收入确认和计量所采用的会计政策

本公司在履行了合同中的履约义务，即在客户取得相关商品的控制权时确认收入。合同中包含两项或多项履约义务的，本公司在合同开始日，按照各单项履约义务所承诺商品的单独售价的相对比例，将交易价格分摊至各单项履约义务，按照分摊至各单项履约义务的交易价格计量收入。

交易价格是指本公司因向客户转让商品而预期有权收取的对价金额。在确定交易价格时，如果存在可变对价，本公司按照期望值或最可能发生金额确定可变对价的最佳估计数，并以不超过在相关不确定性消除时累计已确认收入极可能不会发生重大转回的金额计入交易价格。合同中如果存在重大融资成分，本公司将根据合同中的融资成分调整交易价格；对于控制权转移与客户支付价款间隔未超过一年的，本公司不考虑其中的融资成分。

本公司满足下列条件之一的，属于在某一时段内履行履约义务，否则，属于在某一时点履行履约义务：

- 1、 客户在本公司履约的同时即取得并消耗本公司履约所带来的经济利益。
- 2、 客户能够控制本公司履约过程中在建的商品。
- 3、 本公司履约过程中所产出的商品具有不可替代用途，且本公司在整个合同期内有权就累计至今已完成的履约部分收取款项。

如果履约义务是在某一时段内履行的，则本公司按照履约进度确认收入。否则，本公司于客户取得相关商品控制权的某一时点确认收入。

#### 2020年1月1日前的会计政策

##### 1、 提供劳务收入确认的一般原则：

在同一会计年度内开始并完成的，在完成劳务时确认收入。如劳务的开始和完成分属不同的会计年度，在提供劳务交易的结果能够可靠估计的情况下，在资产负债表日按完工百分比法确认相关的劳务收入。如提供劳务交易的结果不能够可靠地估计的情况下，劳务成本能够得到补偿的，按能够补偿的金额确认收入，已经发生的劳务成本作为当期费用；若已经发生的劳务成本不能够全部得到补偿，按已经发生的劳务成本作为当期费用，不确认收入。

##### 2、 具体原则

公司每月根据实际提供服务工时，按协议费率向客户开具服务确认单，确认服务收入。

#### (十一) 政府补助

##### 1、 类型

政府补助，是本公司从政府无偿取得的货币性资产或非货币性资产，分为与资产相关的政府补助和与收益相关的政府补助。

与资产相关的政府补助，是指本公司取得的、用于购建或以其他方式形成长期资产的政府补助。与收益相关的政府补助，是指除与资产相关的政府补助之外的政府补助。

##### 2、 会计处理

与资产相关的政府补助，冲减相关资产账面价值或确认为递延收益。确认为递延收益的，在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理、系统的方法分期计入当期损益（与本公司日常活动相关的，计入其他收益；与本公司日常活动无关的，计入营业外收入）；

与收益相关的政府补助，用于补偿本公司以后期间的相关成本费用或损失的，确认为递延收益，并在确认相关成本费用或损失的期间，计入当期损益（与本公司日常活动相关的，计入其他收益；与本公司日常活动无关的，计入营业外收入）或冲减相关成本费用或损失；用于补偿本公司已发生的相关成本费用或损失的，直接计入当期损益（与本公司日常活动相关的，计入其他收益；与本



公司日常活动无关的，计入营业外收入）或冲减相关成本费用或损失。

## (十二) 递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债

对于可抵扣暂时性差异确认递延所得税资产，以未来期间很可能取得的用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额为限。对于能够结转以后年度的可抵扣亏损和税款抵减，以很可能获得用来抵扣可抵扣亏损和税款抵减的未来应纳税所得额为限，确认相应的递延所得税资产。

对于应纳税暂时性差异，除特殊情况外，确认递延所得税负债。

不确认递延所得税资产或递延所得税负债的特殊情况包括：商誉的初始确认；除企业合并以外的发生时既不影响会计利润也不影响应纳税所得额（或可抵扣亏损）的其他交易或事项。

当拥有以净额结算的法定权利，且意图以净额结算或取得资产、清偿负债同时进行，当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债以抵销后的净额列报。

当拥有以净额结算当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债的法定权利，且递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债是与同一税收征管部门对同一纳税主体征收的所得税相关或者是对不同的纳税主体相关，但在未来每一具有重要性的递延所得税资产及负债转回的期间内，涉及的纳税主体意图以净额结算当期所得税资产和负债或是同时取得资产、清偿负债时，递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债以抵销后的净额列报。

## (十三) 租赁

租赁，是指在一定期间内，出租人将资产的使用权让与承租人以获取对价的合同。在合同开始日，本公司评估合同是否为租赁或者包含租赁。如果合同中一方让渡了在一定期间内控制一项或多项已识别资产使用的权利以换取对价，则该合同为租赁或者包含租赁。

合同中同时包含多项单独租赁的，承租人和出租人将合同予以分拆，并分别各项单独租赁进行会计处理。合同中同时包含租赁和非租赁部分的，承租人和出租人将租赁和非租赁部分进行分拆。

### 1、 本公司作为承租人

#### (1) 使用权资产

在租赁期开始日，本公司对除短期租赁和低价值资产租赁以外的租赁确认使用权资产。使用权资产按照成本进行初始计量。该成本包括：

- 租赁负债的初始计量金额；
- 在租赁期开始日或之前支付的租赁付款额，存在租赁激励的，扣除已享

受的租赁激励相关金额;

- 公司发生的初始直接费用;
- 公司为拆卸及移除租赁资产、复原租赁资产所在场地或将租赁资产恢复至租赁条款约定状态预计将发生的成本。

本公司采用平均年限法对使用权资产计提折旧。公司能够合理确定租赁期届满时取得租赁资产所有权的,使用权资产在租赁资产剩余使用寿命内计提折旧;无法合理确定租赁期届满时能够取得租赁资产所有权的,在租赁期与租赁资产剩余使用寿命两者孰短的期间内计提折旧。

## (2) 租赁负债

在租赁期开始日,本公司对除短期租赁和低价值资产租赁以外的租赁确认租赁负债。租赁负债按照尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值进行初始计量。租赁付款额包括:

- 固定付款额(包括实质固定付款额),存在租赁激励的,扣除租赁激励相关金额;
- 取决于指数或比率的可变租赁付款额;
- 根据公司提供的担保余值预计应支付的款项;
- 购买选择权的行权价格,前提是公司合理确定将行使该选择权;
- 行使终止租赁选择权需支付的款项,前提是租赁期反映出公司将行使终止租赁选择权;

本公司采用租赁内含利率作为折现率,但如果无法合理确定租赁内含利率的,则采用本公司的增量借款利率作为折现率。

本公司按照固定的周期性利率计算租赁负债在租赁期内各期间的利息费用,并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

在租赁期开始日后,发生下列情形的,本公司按照变动后租赁付款额的现值重新计量租赁负债:

- 根据担保余值预计的应付金额发生变动;
- 用于确定租赁付款额的指数或比率发生变动;
- 本公司对购买选择权、续租选择权或终止租赁选择权的评估结果发生变化,或续租选择权或终止租赁选择权的实际行使情况与原评估结果不一致。

在对租赁负债进行重新计量时，本公司相应调整使用权资产的账面价值。使用权资产账面价值已调减至零，但租赁负债仍需进一步调减的，本公司将剩余金额计入当期损益。

### （3）短期租赁和低价值资产租赁

本公司选择对短期租赁和低价值资产租赁不确认使用权资产和租赁负债，并将相关的租赁付款额在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入当期损益或相关资产成本。短期租赁，是指在租赁期开始日，租赁期不超过 12 个月且不包含购买选择权的租赁。低价值资产租赁，是指单项租赁资产为全新资产时价值较低的租赁。公司转租或预期转租租赁资产的，原租赁不属于低价值资产租赁。

### （4）租赁变更

租赁发生变更且同时符合下列条件的，公司将该租赁变更作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理：

- 该租赁变更通过增加一项或多项租赁资产的使用权而扩大了租赁范围；
- 增加的对价与租赁范围扩大部分的单独价格按该合同情况调整后的金额相当。

租赁变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理的，在租赁变更生效日，公司重新分摊变更后合同的对价，重新确定租赁期，并按照变更后租赁付款额和修订后的折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债。

## 2、 本公司作为出租人

在租赁开始日，本公司将租赁分为融资租赁和经营租赁。融资租赁，是指无论所有权最终是否转移，但实质上转移了与租赁资产所有权有关的几乎全部风险和报酬的租赁。经营租赁，是指除融资租赁以外的其他租赁。本公司作为转租出租人时，基于原租赁产生的使用权资产对转租赁进行分类。

### （1）经营租赁会计处理

经营租赁的租赁收款额在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法确认为租金收入。本公司将发生的与经营租赁有关的初始直接费用予以资本化，在租赁期内按照与租金收入确认相同的基础分摊计入当期损益。未计入租赁收款额的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益。

## （2）融资租赁会计处理

在租赁开始日，本公司对融资租赁确认应收融资租赁款，并终止确认融资租赁资产。本公司对应收融资租赁款进行初始计量时，将租赁投资净额作为应收融资租赁款的入账价值。租赁投资净额为未担保余值和租赁期开始日尚未收到的租赁收款额按照租赁内含利率折现的现值之和。

未纳入租赁投资净额计量的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益。

## （十四）重要会计政策和会计估计的变更以及差错更正

### 1、重要会计政策变更

#### （1）执行《企业会计准则解释第 13 号》

财政部于 2019 年 12 月 10 日发布了《企业会计准则解释第 13 号》（财会〔2019〕21 号，以下简称“解释第 13 号”），自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起施行，不要求追溯调整。

##### ①关联方的认定

解释第 13 号明确了以下情形构成关联方：企业与其所属企业集团的其他成员单位（包括母公司和子公司）的合营企业或联营企业；企业的合营企业与企业的其他合营企业或联营企业。此外，解释第 13 号也明确了仅仅同受一方重大影响的两方或两方以上的企业不构成关联方，并补充说明了联营企业包括联营企业及其子公司，合营企业包括合营企业及其子公司。

