INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Wipro HR Services India Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wipro HR Services India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS")and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility 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 SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to managerial remuneration is not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

   v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018

Sd/-
Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600
UDIN: 22120600AKOSUC7761

Place: Bangalore
Date:08th June 2022

WIPRO HR SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNDER IND AS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

WIPRO HR SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
(₹ in lacs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

ASSETS	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	4,027	3,094
Right-of-Use Assets	5	7,712	8,083
Capital work-in-progress		2	129
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	9	1,865	1,657
Deferred tax assets (net)	17	4,374	5,197
Non-current tax assets (net)		3,002	3,006
Other non-current assets	10	500	48
Total non-current assets		**21,482**	**21,214**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	6	2,374	**7,539**
Trade receivables	7	18,098	8,353
Cash and cash equivalents	8	52,347	44,559
Other financial assets	9	1,204	1,189
Other current assets	10	3,565	4,788
Total current assets		**78,588**	**66,428**
TOTAL ASSETS		**99,070**	**87,642**
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	701	701
Other equity		69,229	59,702
TOTAL EQUITY		**69,930**	**60,403**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	12	-	-
Lease liabilities		5,142	5,804
Provisions	14	8,093	8,916
Total non-current liabilities		**13,235**	**14,720**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of Micro, small and medium enterprises	12	9	8
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises.	12	4,746	2,569
Lease liabilities		3,308	2,506
Other financial liabilities	13	3,052	3.446
Provisions	14	3,540	2,946
Other current liabilities	15	1,250	1,044
Total current liabilities		**15,905**	**12,519**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**29,140**	**27,239**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**99,070**	**87,642**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

Sd/-

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W - 100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600
Bengaluru
June 8, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Aparna Chandrasekhar Iyer
Director
DIN: 08378003
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-

Ashish Chawla
Director
DIN: 09133045
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-

Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Place:
June 8, 2022

WIPRO HR SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
(₹ in lacs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
INCOME			
Revenue from operations		1,01,746	97,205
Other income	18	3,173	2,929
Total Income		**104,919**	**100,134**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	21	77,722	72,732
Finance costs	19	1,399	1,495
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	4,929	5,367
Other expenses	22	8,662	9,566
Total expenses		**92,712**	**89,160**
Profit before tax		**12,207**	**10,974**
Tax expense			
Current tax	17	2,542	2,844
Deferred tax	17	651	(249)
Total tax expense		**3,193**	**2,595**
Profit for the year		**9,014**	**8,379**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans, net	21	683	143
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit	17	(172)	-10
Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year, net of Taxes		**511**	**133**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**9,525**	**8,512**
Earnings per equity share: (Equity shares of par value ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and diluted	23	128.59	119.53
Number of shares			
Basic and diluted		7,010,000	7,010,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W - 100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600
June 8, 2022
Bengaluru

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Aparna Chandrasekhar Iyer
Director
DIN: 08378003
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-

Ashish Chawla
Director
DIN: 09133045
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-

Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Place:
June 8, 2022

WIPRO HR SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(₹ in lacs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital

Balance as at March 31, 2022
701
Balance as at March 31, 2022
701

Other equity

Particulars	Capital reserve (Reserves and Surplus)	Retained earnings (Reserves and Surplus)	Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**23,609**	**36,504**	**(411)**	**59,702**
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2021	**23,609**	**36,504**	**(411)**	**59,702**
Profit for the year	-	9,014	-	**9,014**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	511	**511**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**9,014**	**511**	**9,525**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**23,609**	**45,518**	**100**	**69,228**

Particulars	Capital reserve (Reserves and Surplus)	Retained earnings (Reserves and Surplus)	Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**23,609**	**28,125**	**(544)**	**51,190**
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2020	**23,609**	**28,125**	**(544)**	**51,190**
Profit for the year	-	8,379	-	**8,379**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	133	**133**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**8,379**	**133**	**8,512**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**23,609**	**36,504**	**(411)**	**59,702**

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

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W – 100018

Sd/-
Aparna Chandrasekhar Iyer
Director
DIN: 08378003
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-
Ashish Chawla
Director
DIN: 09133045
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-
Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600
Bengaluru
June 8, 2022

Sd/-
Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Place:
June 8, 2022

WIPRO HR SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(₹ in lacs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit for the year	9,014	8,379
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities:		
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	8	(9)
(Gain) / loss on sale of ROU, net	(240)	(261)
(Gain) / loss on sale of Investments, net	(264)	(16)
MTM on Mutual Funds	10	(14)
Depreciation and amortisation	4,929	5,367
Income tax expense	3,193	2,595
Dividend and interest (income)/Expense, net	(729)	(1,047)
Other non-cash items		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions		
Trade receivables	(9,745)	1,062
Unbilled revenues		
Other assets	698	(422)
Trade payables, accrued expenses, other liabilities and provisions	2,654	(1,538)
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**9,528**	**14,096**
Income taxes (paid)/refund, net	(2,537)	(3,098)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**6,991**	**10,998**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,585)	(1,707)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	43	17
Purchase of investments	(60,897)	(23,017)
Sale of investments	66,300	15,507)
Interest received	1,938	2,498
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	**4,799**	**(6,701)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(3,340)	(3,688)
Interest paid	(662)	(884)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(4,002)**	**(4,572)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	7,788	(275)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	44,559	44,834
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 8)	**52,347**	**44,559**

Refer to Note 13 for supplementary information on statement of cash flows.
^ Value is less than ₹ 1

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W - 100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600
Place: Bengaluru
June 8, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Aparna Chandrasekhar Iyer
Director
DIN: 08378003
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-

Ashish Chawla
Director
DIN: 09133045
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-

Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Place:
June 8, 2022

1. The Company overview

Wipro HR Services India Private Limited (the ‘Company’) was incorporated on September 15, 2016. The Company was incorporated as Aon HR Services India Private Limited. The name was changed to Alight HR Services India Private Limited with effect from June 30, 2017. Subsequently, Wipro Limited acquired Alight HR Services India Private Limited on August 31, 2018 and the name was changed to Wipro HR Services India Private Limited with effect from October 11, 2018.

The Company is engaged in providing business process outsourcing and human resource outsourcing services majorly to its fellow subsidiaries and parent.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 8, 2022.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"), as applicable. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company.

The financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”. For clarity, various items are aggregated in the Statements of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in lakhs of Indian rupees (₹ in lakhs) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.

2.2.Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

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

2.3. Use of estimates and judgment

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

An accounting policy may require items in the financial statements to be measured at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, management develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by the accounting policy. Developing accounting estimates involves the use of judgements or assumptions based on the latest available and reliable information

Actual results may differ from those estimates.

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

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

b) **Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19:** In assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, contract assets and contract costs, goodwill, intangible assets, and certain investments, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used herein. Based on the current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

The Company bases its assessment on the belief that the probability of occurrence of forecasted transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. The impact of COVID-19 may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3. Material accounting policy information

3.1. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company.

3.2.Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses). Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

3.3. Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:
Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

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

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

<u>A.</u> <u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>

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

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

B. Investments

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:
Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL):

- Instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

C. Other financial assets:

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

D. Trade and other payables

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

b) Derecognition of financial instruments

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

3.4. Equity

3.4.1. Share capital

The authorised share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2022 is ₹ 70,100,000 divided into 7,010,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.

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

3.4.2. Retained earnings

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

3.4.3. Capital reserve

The Company was formed as a part of scheme of demerger out of Aon Consulting Private Limited. Difference between book values of assets and liabilities as per the scheme is recorded as Capital reserve. Capital reserve amounting to ₹ 23,609 (March 31, 2021: ₹ 23,609) is not freely available for distribution.

3.4.4. Other comprehensive income

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity as other reserves.