##### ②业务的定义

解释第 13 号完善了业务构成的三个要素，细化了构成业务的判断条件，同时引入“集中度测试”选择，以在一定程度上简化非同一控制下取得组合是否构成业务的判断等问题。

本公司自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起执行解释第 13 号，比较财务报表不做调整，执行解释第 13 号未对本公司财务状况和经营成果产生重大影响。

#### （2）执行《新冠肺炎疫情相关租金减让会计处理规定》

财政部于 2020 年 6 月 19 日发布了《新冠肺炎疫情相关租金减让会计处理规定》（财会〔2020〕10 号），自 2020 年 6 月 19 日起施行，允许企业对 2020 年 1 月 1 日至该规定施行日之间发生的相关租金减让进行调整。按照该规定，对于满足条件的由新冠肺炎疫情直接引发的租金减免、延期支付租金等租金减让，企业可以选择采用简化方法进行会计处理。

本公司 2020 年度未发生租金减让，执行该规定未对本公司财务状况和经营成果产生重大影响。

(3) 执行《企业会计准则第 22 号——金融工具确认和计量》、《企业会计准则第 23 号——金融资产转移》、《企业会计准则第 24 号——套期会计》和《企业会计准则第 37 号——金融工具列报》（2017 年修订）（以下合称“新金融工具准则”）

财政部于 2017 年度修订了《企业会计准则第 22 号——金融工具确认和计量》、《企业会计准则第 23 号——金融资产转移》、《企业会计准则第 24 号——套期会计》和《企业会计准则第 37 号——金融工具列报》。修订后的准则规定，对于首次执行日尚未终止确认的金融工具，之前的确认和计量与修订后的准则要求不一致的，应当追溯调整。涉及前期比较财务报表数据与修订后的准则要求不一致的，无需调整。

本公司自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起执行新金融工具准则，因追溯调整产生的累积影响数调整 2020 年年初留存收益和其他综合收益，2019 年度的财务报表未做调整。

以按照财会〔2019〕6 号和财会〔2019〕16 号的规定调整后的 2019 年 12 月 31 日余额为基础，各项金融资产和金融负债按照修订前后金融工具确认计量准则的规定进行分类和计量结果对比如下：

原金融工具准则			新金融工具准则		
列报项目	计量类别	账面价值	列报项目	计量类别	账面价值
应收账款	摊余成本	4,992,952.04	应收账款	摊余成本	4,992,952.04
			应收账款融资	以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益	
其他应收款	摊余成本	24,691,036.65	其他应收款	摊余成本	24,691,036.65

(4) 执行《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》（2017 年修订）（以下简称“新收入准则”）

财政部于 2017 年度修订了《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》。修订后的准则规定，首次执行该准则应当根据累积影响数调整当年年初留存收益及财务报表其他相关项目金额，对可比期间信息不予调整。

本公司自 2020 年 1 月 1 日起执行新收入准则。执行该准则未对本公司财务状况和经营成果产生重大影响

2、 重要会计估计变更

无。

3、 前期会计差错更正

无。

四、 税项

(一) 主要税种和税率

税种	计税依据	税率
增值税	按税法规定计算的销售货物和应税劳务收入为基础计算销项税额，在扣除当期允许抵扣的进项税额后，差额部分为应交增值税	6%
城市维护建设税	按实际缴纳的营业税、增值税及消费税计缴	7%
教育费附加	按实际缴纳的营业税、增值税及消费税计缴	5%
企业所得税	按应纳税所得额计缴	详见四（二）

(二) 税收优惠

根据《关于实施小型微利企业普惠性所得税减免政策有关问题的公告国家税务总局公告 2019 年第 2 号》文，自 2019 年 1 月 1 日至 2021 年 12 月 31 日，对小型微利企业年应纳税所得额不超过 100 万元的部分，减按 25% 计入应纳税所得额，按 20% 的税率缴纳企业所得税；对年应纳税所得额超过 100 万元但不超过 300 万元的部分，减按 50% 计入应纳税所得额，按 20% 的税率缴纳企业所得税。

五、 财务报表项目注释

(一) 货币资金

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
银行存款	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
合计	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91

(二) 应收账款

1、 应收账款分类披露

类别	期末余额				账面价值
	账面余额		坏账准备		
	金额	比例 (%)	金额	计提比例 (%)	
按单项计提坏账准备					
按组合计提坏账准备	10,280,196.56	100.00	54,283.66	0.53	10,225,912.90
其中：					
关联方组合	10,172,401.09	98.95			
非关联方组合	107,795.47	1.05	54,283.66	50.36	53,511.81
合计	10,280,196.56	100.00	54,283.66		10,225,912.90

类别	上年年末余额				账面价值
	账面余额		坏账准备		
	金额	比例 (%)	金额	计提比例 (%)	
单项金额重大并单独计提坏账准备的应收账款					
按信用风险特征组合计提坏账准备的应收账款	6,666,385.70	100.00	1,673,433.66	25.10	4,992,952.04
单项金额不重大但单独计提坏账准备的应收账款					
合计	6,666,385.70	100.00	1,673,433.66		4,992,952.04

组合中，按照预期信用损失率计提坏账准备的应收账款：

账龄	期末余额		
	应收账款	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
0-180天	53,511.81		
181-360天			
360天以上	54,283.66	54,283.66	100.00
合计	107,795.47	54,283.66	

2、 本期计提、转回或收回的坏账准备情况

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
上年年末余额	1,673,433.66	1,619,150.00
本年计提数		54,283.66
本年转回数		
本年核销数	1,619,150.00	
年末余额	54,283.66	1,673,433.66

(三) 预付款项

账龄	期末余额		上年年末余额	
	金额	比例(%)	金额	比例(%)
1年以内	16,964.08	100.00	39,900.18	100.00
合计	16,964.08	100.00	39,900.18	100.00

(四) 其他应收款

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
应收利息		
应收股利		
其他应收款项	19,104,374.07	24,691,036.65
合计	19,104,374.07	24,691,036.65



1、 其他应收款项

(1) 按账龄披露

账龄	期末余额	上年年末余额
1年以内	140,012.02	6,059,178.71
1-2年	332,504.11	18,625,587.94
2-3年	18,625,587.94	589.66
3年以上	10,738.76	10,149.10
小计	19,108,842.83	24,695,505.41
减：坏账准备	4,468.76	4,468.76
合计	19,104,374.07	24,691,036.65

(2) 本期计提、转回或收回的坏账准备情况

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
上年年末余额	4,468.76	4,468.76
本年计提数		
本年转回数		
本年核销数		
年末余额	4,468.76	4,468.76

(3) 其他应收款项按款项性质分类情况

款项性质	期末余额	上年年末余额
关联方往来	18,960,822.05	24,683,876.73
员工备用金	146,179.78	9,678.68
其他	1,841.00	1,950.00
合计	19,108,842.83	24,695,505.41

(五) 其他流动资产

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
待抵扣进项税	1,154,778.18	
合计	1,154,778.18	

(六) 固定资产

1、 固定资产及固定资产清理

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
固定资产	3,462.00	13,602.00
固定资产清理		
合计	3,462.00	13,602.00

2、 固定资产情况

项目	办公设备	电子设备	家具装修	合计
1. 账面原值				
(1) 上年年末余额	73,988.00	1,718,013.54	5,818,000.94	7,610,002.48
(2) 本期增加金额				
—购置				
(3) 本期减少金额		157,104.98		157,104.98
—处置或报废		157,104.98		157,104.98
(4) 期末余额	73,988.00	1,560,908.56	5,818,000.94	7,452,897.50
2. 累计折旧				
(1) 上年年末余额	73,986.00	1,712,432.54	5,809,981.94	7,596,400.48
(2) 本期增加金额		3,173.00	6,954.00	10,127.00
—计提		3,173.00	6,954.00	10,127.00
(3) 本期减少金额		157,091.98		157,091.98
—处置或报废		157,091.98		157,091.98
(4) 期末余额	73,986.00	1,558,513.56	5,816,935.94	7,449,435.50
3. 账面价值				
(1) 期末账面价值	2.00	2,395.00	1,065.00	3,462.00

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项目	办公设备	电子设备	家具装修	合计
(2) 上年年末账面价值	2.00	5,581.00	8,019.00	13,602.00

(七) 应付账款

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
服务采购款	104,848.10	125,229.58
合计	104,848.10	125,229.58

(八) 应付职工薪酬

1、 应付职工薪酬列示

项目	上年年末余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
短期薪酬	283,189.92	2,897,282.11	3,008,041.31	172,430.72
合计	283,189.92	2,897,282.11	3,008,041.31	172,430.72

2、 短期薪酬列示

项目	上年年末余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
(1) 工资、奖金、津贴和 补贴	283,189.92	2,897,282.11	3,008,041.31	172,430.72
合计	283,189.92	2,897,282.11	3,008,041.31	172,430.72

(九) 应交税费

税费项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
增值税		412,287.13
企业所得税		44,892.59
合计		457,179.72

(十) 其他应付款

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
应付利息		
应付股利		
其他应付款项	6,481,250.10	25,303,139.84
合计	6,481,250.10	25,303,139.84

1、 其他应付款项

按款项性质列示其他应付款项

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
关联方往来款	5,790,057.18	24,718,552.98
预提费用	675,568.64	584,586.74
其他	15,624.28	0.12
合计	6,481,250.10	25,303,139.84

(十一) 实收资本

项目	上年年末余额	本期变动增 (+) 减 (-)				期末余额
		所有者投入	公积金转增资本	其他	小计	
Wipro Limited	1,655,340.00					1,655,340.00
Wipro IT Services SE	9,117,745.00					9,117,745.00
合计	10,773,085.00					10,773,085.00

(十二) 盈余公积

项目	上年年末余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
法定盈余公积	2,880,096.97	61,306.39		2,941,403.36
合计	2,880,096.97	61,306.39		2,941,403.36