3.5. Property, plant and equipment

3.5.1. Recognition and measurement

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

3.5.2. Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortised over their respective contract term. The estimated useful life of assets is reviewed is where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Plant and machinery	5 - 7 years
Software	4 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years

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

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

3.6. Leases

The Company as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

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

(ix) Impairment

A) Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted using effective interest rate.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and other financial assets are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to the account risk profiling of customers and historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

B) Non - financial assets

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

(x) Employee benefits

a) Post-employment and pension plans

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

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, comprising actuarial gains or losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are immediately recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period. The discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognised as part of re-measurement of the defined liability plans through other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

A. Provident fund

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan. A portion of the contribution is made to the approved provident fund trust managed by the Company while the remainder of the contribution is made to the government administered pension fund. The contributions to the trust managed by the Company is accounted for as a defined benefit plan as the Company is liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the government specified minimum rates of return.

B. Superannuation

Superannuation plan, a defined contribution scheme is administered by third party fund managers. The Company makes annual contributions based on a specified percentage of each eligible employee's salary.

C. Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company.The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognises actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

b) Termination benefits

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

c) Short-term benefits

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

d) Compensated absences

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

(xii) Provisions

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

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

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

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

(xiii) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from business process outsourcing, technology development services, human resource outsourcing services**.** The Company recognises revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue is determined on the basis of an agreed mark-up on the costs incurred, in accordance with the arrangements entered into with the parent company/its affiliates and recognised on monthly basis.

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period. 'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognised. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

(xv) Other income

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

(xvi) Finance Cost

Finance cost comprise interest cost on lease liabilities and net defined benefit liability.

(xvii) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

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

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xviii) Earnings per share

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

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

(xix) Statement of Cash Flows

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

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2021:

Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS

The amendments relating to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment; Ind AS 103, Business Combinations; Ind AS 106, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources; Ind AS 114, Regulatory Deferral Accounts; Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements; Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors; Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting; Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, are consequential due to changes in the Conceptual Framework under Ind AS, made in August 2020. The revised Conceptual Framework introduced some new concepts and clarifications along with revision in definitions and changes in recognition criteria of assets and liabilities under Ind AS. The adoption of these amendments did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 include, among other things, requirement for disclosure of Current maturities of long-term borrowings separately within borrowings instead of earlier disclosure requirement under Other Financial Liabilities. Accordingly, ₹ 99 towards current maturities of long-term loans has been reclassified from “Other current financial liabilities” to “Current Borrowings” for the year ended March 31, 2021(Refer to Note 15). Other amendments in the notification applicable for full annual financial statements have been adopted by the Company by providing applicable disclosures in the financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2022.

New Accounting Standards not yet adopted by the Company

Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, as below:

Amendments to Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specifies that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 103 is not expected to have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

The amendments clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 109 is not expected to have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 16 is not expected to have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specifies that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (for example, direct labour and materials); or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others). The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 37 is not expected to have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total
Gross carrying value:					
	₹ 3,564	₹ 6,514	₹ 2,467	₹ 2,692	₹ 15,237
Additions	-	1,549	3	34	1,587
Disposals	(281)	(87)	(313)	(21)	(703)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 3,283**	**₹ 7,976**	**₹ 2,157**	**₹ 2,705**	**₹ 16,121**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:					
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 2,676	₹ 5,073	₹ 1,951	₹ 2,209	₹ 11,909
Depreciation	267	1,235	188	122	1,812
Disposals	(282)	(86)	(306)	(20)	(694)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 2,661**	**₹ 6,222**	**₹ 1,833**	**₹ 2,311**	**₹ 13,027**
Net book value as at March 31, 2021	**₹ 622**	**₹ 1,754**	**₹ 324**	**₹ 394**	**₹ 3,094**
Gross carrying value:					
As at April 1, 2021	₹ 3,283	₹ 7,976	₹ 2,157	₹ 2,705	₹ 16,121
Additions	-	2,364	6	340	2,711
Disposals	(359)	(214)	(204)	(11)	(789)
As at March 31, 2022	**₹ 2,924**	**₹ 10,126**	**₹ 1,960**	**₹ 3,035**	**₹ 18,043**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:					
As at April 1, 2021	**₹ 2,661**	**₹ 6,222**	**₹ 1,833**	**₹ 2,311**	**₹ 13,027**
Depreciation	256	1,191	151	130	1,728
Disposals	(359)	(173)	(203)	(4)	(739)
As at March 31, 2022	**₹ 2,558**	**₹ 7,240**	**₹ 1,781**	**₹ 2,437**	**₹ 14,016**
Net book value as at March 31, 2022	**₹ 366**	**₹ 2,886**	**₹ 178**	**₹ 597**	**₹ 4,027**

Capital work-in-progress

The following table represent ageing of Capital work-in-progress as on March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	₹ 2	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 2
Total	**₹ 2**	**₹ -**	**₹ -**	**₹ -**	**₹ 2**

The following table represent ageing of Capital work-in-progress as on March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	₹ 121	₹ 8	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 129
Total	**₹ 121**	**₹ 8**	**₹ -**	**₹ -**	**₹ 129**

5. Right-of-use of assets

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 13,371	₹ 625	₹ 13,996
Additions	2,483	-	2,483
Disposals	(3,015)	(166)	(3,181)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 12,839**	**₹ 459**	**₹ 13,298**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:	₹ 3,518	₹ 235	₹ 3,753
Depreciation	3,352	202	3,554
Disposals	(1,949)	(143)	(2,092)
As at March 31, 2021	₹ 4,921	₹ 294	₹ 5,215
Net book value as at March 31, 2021	**₹ 7,918**	**₹ 165**	**₹ 8,083**
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2021	**₹ 12,839**	**₹ 459**	**₹ 13,298**
Additions	3,571	**-**	3,571
Disposals	(2,457)	(193)	(2,650)
As at March 31, 2022	**₹ 13,953**	**₹ 266**	₹ 14,217
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:	₹ 4,921	₹ 294	₹ 5,215
Depreciation	3,092	108	3,201
Disposals	(1,723)	(187)	(1,910)
As at March 31, 2022	₹ 6,290	₹ 215	₹ 6,506
Net book value as at March 31, 2022	**₹ 7,661**	**₹ 51**	**₹ 7,712**

The Company has recognised interest expense on lease liabilities of ₹ 662 and ₹ 875 in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively

Refer to Note 13 for remaining contractual maturities of lease liabilities.

6. Investments

	As at March 31	
<u>**Current Investments**</u>	**2022**	**2021**
Financial instruments at FVTPL		
Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds -unquoted	₹ 2,373	₹ 7,522
Financial instruments at amortised cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits -unquoted *	1	17
	2,374	**7,539**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	2,374	7,539

* These deposits earn a fixed rate of interest.
* Term deposits are deposits in lien with banks primarily on account of term deposits held as margin money deposits against guarantees.

6.1. Details of Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds (unquoted) – classified as FVTPL

Particulars	Number of Units		Carrying Value	
	As at March		As at March	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	2021
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Direct Growth	2,070,557	6,777,506	2,373	7,522
Total Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds-unquoted			**₹ 2,373**	**7,522**

7. Trade receivables

	As at March 31,	
Trade receivables from related parties (Refer note 25)	**2022**	**2021**
Included in the Balance Sheet as follows:	₹ 18,098	₹ 8,353
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	₹ 18,098	₹ 8,353

The following table represent ageing of Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receivables						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Unsecured Current							
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		**₹ 9,576**	**₹ 8,522**				**₹18,098**
Total	**-**	**₹ 9,576**	**₹ 8,522**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**₹18,098**

The following table represent ageing of Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receivables						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Unsecured Current							
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		**₹ 8,353**	**-**				**₹ 8,353**
Total	**-**	**₹ 8,353**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**₹ 8,353**

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2022 and 2021 consists of cash and balances on deposit with banks. Cash and cash equivalents consists of the following:

	As at March 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Balances with banks	₹ 794	₹ 758
Demand deposits *	51,553	43,801
	₹ 52,347	**₹ 44,559**

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

9. Other Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Security deposits	₹ 1,593	₹ 1,471
Finance lease receivables	272	186
	₹ 1,865	**₹ 1,657**
	₹ 1,865	**₹ 1,657**
Current		
Due from officers and employees	₹ 11	₹ 67
Finance lease receivables	114	56
Interest receivable	1,026	836
Security Deposits	1	140
Others - Considered good	51	90
Others - Considered doubtful	-	418
	₹ 1,203	**₹ 1,607**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	**-**	**(418)**
	₹ 1,203	**₹ 1,189**
Total	**₹ 3,068**	**₹ 2,846**