(十三) 未分配利润

项目	本期金额	上期金额
调整前上年年末未分配利润	25,920,872.75	21,695,134.51
调整年初未分配利润合计数（调增+，调减-）		2,229,083.62
调整后年初未分配利润	25,920,872.75	23,924,218.13
加：本期净利润	613,063.92	2,218,505.13
减：提取法定盈余公积	61,306.39	221,850.51
期末未分配利润	26,472,630.28	25,920,872.75

(十四) 营业收入和营业成本

项目	本期金额		上期金额	
	收入	成本	收入	成本
主营业务	5,166,904.42	3,151,698.26	8,900,191.10	7,280,685.88
合计	5,166,904.42	3,151,698.26	8,900,191.10	7,280,685.88

(十五) 税金及附加

项目	本期金额	上期金额
印花税	1,994.65	4,728.95
合计	1,994.65	4,728.95

(十六) 财务费用

项目	本期金额	上期金额
利息费用		
减：利息收入	356,220.62	536,552.13
汇兑损益	1,496,476.99	77,090.58
其他	6,367.20	2,539.04
合计	1,146,623.57	-456,922.51

(十七) 其他收益

项目	本期金额	上期金额
政府补助		934.60
代扣个人所得税手续费		58,836.18
合计		59,770.78

(十八) 资产减值损失

项目	本期金额	上期金额
坏账损失		-54,283.66
合计		-54,283.66

(十九) 资产处置收益

项目	本期金额	上期金额
固定资产处置收益		510,316.47
合计		510,316.47

(二十) 营业外支出

项目	本期金额	上期金额
非流动资产毁损报废损失	13.00	266,886.00
合计	13.00	266,886.00

(二十一) 所得税费用

1、 所得税费用表

项目	本期金额	上期金额
当期所得税费用		44,892.59
递延所得税费用		
合计		44,892.59

2、 会计利润与所得税费用调整过程

项目	本期金额	上期金额
利润总额	613,063.92	2,263,397.72
按适用税率计算的所得税费用	30,653.20	113,169.89
调整以前期间所得税的影响		133,851.25
使用前期未确认递延所得税资产的可抵扣亏损的影响	-109,164.01	-314,289.34
本期未确认递延所得税资产的可抵扣暂时性差异或可抵扣亏损的影响	78,510.81	112,160.79
所得税费用		44,892.59

(二十二) 现金流量表补充资料

1、 现金流量表补充资料

补充资料	本期金额	上期金额
1、将净利润调节为经营活动现金流量		
净利润	613,063.92	2,218,505.13
加：资产减值准备		54,283.66
固定资产折旧	10,127.00	249,898.57
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产的损失（收益以“-”号填列）		-510,316.47
固定资产报废损失（收益以“-”号填列）	13.00	266,886.00
财务费用（收益以“-”号填列）	1,496,476.99	77,090.58
经营性应收项目的减少（增加以“-”号填列）	-777,625.72	4,482,697.80
经营性应付项目的增加（减少以“-”号填列）	-20,973,616.14	-2,415,961.47
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	-19,631,560.95	4,423,083.80
2、不涉及现金收支的重大投资和筹资活动		
3、现金及现金等价物净变动情况		
现金的期末余额	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
减：现金的期初余额	36,005,302.91	31,668,250.79
现金及现金等价物净增加额	-19,565,146.58	4,337,052.12

2、 现金和现金等价物的构成

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
一、 现金	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
其中：可随时用于支付的银行存款	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
二、 现金等价物		
三、 期末现金及现金等价物余额	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91

六、 关联方及关联交易

(一) 本公司的母公司情况

母公司名称	注册地	母公司对本公司的持股比例(%)	母公司对本公司的表决权比例(%)
Wipro Limited	印度	12.12	12.12
Wipro IT Services SE	英国	87.88	87.88

(二) 其他关联方情况

其他关联方名称	其他关联方与本公司的关系
PT WIT Indonesia	受同一最终控股公司控制
Wipro Travel Services Limited	受同一最终控股公司控制
维布络信息技术（成都）有限公司	受同一最终控股公司控制
维布络信息技术（大连）有限公司	受同一最终控股公司控制

(三) 关联交易情况

1、 购销商品、提供和接受劳务的关联交易

采购商品/接受劳务情况表

关联方	关联交易内容	本期金额	上期金额
Wipro Limited	接受劳务	16,187.81	



出售商品/提供劳务情况表

关联方	关联交易内容	本期金额	上期金额
维布络信息科技（成都）有限公司	提供劳务	943,796.85	1,676,549.50
PT WT Indonesia	提供劳务		130,091.10
Wipro Limited	提供劳务	4,053,679.06	7,349,710.16

2、 关联方资产转让

关联方	关联交易内容	本期金额	上期金额
维布络信息科技（成都）有限公司	出售固定资产		556,800.00
维布络信息科技（大连）有限公司	出售固定资产		1,833.00

(四) 关联方应收应付款项

1、 应收项目

项目名称	关联方	期末余额		上年年末余额	
		账面余额	坏账准备	账面余额	坏账准备
应收账款	维布络信息科技（成都）有限公司	3,717,441.31		2,717,016.64	
	Wipro Limited	6,324,868.68		2,145,844.30	
	PT WT Indonesia	130,091.10		130,091.10	
其他应收款	PT WT Indonesia	6,270.00		6,270.00	
	维布络信息科技（成都）有限公司	18,954,552.05		19,436,248.05	
	维布络信息科技（大连）有限公司			2,071.29	
	Wipro Limited			5,239,287.39	

2、 应付项目

项目名称	关联方	期末余额	上年年末余额
应付账款	Wipro Travel Services Limited	60,629.49	66,042.72
其他应付款	Wipro Limited	5,790,057.18	24,718,552.98

七、 政府补助

1、 与收益相关的政府补助

种类	计入当期损益或冲减相关成本费用损失的金 额		计入当期损益或冲减相关成 本费用损失的项目
	本期金额	上期金额	
残疾人补贴		934.60	其他收益

八、 承诺及或有事项

(一) 重要承诺事项

截至资产负债表日，公司不存在需要披露的承诺事项。

(二) 或有事项

截至资产负债表日，公司不存在需要披露的重要或有事项。

九、 资产负债表日后事项

截至审计报告日，公司不存在需要披露的资产负债表日后事项。

十、 其他重要事项

截至资产负债表日，公司不存在需要披露的其他重要事项。

维布络信息科技（上海）有限公司

(加盖公章)

二〇二〇年五月十八日

Wipro (Shanghai) Limited

Auditors' Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

SHANGHAI

**Wipro (Shanghai) Limited**  
**Auditors' Report and Financial Statements**  
(For the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

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Auditors' Report

PCPAR (2021) No. 40792

To shareholders of Wipro (Shanghai) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wipro (Shanghai) Limited (hereafter referred to as "the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Chinese Certified Public Accountants Auditing Standards. 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 Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Chinese Certified Public Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls necessary to permit 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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



#### 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 Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises 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 Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.



立信会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)  
BDO CHINA SHU LUN PAN CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS LLP

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.

BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs LLP

Certified Public Accountant of China

Gao Fei

Li Ke

Shanghai, China

Date: May 18, 2021

*This auditors' report and the accompanying notes to the financial statements are English translation of the Chinese auditors' report. In case of doubt as to the presentation of these documents, the Chinese version shall prevail.*

Wipro (Shanghai) Limited  
Statement of Financial Position  
As at December 31, 2020

(All the amounts are denominated in CNY unless otherwise stated.)

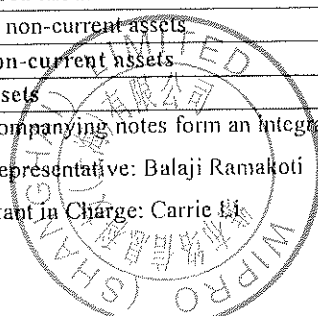
Assets	Notes	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
Trading financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Notes receivable			
Accounts receivable	5.2	10,225,912.90	4,992,952.04
Receivables financing			
Advances to suppliers	5.3	16,964.08	39,900.18
Other receivables	5.4	19,104,374.07	24,691,036.65
Inventories			
Contract assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets maturing within one year			
Other current assets	5.5	1,154,778.18	
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>46,942,185.56</b>	<b>65,729,191.78</b>
Non-current assets:			
Creditor's rights investments			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments			
Investment in other equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment properties			
Fixed assets	5.6	3,462.00	13,602.00
Construction in progress			
Productive biological assets			
Oil and natural gas assets			
Right of use assets			
Intangible assets			
Development costs			
Goodwill			
Long-term deferred expenses			
Deferred tax assets			
Other non-current assets			
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>3,462.00</b>	<b>13,602.00</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>46,945,647.56</b>	<b>65,742,793.78</b>

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

Legal Representative: Balaji Ramakoti

Chief Accountant: Carrie Li

Accountant in Charge: Carrie Li





Wipro (Shanghai) Limited  
Statement of Financial Position (Continued)  
As at December 31, 2020

(All the amounts are denominated in CNY unless otherwise stated.)