Finance lease receivables

Finance lease receivables consist of assets that are leased to customers for contract terms ranging from 1 to 5 years, with lease payments due in monthly or quarterly installments. Details of finance lease receivables is given below:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at March 31,			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Not later than one year	₹ 143	₹ 75	₹ 114	₹ 56
Later than one year but not later than five years	304	211	272	186
Gross investment in lease	**448**	**286**	**386**	**242**
Less: Unearned finance income	(62)	(44)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables	**₹ 386**	**₹ 242**	**₹ 386**	**₹ 242**

Included in the balance sheet as follows:		
- Non-current	272	186
- Current	114	56

The activities in the provision for doubtful advances is given below:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 418	₹ 443
Addition during the year, net	-	(26)
Uncollectable advances charged against allowance	(418)	1
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ -**	**₹ 418**

10. Other assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	₹ 500	₹ 48
	₹ 500	**₹ 48**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	₹ 1,405	₹ 1,002
Advances to suppliers	901	1,081
Balance with Statutory authorities	1,259	2,705
	₹ 3,565	**₹ 4,788**
Total	**₹ 4,065**	**₹ 4,836**

11. Share Capital

	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Authorised Capital		
7,010,000 (March 31, 2021: 7,010,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	₹ 701	₹ 701
	₹ 701	**₹ 701**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
7,010,000 (March 31, 2022: 7,010,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	₹ 701	₹ 701
Total	**₹ 701**	**₹ 701**

Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

i. Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹
Opening number of equity shares	7,010,000	701	7,010,000	701
Closing number of equity shares	**7,010,000**	**701**	**7,010,000**	**701**

ii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the total equity shares of the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Wipro Limited	7,009,998	99.99%	7,009,998	99.99%
Wipro holding jointly with another individual	2	0.01%	2	0.01%

12. Trade payables

	As at March 31,	
	2021	2021
Current		
Trade payables		
(a) Total outstanding dues of Micro, small and medium enterprises	₹ 9	₹ 8
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises.	4,584	2,451
Balances due to related parties (Refer note 25)	162	118
Total	**₹ 4,755**	**₹ 2,577**

Trade payables includes due to suppliers under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, [MSMED Act] as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Principal amount remaining unpaid	9	8
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

^Value is less than ₹ 1.

.

This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

The following table represent ageing of Trade payables as on March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Current							
Trade Payables - MSME		9					9
Trade Payables - Others	2,631	1,818	124	11			4,584
Trade Payables - I/c		162	0				162
Total	**₹ 2,631**	**₹ 1,989**	**₹ 124**	**₹ 11**	**-**	**-**	**₹ 4,755**

The following table represent ageing of Trade payables as on March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Current							
Trade Payables - MSME		8					8
Trade Payables - Others	1,657	898	-60	-45	0		2,451
Trade Payables - I/c		118					118
Total	**₹1,657**	**₹ 1,024**	**₹ -60**	**₹ -45**	**0**	**-**	**₹2,577**

13. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Current		
Salary Payable	₹ 3,052	₹ 2,506
Total	**₹ 3,052**	**₹ 2,506**

Changes in financing liabilities arising from cash and non-cash changes:

			Non-Cash Changes		
	April 1, 2021	**Cash Flow**	**Addition to Lease Liabilities**	**Disposal of ROU assets**	**31-Mar-22**
Lease Liabilities	₹ 9,250	₹ 3,340	₹ 3,442	₹ 902	₹ 8,450
	₹ 9,250	**₹ 3,340**	**₹ 3,442**	**₹ 902**	**₹ 8,450**

14. Provisions

	As at March 31,	
Non-current:	**2022**	**2021**
Gratuity and other benefits	₹ 8,093	₹ 8,688
Asset retirement obligation	-	228
	₹ 8,093	**₹ 8,916**
Current		
Compensated absences	₹ 2,309	₹ 2,240
Gratuity and other benefits	1,231	706
	₹ 3,540	**₹ 2,946**
Total	**₹ 11,633**	**₹ 11,862**

15. Other liabilities

	As at March 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Current		
Statutory liabilities	**₹ 1,250**	**₹ 1,044**
Total	**₹ 1,250**	**₹ 1,044**

16. Financial instruments

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 52,347	₹ 44,559
Investments at FVTPL		
Financial instrument at FVTPL	2,373	7,522
Financial instrument at amortised cost	1	17
Trade receivables	18,098	8,353
Other financial assets	3,069	2,846
	₹ 75,888	**₹ 63,297**
Liabilities-at amortised cost		
Trade payables and other payables	₹ 4,755	₹ 2,577
Lease liabilities	8,450	9,250
Other financial liabilities	3,052	2,506
Total	**₹ 16,257**	**₹ 14,333**

Financial assets and liabilities include each cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets, lease liabilities, trade payables, and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

Fair Value

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial risk management

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

The Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investment activities and revenue generating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of the Company's earnings and equity to losses.

Risk Management Procedures

The Company manages market risk through Company's treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and a major portion of its business is transacted in US Dollar (USD). Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through receiving payment for sale of services in the United States, and making purchases from overseas suppliers in foreign currencies. The exchange rate risk primarily arises from foreign exchange revenue, receivables, cash balances, forecasted cash flows and payables. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is in the U.S. Dollar, while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and these currencies has fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Appreciation of the rupee against these currencies can adversely affect the Company's results of operations. The Company follows established risk management policies under the Company's treasury department directives. The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	US $	Others	Total
Trade receivables	17,998	-	17,998
Cash and cash equivalents	(2)	-	(2)
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(2)	^	(2)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**17,994**	-	**17,994**

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	US $	Others	Total
Trade receivables	8,277	-	8,277
Cash and cash equivalents	61	-	61
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(90)	^	(90)
Net assets	**8,248**	**-**	**8,248**

^ Less than 1 lac

As at March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, every 1% increase/decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately ₹ 180 and ₹ 82, respectively.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities and credit risk on receivables and cash and time deposits. Issuer risk is minimized by only buying securities which are at least AA rated in India based on Indian rating agencies. Credit risk is reduced by the policy of entering into transactions with counterparties that are usually banks or financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings. The concentration of credit risk on trade receivables is limited as trade receivables include only the related parties of the Company.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements, if any.

Contractual cash flows as at March 31, 2022	**Carrying value**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**> 3 years**	**Total**
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	8,497	8,497	-	-	**8,497**
Lease liabilities*	8,450	3,819	4,189	1,413	**9,421**

Contractual cash flows as at March 31, 2021	**Carrying value**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**> 3 years**	**Total**
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	5,083	5,083	-	-	**5,083**
Lease liabilities*	9,250	4,099	3,440	2,864	**10,403**

* Includes future cash outflow towards estimated interest on lease liabilities.

The balanced view of liquidity and financial indebtedness is stated in the table below. This calculation of the net cash position is used by the management for external communication with investors, analysts and rating agencies:

	As at March 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Current		
Cash and cash equivalent	₹ 52,347	₹ 44,559
Investment	₹ 2,374	₹ 7,539
Total	**₹ 54,721**	**₹ 52,098**

17. Income Taxes

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Income tax expense		
Current taxes	₹ 2,542	₹ 2,844
Deferred taxes	651	(249)
Income tax included in Other comprehensive income on:		
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	172	10
Total income taxes	**₹ 3,365**	**₹ 2,605**

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 2,985	₹ 3,140
Other liabilities	57	157
Property, plant and equipment	1,332	1,900
Total income taxes	**₹ 4374**	**₹ 5,197**
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**₹ 4,374**	**₹ 5,197**

Movement in deferred tax assets is as follows:

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	**As at April 1, 2021**	**Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss**	**Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 3,140	₹ 17	₹ (172)	₹ 2,985
Other liabilities	157	(100)	-	57
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,900	(568)	-	1,332
Total	**₹ 5,197**	**₹ (651)**	**₹ (172)**	**₹ 4,374**