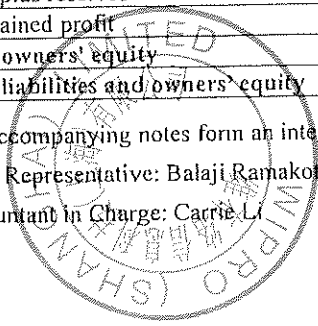
Liabilities and owners' equity	Notes	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Short-term borrowings			
Transaction financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Notes payable			
Accounts payable	5.7	104,848.10	125,229.58
Advances from customers			
Contract liabilities			
Employee benefits payable	5.8	172,430.72	283,189.92
Taxes and surcharges payable	5.9		457,179.72
Other payables	5.10	6,481,250.10	25,303,139.84
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities maturing within one year			
Other current liabilities			
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>6,758,528.92</b>	<b>26,168,739.06</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Long-term borrowings			
Bonds payable			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual debts			
Lease liabilities			
Long-term payables			
Long-term employee benefits payable			
Provisions			
Deferred income			
Deferred tax liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6,758,528.92</b>	<b>26,168,739.06</b>
<b>Owners' equity:</b>			
Paid-in capital	5.11	10,773,085.00	10,773,085.00
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual debts			
Capital reserves			
Other comprehensive income			
Specific reserves			
Surplus reserves	5.12	2,941,403.36	2,880,096.97
Retained profit	5.13	26,472,630.28	25,920,872.75
<b>Total owners' equity</b>		<b>40,187,118.64</b>	<b>39,574,054.72</b>
<b>Total liabilities and owners' equity</b>		<b>46,945,647.56</b>	<b>65,742,793.78</b>

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

Legal Representative: Balaji Ramakoti

Chief Accountant: Carrie Li

Accountant in Charge: Carrie Li



Wipro (Shanghai) Limited  
Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020  
(All the amounts are denominated in CNY unless otherwise stated.)

Items	Notes	2020	2019
1. Revenue from operations	5.14	5,166,904.42	8,900,191.10
Less: Cost of operations	5.14	3,151,698.26	7,280,685.88
Taxes and surcharges	5.15	1,994.65	4,728.95
Selling and distribution expenses			
General and administrative expenses		253,511.02	57,218.65
Research expense			
Financial expenses	5.16	1,146,623.57	-456,922.51
Including: Interest expenses	5.16		
Interest income	5.16	356,220.62	536,552.13
Plus: Other income	5.17		59,770.78
Investment income ("-" for loss)			
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures			
Terminating recognition of income of financial assets measured at amortized cost ("-" for loss)			
Net exposure hedge gain ("-" for loss)			
Gain on changes in fair value ("-" for loss)			
Credit impairment loss ("-" for loss)			
Impairment of assets ("-" for loss)	5.18		-54,283.66
Gain on disposal of assets ("-" for loss)	5.19		510,316.47
2. Profit from operations ("-" for loss)		613,076.92	2,530,283.72
Plus: Non-operating income			
Less: Non-operating expenses	5.20	13.00	266,886.00
3. Profit before tax ("-" for loss)		613,063.92	2,263,397.72
Less: Income tax expenses	5.21		44,892.59
4. Net profit ("-" for loss)		613,063.92	2,218,505.13
Gain or loss from continued operations		613,063.92	2,218,505.13
Gain or loss from discontinued operations			
5. Other comprehensive income net of tax			
(1) Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified as profit or loss			
(i) Movements arising from remeasurements of the defined benefit plan			
(ii) Shares of other comprehensive income not to be reclassified as profit or loss under the equity method			
(iii) Changes in the fair value of other equity instrument investments			
(iv) Changes in fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk			
(2) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified as profit or loss			
(i) Shares of other comprehensive income to be reclassified as profit or loss under the equity method			
(ii) Changes in the fair value of other debt investments			
(iii) Amount of financial assets re-classify to other comprehensive income			
(iv) Provision for impairment of credit of other creditor's rights investment			
(v) Cash flow hedge reserve			
(vi) Difference in translation of foreign currency financial statements			
(vii) Others			
6. Total comprehensive income		613,063.92	2,218,505.13

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

Legal Representative: Balaji Ramakoti

Chief Accountant: Carrie Li

Accountant in Charge: Carrie Li

**Wipro (Shanghai) Limited**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**  
(All the amounts are denominated in CNY unless otherwise stated.)

Items	Notes	2020	2019
<b>1. Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash receipts from the sale of goods and the rendering of services			7,269,395.57
Cash receipts of tax refunds			
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		356,220.62	6,456,973.89
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		356,220.62	13,726,369.46
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		1,324,305.38	55,440.44
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		3,008,041.31	7,413,521.29
Cash payments of all types of taxes and surcharges		46,887.24	328,899.85
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		15,608,547.64	1,505,424.08
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities		19,987,781.57	9,303,285.66
Net cash flows from operating activities	5.22	-19,631,560.95	4,423,083.80
<b>2. Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Cash receipts from disposal and redemption of investments			
Cash receipts from returns on investments			
Net cash receipts from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets			
Net cash receipts from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units			
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities			
Cash payments to purchase or construct fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets			8,941.10
Cash payments to acquire investments			
Net cash payments for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units			
Other cash payments relating to investing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities			8,941.10
Net cash flows from investing activities			-8,941.10
<b>3. Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Cash receipts from investments			
Cash receipts from absorption of borrowings			
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities			
Cash repayments of borrowings			
Cash payments for distribution of dividends, profits, or interest expenses			
Other cash payments relating to financing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities			
Net cash flows from financing activities			
4. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		66,414.37	-77,090.58
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-19,565,146.58	4,337,052.12
Plus: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		36,005,302.91	31,668,250.79
6. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	5.22	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91

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

Legal Representative: Bataji Ramakoti

Chief Accountant: Carrie Li

Accountant in Charge: Carrie Li

Wipro (Shanghai) Limited  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020  
(All the amounts are denominated in CNY unless otherwise stated.)

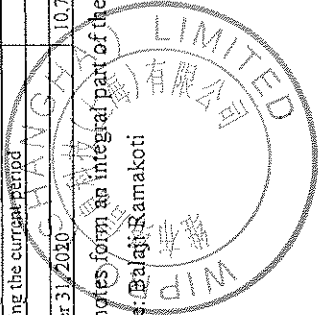
Items	2020						Total owners' equity			
	Paid-in capital	Preference shares	Other equity instruments: Perpetual debts	Others	Capital reserves	Other comprehensive income		Specific reserves	Surplus reserves	Retained profit
1. Balance as at December 31, 2019	10,773,085.00							2,880,096.97	25,920,872.75	39,574,054.72
Plus: Adjustments for changes in accounting policies										
Adjustments for correction of accounting errors in prior periods										
Others										
2. Balance as at January 1, 2020	10,773,085.00							2,880,096.97	25,920,872.75	39,574,054.72
3. Increase in 2020 ("+" for decrease)								61,306.39	551,757.53	613,063.92
(1) Total comprehensive income									613,063.92	613,063.92
(2) Capital contributions or withdrawals by owners										
(i) Capital contributions by owners										
(ii) Capital contributions by other equity instrument holders										
(iii) Share-based payments charged into owners' equity										
(iv) Others										
(3) Profit distribution								61,306.39	-61,306.39	
(i) Appropriation for surplus reserves								61,306.39	-61,306.39	
(ii) Profit distribution to owners (or shareholders)										
(iii) Others										
(4) Internal transfer of owners' equity										
(i) Transfer of capital reserves into paid-in capital (or share capital)										
(ii) Transfer of surplus reserves into paid-in capital (or share capital)										
(iii) Surplus reserve covering losses										
(iv) Transfer of movements of the defined benefit plan into retained income										
(v) Others										
(5) Special reserves										
(i) Appropriation during the current period										
(ii) Consumption during the current period										
(6) Others										
4. Balance as at December 31, 2020	10,773,085.00							2,941,403.36	26,472,630.28	40,187,118.64

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

Legal Representative: Balaji Ramakoti

Chief Accountant: Carrie Li

Accountant in Charge: Carrie Li



Wipro (Shanghai) Limited  
Statement of Changes in Equity (Continued)  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

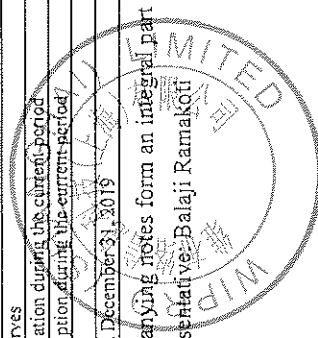
(All the amounts are denominated in CNY unless otherwise stated.)

Items	2019				Surplus reserves	Retained profit	Total owners' equity
	Paid-in capital	Preference shares	Other equity instruments Perpetual debts Others	Capital reserves			
1. Balance as at December 31, 2018	10,773,085.00				2,210,305.10	21,695,134.51	34,678,524.61
Plus: Adjustments for changes in accounting policies							
Adjustments for correction of accounting errors in prior periods							
Others					447,941.36	2,229,083.62	2,677,024.98
2. Balance as at January 1, 2019	10,773,085.00				2,658,246.46	23,924,218.13	37,355,549.59
3. Increase in 2019 ("+" for decrease)					221,850.51	1,996,654.62	2,218,505.13
(1) Total comprehensive income						2,218,505.13	2,218,505.13
(2) Capital contributions or withdrawals by owners							
(i) Capital contributions by owners							
(ii) Capital contributions by other equity instrument holders							
(iii) Share-based payments charged into owners' equity							
(iv) Others							
(3) Profit distribution					221,850.51	-221,850.51	
(i) Appropriation for surplus reserves					221,850.51	-221,850.51	
(ii) Profit distribution to owners (or shareholders)							
(iii) Others							
(4) Internal transfer of owners' equity							
(i) Transfer of capital reserves into paid-in capital (or share capital)							
(ii) Transfer of surplus reserves into paid-in capital (or share capital)							
(iii) Surplus reserve covering losses							
(iv) Transfer of movements of the defined benefit plan into retained income							
(v) Others							
(5) Special reserves							
(i) Appropriation during the current period							
(ii) Consumption during the current period							
(6) Others							
4. Balance as at December 31, 2019	10,773,085.00				2,880,096.97	25,920,872.75	39,574,054.72

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

Legal Representative: Balaji Ramakoti

Accountant in Charge: Carrie Li



Wipro (Shanghai) Limited  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(All the amounts are denominated in CNY unless otherwise stated.)

I. Company profile

Wipro (Shanghai) Limited (“the Company”), invested by Wipro Limited and Wipro Singapore Pte Limited, is a foreign joint venture limited liability company approved to be established in Shanghai province on April 27, 2004.

As at March 25, 2015, Wipro Singapore Pte Limited transferred all the shares held to Wipro Cyprus Pte Limited by approved. Wipro Cyprus Pte Limited was renamed as Wipro IT Services SE on August 23, 2019.

As at December 31, 2020, The Company’s registered capital is USD 1,650,000.00. Its uniform social credit code No. is 91310000761626497X. It’s located in Room 103-156, Leigers Chang Xing mansion, 1 / F, Changxing building, 888 Bi Bo Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai.

The Company is mainly engaged in R & D, development, produce of company software, sales of self produced products, provide relevant technical advice and technical services; design, debugging and maintenance of system integration; air ticket booking and cancellation of business data processing services; through voice and Internet media in customer contact, customer information input and solve, and related customer consultation and expenditure service; scientific and technological information consultation, company management consulting, logistics management consulting, and financial management consultation and outsourcing services.

The financial statements were approved to be issued by all the directors of the Company on May 18, 2021.

**2. Basis of preparation for financial statements**

**2.1 Basis of preparation for financial statements**

The Company recognizes and measures its accounting items on a going concern basis in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises – Basic Standards and specific accounting standards, the Application Guidance on the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, the Explanation on the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and other relevant regulations published by the Ministry of Finance (all of which known as “the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises”) on the basis of actual transactions and events, and prepares its financial statements on the above basis.

**2.2 Going concern**

The Company is able to continue to operate as a going concern for foreseeable future, and there are no significant events affecting its ability to continue as a going concern.

**3. Principal accounting policies and accounting estimates**

**3.1 Statement on compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises**

The financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

**3.2 Accounting year**

The accounting year is from January 1 to December 31.

**3.3 Operating cycle**

The Company’s operating cycle is 12 months.

**3.4 Functional currency**

The Company adopts CNY as the functional currency.

**3.5 Recognition criteria of cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, the term “cash” refers to cash at hand and bank deposits readily available for payment purposes. The term “cash equivalents” refers to short-term (maturing within three months on acquisition) and highly liquid investments that are

readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### 3.6 Accounting for foreign currency transactions

Transactions arising in foreign currencies are translated into CNY at exchange rates at the transaction dates. At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into CNY at that date. Exchange differences arising from these translations are expensed.

Contributions to paid-in capital made in foreign currencies are translated into the CNY denominated paid-in capital account at the stipulated exchange rates at the date of contribution.

### 3.7 Financial instruments

#### Accounting policies applicable from January 1, 2020

The Company recognizes a financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instrument when it becomes a party to a financial instrument contract.

#### 1. Categories of financial instruments

According to the business model of managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, at initial recognition, the Company classifies the financial assets into the financial assets measured at amortized cost, the financial assets (debt instrument) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, and the financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current gain or loss.

The Company classifies the financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated to be measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into the current gain/losses as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- the business mode is aimed at collecting contractual cash flows;
- contractual cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

The Company classifies the financial assets (debt instruments) that meet the following conditions and are not specified as measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into the current gain/losses as financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into other comprehensive income:



- the business model is aimed at both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sales of the financial assets;
- contractual cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

For non-trading equity instrument investment, the Company determines whether it is designated as a financial asset (equity instrument) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income at the initial recognition. The designation is made on a single investment basis and the related investment meet the definition of an equity instrument from an issuer's perspective.

Except for the above-mentioned financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income, the Company classifies all other financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value and with changes included in current profits and losses. At the time of initial recognition, if accounting mismatches can be eliminated or significantly reduced, the Company can irrevocably designate the financial assets that should be classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income as the financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss.

In the initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as the financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit and loss and the financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

## 2. Recognition and measurement for financial instrument

### (1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, long-term receivables, and debt investment, which are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount. The accounts receivable not including major financing components and the accounts receivable that the Company decides not to consider the financing component of not more than one year are initially measured at the contract transaction price. Interest calculated by the effective interest method during the holding period is included in the current profit and loss.

When recovering or disposing, the difference between the price obtained and the book value of the financial asset is included in the current profit and loss.

(2) Financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income

Financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, including receivables financing, other debt investment, etc., are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction expenses are included in the initial recognition amount. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, the changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income except for interest, impairment losses or gains and exchange gains and losses calculated by using the effective interest method.

When a financial asset is terminated for recognition, the accumulated gain or loss previously included in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income and included in current profit and loss.

(3) Financial assets (equity instruments) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income

Financial assets (equity instruments) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, including other equity instruments, etc., are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction expenses are included in the initially recognized amount. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income. The dividends obtained are included in the current profits and losses.

When a financial asset is terminated for recognition, the accumulated gain or loss previously included in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income and included in retained earnings.

(4) Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit and loss

Financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit and loss, including Tradable financial assets, derivative financial assets and other non-current financial assets, etc., are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction expenses are included in the initial recognition amount. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and

changes in fair value are recognized in current profit and loss.

(5) Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit and loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value and whose changes are included in current profit and loss, including transaction financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities, etc., are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction expenses are included in current profit and loss. The financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are included in current profit and loss.

When a financial liability is terminate for recognition, the difference between book value and the consideration paid shall be recorded into the current profit and loss.

(6) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including short-term borrowings, bills payable, accounts payable, other payable, long-term borrowings, bonds payable, and long-term payable, are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction expenses are included in the initial recognition amount.

Interest calculated by the effective interest method during the holding period is included in the current profit and loss.

When a financial liability is terminate for recognition, the difference between the consideration paid and the book value of the financial liability is included in current profit and loss.

### 3. Termination of recognition and transfer of financial assets

If one of the following conditions is satisfied, the Company shall terminate the recognition of financial assets:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from financial assets terminates;
- the financial asset has been transferred and virtually all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferee;
- the financial assets have been transferred. Although the company has neither transferred nor retained nearly all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, it has not retained control of the financial assets

When transfer of financial assets occurs, if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are retained, the recognition of the financial asset shall not be terminated.

The Company divides such transfer into entire transfer and part transfer. As for the entire transfer meeting condition for discontinued recognition, balance between the following two items is recorded in current gains and losses:

- 1) Carrying value of financial assets in transfer;
- 2) Aggregate of the consideration received from transfer and accumulative movements of fair value originally recorded in owners' equity directly (applicable for the financial assets (debt instrument) measured at fair value and whose changes are recorded into other comprehensive income)

As for the part transfer meeting condition for discontinued recognition, entire carrying value of financial assets in transfer is shared by discontinued recognition part and continued recognition part, in light of their respective fair value. Balance between the following two items is recorded in current gains and losses:

- 1) Carrying value of discontinued recognition part;
- 2) Aggregate of the consideration of discontinued recognition part and amount of such part attributable to accumulative movements of fair value originally recorded in owners' equity directly (applicable when financial assets involved in transfer belong to financial assets (debt instrument) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income).

Financial assets are still subject to recognition if transfer of such assets doesn't satisfy the condition for discontinued recognition. And consideration received is recognized as financial liability.

#### 4. Terminating the recognition of financial liability

As for the financial liabilities with its whole or part present obligations released, the company shall terminate the recognition for such financial liabilities or part of it. If the company enters into agreement with its creditor to substitute for the existing financial liabilities by means of assuming new financial liabilities, then the company shall terminate the recognition for the existing financial liabilities and recognized the new financial liabilities provided that the

contract clauses of the new and the existing financial liabilities are different in substance.

If the company makes substantial amendment to the whole or part contract clauses of the existing financial liabilities, it shall terminate the recognition for the existing financial liabilities or part of it. Meanwhile, the financial liabilities with amendment to its clauses shall be realized as new financial liabilities.

In case of terminate the recognition of financial liabilities in whole or part, the difference between the carrying value of such financial liabilities and consideration paid (including the non-cash assets exchanged or new financial liabilities assumed) shall be recorded in current gains and losses.

In case that the company repurchases part of financial liabilities, based on the comparative fair value of the continuing recognition part and the derecognizing part, the company shall allocate the carrying value of the financial liabilities in whole on the repurchase date. Difference between the carrying value allocated to the derecognizing part and the consideration paid (including the non-cash assets exchanged or new financial liabilities assumed) shall be recorded in current gains and losses.

#### 5. Recognition method for fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

As for the financial instrument with an active market, the fair value is determined by the offer of the active market; there is no active market for a financial instrument, the valuation techniques to determine its fair value. At the time of valuation, the Company adopted applicable in the present case and there is enough available data and other information technology to support valuation, assets or liabilities of feature selection and market participants in the trading of the underlying asset or liability considered consistent input value and priority as the relevant observable inputs. Where relevant observable inputs can not get or do not get as far as practicable, the use of un-observable inputs.

#### 6. Testing of the financial assets impairment and accounting treatment

The Company estimates the expected credit losses of financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets (debt instruments) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, and financial guarantee contracts in a single or combined way.

The Company considers reasonable and well-founded information about past events, current

conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions, and uses the risk of default as the weight to calculate the probability-weighted amount of the present value of the difference between the cash flow receivable from the contract and the cash flow expected to be received to confirm the expected credit loss.

If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures its loss provision based on the amount equivalent to the expected credit losses for the entire duration of the financial instrument; if the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures its loss provision based on the amount equivalent to the expected credit losses of the financial instrument in the next 12 months. The increase or reversal amount of the resulting loss provision is included in the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain.

The Company compares the risk of default on the balance sheet date of financial instruments with the risk of default on the date of initial recognition to determine the relative change in the risk of default during the expected life of the financial instrument so as to assess whether the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition. Usually, if it is overdue for more than 30 days, the Company shall believe that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly, unless there is conclusive evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition. If the financial instrument's credit risk at the balance sheet date is low, the Company shall believe that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

If there is objective evidence that a financial asset has suffered credit impairment, the Company shall make provision for impairment of the financial asset on a single basis.

Regarding the accounts receivable and contract assets formed from transactions regulated by the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14-Revenue" (2017), regardless of whether it contains a significant financing component, the Company always measure its loss reserves at the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss during the entire duration.