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	**As at April 1, 2020**	**Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss**	**Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income**	**As at March 31, 2021**
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 2,693	₹ 457	₹ (10)	₹ 3,140
Other liabilities	179	(22)	-	157
Other assets	(20)	20	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	2106	(206)	-	1,900
Total	**₹ 4,958**	**₹249**	**₹ (10)**	**₹ 5,197**

Income tax expenses are net of reversal/ (creation) of provisions pertaining to earlier periods, amounting to ₹ 200 and ₹ 94 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers the extent to which it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be realised. The ultimate realisation 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, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on this, the Company believes that it is probable that the Company will realise the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of deferred tax asset considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if the estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Profit before tax	₹ 12,207	₹ 10,974
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	3,072	2,762
Effect of:		
- Income exempt from tax	(290)	(158)
- Taxes related to prior years	(200)	(94)
- Other tax adjustments	582	
- Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	59	62
- Others	(30)	23
Total income taxes expenses	**₹ 3,193**	**₹ 2,595**
Effective income tax rate	26.16%	23.65%

18. Other income

	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest income	₹ 2,128	₹ 2,452
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	(8)	9
Gain on disposal of right-of use assets	240	261
Foreign Exchange gain	419	-
Gain from investments classified as FVTPL	252	-
Miscellaneous income	142	117
	₹ 3,173	**₹ 2,929**

19. Finance Cost

	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Bank charges	₹ 6	₹ 8
Interest cost on facility leases	663	875
Others	730	611
	₹ 1,399	**₹ 1,495**

20. Depreciation and Amortisation

	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,929	5,367
	₹ 4,929	**₹ 5,367**

21. Employee benefits

a) Employee costs include

	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Salaries and bonus	₹ 71,379	₹ 66,647
Employee benefits plans		
Gratuity and other defined benefit plans*	1,243	1,128
Defined contribution plans	3,591	3,444
Staff welfare expenses	1,230	1,553
Share-based compensation	279	60
Total Employee Cost	**₹ 77,722**	**₹ 72,732**

* The Gratuity and other defined benefit plans include the current service cost of gratuity and pension amounting to ₹ 1,176 and ₹ 67 respectively

Employee stock option

The stock compensation expense recognised for employee services received during the year ended year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ₹ 279 and ₹60, respectively.

Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT")

In 1984, the Holding Company "Wipro Limited" of Wipro HR Services India Private Limited established a controlled trust called the Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT"). In the earlier years, WERT purchased shares of the Company out of funds borrowed from the Company. The Company's Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee recommends to WERT certain officers and key employees, to whom WERT issues shares from its holdings at nominal price subject to vesting conditions.

Wipro Employee Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit Option Plans

A summary of the general terms of grants under stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plans are as follows:

Name of Plan	**Number of options reserved under the plan**	**Range of exercise price**
Wipro employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) *	92,974	₹ 2
Wipro Equity Reward Trust Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 2013 **	87,614	₹ 2

Employees covered under Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit ("**RSU**") Option Plans (collectively "**Stock Option Plans**") are granted an option to purchase shares of the Company at the respective exercise prices, subject to requirements of vesting conditions. These options generally vest in tranches over a period of one to four years from the date of grant. Upon vesting, the employees can acquire one equity share for every option.

* The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans and RSU Option Plans is perpetual until the options are available for grant under the plan.

** The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans is up to May 29, 2023 until the options are available for grant under the plan.

The activity in equity-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarised below:

	Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price		**Year ended**	
			March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**
			Number of options	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	₹	2	119,800	30,000
Granted *	₹	2	60,338	89,800
Exercised	₹	2	(7200)	-
Modification **	₹	2	-	-
Forfeited and expired	₹	2	(10,800)	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	₹	2	162,138	119,800
Exercisable at the end of the year	₹	2	-	-

Defined benefit plan actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised in other comprehensive income include:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)		
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from financial assumptions	₹ 292	₹ (364)
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	(780)	610
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(195)	(388)
	