If there is objective evidence that a credit impairment has occurred in a receivable, the Company shall withdraw the provision for bad debts for that receivable and recognize the expected credit loss on a single basis. Then provision for bad debts accrued by portfolio to estimate the expected credit losses for the rest receivables:

Portfolio	Method
Third party	Expected credit losses rate analysis method
Related party	Separate test for impairment

Among which, the provision for bad debts as expected credit losses rate as follows:

Aging	Proportion of allowance for bad debts of accounts receivable (%)
Within 180 days	0.00
181 to 360 days	35.00
Over 360 days	100.00

#### Accounting policies applicable before January 1, 2020

Financial instruments include financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments.

#### 1. Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

##### Receivables

The debtors arising from selling goods or rendering services by the Company and other debtors from other enterprises held by the Company (excluding liability instruments quoted in an active market), including accounts receivable, other receivables, etc., are initially recognized at the contract or agreement price. If the receivable is financing in nature, it shall be initially recognized at present value.

Differences between the amounts received and book value of the receivables are charged to profit or loss for the current period upon collection or disposal.

#### 2. Allowance for bad debts of receivables

##### 2.1 Receivables with significant single amount and individual provision for bad debts:

Provision method for receivables with significant single amount and individual provision for bad debts: where an impairment test is performed separately, if there is objective evidence showing that it has been impaired, provision for bad debts shall be made based on the difference between the present value of the expected future cash flows and its book value, and shall be included in the current profit or loss. Receivables that have not been impaired upon separate tests shall be classified into the corresponding portfolio to make provision for bad debts.

**2.2 Receivables with provision for bad debts accrued by portfolio with credit risk characteristics**

Provision methods for bad debts accrued by portfolio with credit risk characteristics	
Third parties	Aging analysis method
Intercompany	Separate test for impairment

Among which, allowance for bad debts made by aging analysis:

Aging	Proportion of allowance for bad debts of accounts receivable (%)
Within 180 days	0.00
181 to 360 days	35.00
Over 360 days	100.00

**3.8 Fixed assets**

**3.8.1 Recognition of fixed assets**

Fixed assets refer to tangible assets held for the purpose of producing commodities, providing services, renting or business management with useful lives exceeding one accounting year. Fixed assets are recognized when all the following criteria are satisfied:

- i) It is probable that the economic benefits relating to the fixed assets will flow into the Company; and
- ii) The costs of the fixed assets can be measured reliably.

**3.8.2 Depreciation methods of fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided on a category basis using the straight-line method. The depreciation rates are determined according to the categories, estimated useful lives and estimated net residual rates of fixed assets. If the useful lives of various categories of fixed assets are different, or economic benefits are generated from various fixed assets in different ways, then different depreciation rates or methods shall be selected by the Company for the fixed assets.



The estimated depreciation methods, depreciation periods, residual rates and annual depreciation rates of fixed assets are listed by their respective categories as follows:

Categories	Depreciation methods	Depreciation periods	Residual rates	Annual depreciation rates
Computer & Equipments	straight-line method	2-4	0.00	24.75-49.50
Office Equipment	straight-line method	5-21	0.00	4.71-19.80
Furniture and Renovation	straight-line method	5	0.00	19.80

### 3.9 Employee benefits

#### 3.9.1 Accounting for short-term benefits

The short-term benefits incurred during the period when the employees render services to the Company shall be recognized as liabilities and charged to profit or loss for the current period or costs of relevant assets.

Social insurance fees and housing provident funds paid by the Company for the employees, as well as labor union fees and labor education fees accrued during the period when the employees render services to the Company shall be recognized as employee benefits payable according to the stipulated basis of calculation and proportion.

The employee welfare expenditure in the form of benefits in kind shall be measured at fair value.

According to regulations, insurances and accumulation fund paid to labour and social insurance institutions are based on accrued payroll and can't exceed certain limited. The rates for insurances and accumulated fund are as follow:

Type	Rate
Basic retirement insurance	20.0%
Basic hospitalization insurance	9.5%

Type	Rate
Unemployment insurance	0.5%
Maternity insurance	1.0%
Work Injury	0.1%
Basic housing accumulated fund	7.0%

### 3.9.2 Accounting for post-employment benefits

#### Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in the basic pension schemes and unemployment insurance programs as required by the local government. The Company calculates the amount payable according to the base and proportion of payment stipulated by the local government and recognizes the amount payable as liabilities, and charges it to profit or loss for the current period or includes it in costs of relevant assets.

### 3.9.3 Accounting for termination benefits

If the Company has no right to revoke plans or offer for termination of the employment relationship or the Company recognizes the cost or expenditure relevant to restructuring involving termination benefits, whichever is earlier, the termination benefits shall be recognized as provisions and charged to profit or loss for the current period.

### 3.10 Revenue

#### Accounting policies applicable from January 1, 2020

##### 1. Accounting policy applicable for the revenue recognition and measurement

The Company fulfills the performance obligations in the contract, that is, revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the relevant goods or services. Obtaining control of related goods or services means being able to lead the use of the goods or services and obtain almost all of the economic benefits from them.

If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each individual performance obligation in accordance with the relative proportion of the stand-alone selling price of the goods or services promised by each individual performance obligation on the starting date of the contract.

The Company measures revenue based on the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation.

The transaction price refers to the amount of consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to receive due to the transfer of goods or services to customers, excluding payments collected on behalf of third parties and payments expected to be returned to customers. The Company determines the transaction price in accordance with the terms of the contract and combined with its past customary practices, when determining the transaction price, it considers the influence of variable consideration, major financing components in the contract, non-cash consideration, consideration payable to customers and other factors. The Company determines the transaction price that includes variable consideration at an amount that does not exceed the amount of accumulated recognized revenue that is unlikely to be materially reversed when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated. If there is a significant financing component in the contract, the Company determines the transaction price based on the amount payable in cash when the customer obtains control of the goods or services, and uses the actual interest method to amortize the difference between the transaction price and the contract consideration during the contract period.

It belongs to the performance obligation fulfilled within a certain period of time when meeting one of the following conditions, otherwise it belongs to the performance obligation fulfilled at a certain point in time:

- The customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the Company's performance at the same time as the Company's performance.
- Customers can control the products under construction in the Company's performance process.
- The products produced by the Company during the performance of the contract have irreplaceable uses, and the Company has the right to collect payment for the accumulated performance part of the contract during the entire contract period.

For performance obligations performed within a certain period of time, the Company recognizes revenue according to the performance progress during that period, except where the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined. The Company considers the nature of the goods or services and adopts the output method or the input method to determine the progress of performance. When the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined, and the costs incurred are expected to be compensated, the Company shall recognize the revenue according to the amount of the costs incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined.

For performance obligations performed at a certain point in time, the Company recognizes revenue at the point when the customer obtains control of the relevant goods or services. When judging whether a customer has obtained control of goods or services, the Company considers the following signs:

- The Company has the current right to collect payment for the goods or services, that is, the customer has the current payment obligation for the goods or services.
- The Company has transferred the legal ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal ownership of the goods.
- The Company has transferred the goods to the customer in kind, that is, the customer has taken possession of the goods in kind.
- The Company has transferred the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has obtained the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods.
- The customer has accepted the goods or services, etc.

Accounting policies applicable before January 1, 2020

#### 1. General principles for recognition of revenue from provide services:

Starting and completing in the same accounting year, the income is confirmed when the service is completed. If the start and completion of the labor service belong to different accounting years, if the result of the labor transaction can be reliably estimated, the relevant labor income will be recognized on the balance sheet date according to the percentage of completion. As a service transaction results can not reliably estimated, the labor cost can be compensated by the compensation amount, to confirm the income, have been labor costs as incurred; if have labor costs can not be compensated by the labor cost has occurred as expense, no revenue.

### 3.11 Government grants

#### 3.11.1 Classification

Government grants refer to the monetary or non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government for free. Government grants are classified into government grants relating to assets and government grants relating to income.

Government grants relating to assets are those acquired by the Company for the purpose of purchasing, constructing or forming long-term assets in other ways, including fiscal grants for purchase of fixed assets or intangible assets, and subsidized interest for specific loans relating to

fixed assets. Government grants relating to income are grants other than those relating to assets.

### 3.11.2 Accounting treatments

For government grants relating to assets, the carrying amounts of relevant assets shall be reversed, or they are recognized as deferred income and amortized over the useful lives of assets and charged to profit or loss for the current period by stage (those relevant to the normal operations are recognized as other income and those not are recognized as non-operating income).

Government grants relating to income to compensate future expenses or losses shall be recognized as deferred income and shall be charged to profit or loss for the current period (those relevant to the normal operations are recognized as other income and those not are recognized as non-operating income) during the period when the relevant expenses or losses are recognized, or the relevant expenses or losses shall be reversed. The government grants relating to income to compensate incurred expenses or losses shall be directly recognized as profit or loss for the current period (those relevant to the normal operations are recognized as other income and those not are recognized as non-operating income), or the relevant expenses or losses shall be reversed.

### 3.12 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

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.

### 3.13 Leases

A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The company determines whether a contract is a lease or contains a lease at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### 1. Lessee accounting

##### (1) Right-of-use assets

At the commencement date, the company recognizes the right of use assets for leases other than short-term leases and low-value asset leases. Right of use assets are initially measured at cost.

The cost includes:

- a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. The lessee incurs the obligation for those costs either at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period.

After the commencement date, the company measures the right-of-use asset applying a cost model. Depreciation is provided on each lease agreement basis using the straight-line method. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company will exercise a purchase option, the company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

(2) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date, the company recognizes lease liabilities for leases other than short-term leases and low-value asset leases. The lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments. Lease payments include:

- a) fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable;
- b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option ; and
- e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the company use the incremental borrowing rate.

After the commencement date, the lease liabilities are measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

After the commencement date, the company recognise in profit or loss, any variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occur.

After the commencement date, the lease liabilities will be remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate to reflect changes to the lease payments, if either:

- a) there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- b) there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments;
- c) here is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, assessed considering the events and circumstances.

The amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability shall be recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. However, if 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, any remaining

amount of the remeasurement will be recognized in profit or loss.

### (3) Short-term lease and leases of low-value assets

The lease payments associated with short-term lease and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on straight-line basis over the lease term. A short-term lease is defined as a lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less and does not include an option to purchase the underlying asset. A low-value asset is defined as a leased asset with low value when it is a brand new asset. If assets are subleased or expected to subleased, the the head lease will not be recognized as a lease of a low-value asset.

### (4) Lease modifications

The company account for a lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- a) the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- b) the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification the Company shall:

- a) allocate the consideration in the modified contract;
- b) determine the lease term of the modified lease; and
- c) remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

## 2. Lessor accounting

The company classify each of leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. In classifying a sublease, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.



(1) Operating leases

Lease income from assets surrendered under operating leases should be recognized over the lease terms (including rent-free periods) on a straight-line basis. Initial direct costs relating to lease transactions incurred by the Company shall be recognized as expenses of the current period; if the amounts are material, they shall be capitalized and amortized over the lease terms on the same basis as the recognition of lease income.

If expenses relating to leases which should be borne by the lessee of the assets are paid by the Company, they shall be deducted from the total lease income and the balances shall be amortized over the lease terms by the Company.

(2) Finance leases

At commencement of the lease terms, the Company shall recognize the differences between the undiscounted rents receivable plus unguaranteed residual value and their present value as unrealized finance income, and shall amortize it over the lease terms as lease income. Initial direct costs relating to lease transactions incurred by the Company shall be included in the initial measurement of the rents receivable and the lease income recognized over the lease terms shall be reduced accordingly.

3.14 Changes in major accounting policies and accounting estimates

3.14.1 Changes in major accounting policies

(1) Implementation of the Interpretations on the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 13

On December 10, 2019, the Ministry of Finance issued the Implementation of the Interpretations on the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 13 (CK [2019] No.21, hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No.13"), which will take effect as from January 1, 2020 and does not require retroactive adjustment.

i) Identification of related parties

Interpretation No.13 clarifies that the following situations constitute related parties: joint ventures or associates between enterprise and other member units of its enterprise groups (including parent companies and subsidiaries); joint ventures of enterprises and other joint ventures or associates of enterprises. In addition, the Interpretation No.13 also clarifies that only two or more enterprises that are significantly affected by one party do not constitute related parties, and adds that associates include associates and their subsidiaries, and joint ventures include joint ventures and their subsidiaries.

ii) Definition of business

The Interpretation No.13 improves the three elements of business composition, refines the judgment conditions of business composition, and introduces the choice of "concentration test" to simplify the judgment of whether the combination obtained not under common control constitutes business to a certain extent.

As of January 1, 2020, the Company has implemented the Interpretation No.13. The comparable financial statements are not adjusted. The implementation of the Interpretation No.13 has no significant impact on the financial position and operating results of the Company.

(2) Implementation of the Provisions on Accounting Treatment of Rent Concessions Related to the Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (COVID-19) Epidemic

The Ministry of Finance issued the Provisions on Accounting Treatment of Rent Concessions Related to the Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (COVID-19) Epidemic (CK [2020] No. 10) on June 19, 2020 which would be implemented as of June 19, 2020. The provisions allow enterprises to adjust the concession of the relevant rent occurred from January 1, 2020 to the implementation date. According to the provisions, enterprises can choose to adopt simplified accounting methods to deal with rent reductions such as rent reduction and deferred payment of rent satisfying conditions and directly caused by COVID-19 epidemic.

There was no rent reduction occurred in 2020 and the implementation of the provisions has no significant impact on the financial position and operating results of the company.

(3) The Ministry of Finance revised the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 -Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments" in 2017, "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 23 -Transfer of Financial Assets", "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 24 -Hedging Accounting" and "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 37 -Presentation of Financial Instruments". The revised standard stipulates that, for financial instruments that have not been derecognized on the date of initial implementation, if the previous recognition and measurement are inconsistent with the requirements of the revised standard, they shall be adjusted retrospectively. If the data of the comparative financial statements in the previous period are inconsistent with the requirements of the revised standard, no adjustment is required. The Company will adjust retained earnings and other comprehensive income at the beginning of the year due to the cumulative impact of retrospective adjustments.

The Company has implemented the new standards from January 1, 2020.

On the basis of the balance at the end of the previous year adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Council (2019) No. 6 and Accounting Council (2019) No. 16, various financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in accordance with the provisions of the measurement criteria for the recognition of financial instruments before and after revision and the comparison of measurement results is as follows:

Original Financial Instrument Standards			New Financial Instrument Standards		
Item present	Measurement type	Book value	Item present	Measurement type	Book value
Accounts receivables	Amortized cost	4,992,952.04	Accounts receivables	Amortized cost	4,992,952.04
			Receivables financing	At fair value through other comprehensive income	
Other receivables	Amortized cost	24,691,036.65	Other receivables	Amortized cost	24,691,036.65

(4) Implementation of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise No.14 - Revenue (Revised in 2017) (hereinafter referred to as New Revenue Standard)

The Ministry of Finance revised the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 – Revenue" in 2017. The revised standards stipulate that for the first implementation of the standards, the amount of retained earnings and other related items in the financial statements at the beginning of the year should be adjusted according to the cumulative impact, and the information in the comparable period should not be adjusted.

The Company has implemented the new revenue standards from January 1, 2020 and the implementation of the new revenue standards has no significant impact on the financial position and operating results of the company.

3.14.2 Changes in major accounting estimates

None.

### 3.14.3 Early accounting error correction

None.

## 4. Taxation

### 4.1 Major tax types and tax rates

Tax types	Basis of tax assessment	Tax rates
Value added tax (VAT)	Output VAT is calculated and paid on taxable revenue from sale of goods and provision of services, and VAT is paid at the net amounts after deducting input VAT for the current period.	6%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Urban maintenance and construction tax is calculated and paid on VAT and excise tax actually paid.	7%
Education surcharges	Education surcharges is calculated and paid on actually paid business tax, VAT and excise tax.	5%
Corporate income tax	Corporate income tax is calculated and paid on taxable profits.	Note 4.2

### 4.2 Tax incentives and exemptions

According to the Implementation of the taxation reducing policy for the Small and Micro Enterprise (Revised in 2019) (CaiKuai [2019] No.13), in FY2020, the company is within the scope of Small and Micro Enterprise tax group, and enjoys the benefited tax rates as follows:

- (1) For the annual taxable income not exceeding CNY 1 million, the taxable income is reduced to 25%, and the corporate income tax rate is reduced to 20%.
- (2) For the annual taxable income higher than CNY 1 million and but not exceeding CNY 3 million, the taxable income is reduced to 50%, and the corporate income tax rate is reduced to 20%.

5. Notes to the main items of financial statements

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Cash at bank	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
Total	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91

5.2 Accounts receivable

5.2.1 Classified disclosure of accounts receivable

Categories	As at December 31, 2020				The book value
	The carrying amount		Provision for bad debts		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of allowance for bad debts (%)	
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual on a single basis					
Account receivable with bad debt provision accrual on portfolio	10,280,196.56	100.00	54,283.66	0.53	10,225,912.90
Including:					
Account receivables from related parties	10,172,401.09	98.95			10,172,401.09
Account receivables from third parties	107,795.47	1.05	54,283.66	50.36	53,511.81
Total	10,280,196.56	100.00	54,283.66		10,225,912.90

Categories	As at December 31, 2019				The book value
	The carrying amount		Provision for bad debts		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion of allowance for bad debts (%)	
Accounts receivable with significant single amount and individual provision for bad debts					
Accounts receivable with provision for bad debts accrued by portfolio with credit risk characteristics	6,666,385.70	100.00	1,673,433.66	25.10	4,992,952.04
Accounts receivable with insignificant single amount and individual provision for bad debts					
Total	6,666,385.70	100.00	1,673,433.66		4,992,952.04

Among which, allowance for bad debts of accounts receivable made by expected credit losses rate analysis:

Aging	As at December 31, 2020		
	Accounts receivable	Provision for bad debts	Proportion of allowance for bad debts (%)
Within 180 days	53,511.81		
181 to 360 days			
Over 360 days	54,283.66	54,283.66	100.00
Total	107,795.47	54,283.66	

#### 5.2.2 Provision, reversal or recovery of provision for bad debts in the current period

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Opening balances	1,673,433.66	1,619,150.00
Writedowns		54,283.66
Reverses		
Writeoffs	1,619,150.00	
Closing balances	54,283.66	1,673,433.66

### 5.3 Advances to suppliers

#### 5.3.1 Aging analysis of advances to suppliers

Aging	As at December 31, 2020		As at December 31, 2019	
	Amounts	Proportion (%)	Amounts	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	16,964.08	100.00	39,900.18	100.00
Total	16,964.08	100.00	39,900.18	100.00

5.4 Other receivables

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	19,104,374.07	24,691,036.65
Total	19,104,374.07	24,691,036.65

5.4.1 Other receivables

1. Disclosure by aging

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Within 1 year	140,012.02	6,059,178.71
1-2 years	332,504.11	18,625,587.94
2-3 years	18,625,587.94	589.66
Over 3 years	10,738.76	10,149.10
Sub-total	19,108,842.83	24,695,505.41
Less: provision for bad debts	4,468.76	4,468.76
Total	19,104,374.07	24,691,036.65

2. Provision, reversal or recovery of provision for bad debts in the current period

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Opening balances	4,468.76	4,468.76
Writedowns		
Reverses		
Writeoffs		
Closing balances	4,468.76	4,468.76

3. Breakdown of other receivables

The nature of payment	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Due from related parties	18,960,822.05	24,683,876.73
Due from employees	146,179.78	9,678.68
Others	1,841.00	1,950.00
Total	19,108,842.83	24,695,505.41

5.5 Other current assets

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Deductible input VAT	1,154,778.18	
Total	1,154,778.18	

5.6 Fixed assets

5.6.1 Fixed assets and disposal of fixed assets

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Fixed assets	3,462.00	13,602.00
Disposal of fixed assets		
Total	3,462.00	13,602.00

5.6.2 Breakdown of fixed asset

Items	Office equipment	Computers & equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Total
1. Carrying amounts				
(1) As at December 31, 2019	73,988.00	1,718,013.54	5,818,000.94	7,610,002.48
(2) Increases				
(3) Decreases		157,104.98		157,104.98
—Disposals or scraps		157,104.98		157,104.98
(4) As at December 31, 2020	73,988.00	1,560,908.56	5,818,000.94	7,452,897.50
2. Accumulated depreciation				



Items	Office equipment	Computers & equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Total
(1) As at December 31, 2019	73,986.00	1,712,432.54	5,809,981.94	7,596,400.48
(2) Increases		3,173.00	6,954.00	10,127.00
—Accruals		3,173.00	6,954.00	10,127.00
(3) Decreases		157,091.98		157,091.98
—Disposals or scraps		157,091.98		157,091.98
(4) As at December 31, 2020	73,986.00	1,558,513.56	5,816,935.94	7,449,435.50
3. Net book value				
(1) As at December 31, 2020	2.00	2,395.00	1,065.00	3,462.00
(2) As at December 31, 2019	2.00	5,581.00	8,019.00	13,602.00

#### 5.7 Accounts payable

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Purchases of Service	104,848.10	125,229.58
Total	104,848.10	125,229.58

#### 5.8 Employee benefits payable

##### 5.8.1 Breakdown of employee benefits payable

Items	As at December 31, 2019	Increases	Decreases	As at December 31, 2020
Short-term benefits	283,189.92	2,897,282.11	3,008,041.31	172,430.72
Total	283,189.92	2,897,282.11	3,008,041.31	172,430.72

5.8.2 Breakdown of short-term benefits

Items	As at December 31, 2019	Increases	Decreases	As at December 31, 2020
(1) Salary, bonus, allowance and subsidies	283,189.92	2,897,282.11	3,008,041.31	172,430.72
Total	283,189.92	2,897,282.11	3,008,041.31	172,430.72

5.9 Taxes and surcharges payable

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Value added tax (VAT)		412,287.13
Corporate income tax		44,892.59
Total		457,179.72

5.10 Other payables

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Interest payable		
Dividends payable		
Other payables	6,481,250.10	25,303,139.84
Total	6,481,250.10	25,303,139.84

5.10.1 Other payables

1. Breakdown of other payables

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Due to related parties	5,790,057.18	24,718,552.98
Accrued expenses	675,568.64	584,586.74
Others	15,624.28	0.12
Total	6,481,250.10	25,303,139.84

5.11 Paid-in capital

Items	As at December 31, 2019	Movements("+" for plus,"-" for less)				As at December 31, 2020
		Capital contributions by owners	Conversion of capital reserves into paid-in capital	Others	Subtotal	
Wipro Limited	1,655,340.00					1,655,340.00
Wipro IT Services SE	9,117,745.00					9,117,745.00
Total	10,773,085.00					10,773,085.00

5.12 Surplus reserves

Items	As at December 31, 2019	Increases	Decreases	As at December 31, 2020
Statutory surplus reserves	2,880,096.97	61,306.39		2,941,403.36
Total	2,880,096.97	61,306.39		2,941,403.36

5.13 Retained profit

Items	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Retained profit at the end of the previous year before adjustment	25,920,872.75	21,695,134.51
Total adjustment to retained profit at the beginning of the year ("+" for increase and "-" for decrease)		2,229,083.62
Retained profit at the beginning of the year after adjustment	25,920,872.75	23,924,218.13
Plus: Net profit	613,063.92	2,218,505.13
Less: Appropriation of statutory surplus reserves	61,306.39	221,850.51

Items	As at December	As at December
	31, 2020	31, 2019
Closing balances of retained profit	26,472,630.28	25,920,872.75

#### 5.14 Revenue from operations and cost of operations

Items	2020		2019	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Major operations	5,166,904.42	3,151,698.26	8,900,191.10	7,280,685.88
Total	5,166,904.42	3,151,698.26	8,900,191.10	7,280,685.88

#### 5.15 Taxes and surcharges

Items	2020	2019
Stamp duty	1,994.65	4,728.95
Total	1,994.65	4,728.95

#### 5.16 Financial expenses

Items	2020	2019
Interest expense		
Less: Interest income	356,220.62	536,552.13
Exchange loss ("-" for gain)	1,496,476.99	77,090.58
Others	6,367.20	2,539.04
Total	1,146,623.57	-456,922.51

#### 5.17 Other income

Items	2020	2019
Government grant		934.60
Withholding individual income tax commission		58,836.18
Total		59,770.78

5.18 Asset impairment loss

Items	2020	2019
Loss on bad debts		-54,283.66
Total		-54,283.66

5.19 Gain on disposal of assets

Items	2020	2019
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		510,316.47
Total		510,316.47

5.20 Non-operating expenses

Items	2020	2019
Loss on non-current assets damaged or scrapped	13.00	266,886.00
Total	13.00	266,886.00

5.21 Income tax expenses

5.21.1 Breakdown of income tax expenses

Items	2020	2019
Current income tax expense		44,892.59
Deferred income tax expense		
Total		44,892.59

5.21.2 Reconciliation between income tax expenses and accounting profit

Items	2020	2019
Profit before tax	613,063.92	2,263,397.72
Tax computed at applicable tax rate	30,653.20	113,169.89
Effect of adjustment of prior period's income tax		133,851.25
Effect of the utilization of recoverable losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in prior periods	-109,164.01	-314,289.34
Effect of deductible temporary differences or recoverable losses not recognized as deferred tax assets in the current period	78,510.81	112,160.79
Total income tax expense		44,892.59

5.22 Supplementary information of the statement of cash flows

5.22.1 Supplementary information of the statement of cash flows

Items	2020	2019
1. Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash flows in operating activities:		
Net profit	613,063.92	2,218,505.13
Plus: Provision for impairment of assets		54,283.66
Depreciation of fixed assets, etc.	10,127.00	249,898.57
Loss on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets ("-" for gain)		-510,316.47
Loss on scrap of fixed assets ("-" for gain)	13.00	266,886.00
Financial expense ("-" for gain)	1,496,476.99	77,090.58
Decrease in operating receivables ("-" for increase)	-777,625.72	4,482,697.80
Increase in operating payables ("-" for decrease)	-20,973,616.14	-2,415,961.47
Net cash flows from operating activities	-19,631,560.95	4,423,083.80
2. Significant investing and financing activities not involving cash receipts or payments		
3. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at the end of the year	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91

Items	2020	2019
Less: Cash at the beginning of the year	36,005,302.91	31,668,250.79
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-19,565,146.58	4,337,052.12

#### 5.22.2 Breakdown of cash and cash equivalents

Items	2020	2019
1. Cash	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
Including: Cash at bank readily available for payments	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91
2. Cash equivalents		
3. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16,440,156.33	36,005,302.91

#### 6. Related parties and related party transactions

##### 6.1 The parent of the Company

Parent company	Registered location	Shares held by the parent company (%)	Voting rights held by the parent company (%)
Wipro Limited	India	12.12	12.12
Wipro IT Services SE	The United Kingdom	87.88	87.88

##### 6.2 Other related parties of the Company

Other related parties	Relationship with the Company
PT WT Indonesia	Controlled by the same ultimate holding company
Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	Controlled by the same ultimate holding company
Wipro (Dalian) Limited	Controlled by the same ultimate holding company
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Controlled by the same ultimate holding company

6.3 Related party transactions

6.3.1 Sale of goods/provision of services and purchase of goods/receipt of services

Purchase of goods/receipt of services

Related parties	Description of transactions	2020	2019
Wipro Limited	Receipt of service	16,187.81	

Sale of goods/provision of services

Related parties	Description of transactions	2020	2019
Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	Provision of services	943,796.85	1,676,549.50
PT WT Indonesia	Provision of services		130,091.10
Wipro Limited	Provision of services	4,053,679.06	7,349,710.16

6.3.2 Asset transfer and debt restructuring with related parties

Related parties	Description of transactions	2020	2019
Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	Sale of fixed assets		556,800.00
Wipro (Dalian) Limited	Sale of fixed assets		1,833.00

6.4 Receivables and payables with related parties

6.4.1 Receivables

Items	Related parties	As at December 31, 2020		As at December 31, 2019	
		Carrying amounts	Allowance for bad debts	Carrying amounts	Allowance for bad debts
Accounts receivable	Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	3,717,441.31		2,717,016.64	



Wipro (Shanghai) Limited  
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Items	Related parties	As at December 31, 2020		As at December 31, 2019	
		Carrying amounts	Allowance for bad debts	Carrying amounts	Allowance for bad debts
	Wipro Limited	6,324,868.68		2,145,844.30	
	PT WT Indonesia	130,091.10		130,091.10	
Other receivables	PT WT Indonesia	6,270.00		6,270.00	
	Wipro (Chengdu) Limited	18,954,552.05		19,436,248.05	
	Wipro (Dalian) Limited			2,071.29	
	Wipro Limited			5,239,287.39	

6.4.2 Payables

Items	Related parties	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Accounts payable	Wipro Travel Services Limited	60,629.49	66,042.72
Other payables	Wipro Limited	5,790,057.18	24,718,552.98

7. Government grants

7.1 Government grants relating to income

Items	Amounts charged into profit or loss for the current period or reversing the relevant costs, expenses and losses		Items charged into profit or loss for the current period or reversing the relevant costs, expenses and losses
	2020	2019	
Subsidies for the disabled		934.60	Other income

**8. Commitments and contingencies**

**8.1 Significant commitments**

There is no commitment needs to be disclosed.

**8.2 Contingencies**

There is no contingency needs to be disclosed.

**9. Subsequent events**

There is no subsequent event needs to be disclosed.

**10. Other significant events**

There is no other significant event needs to be disclosed.

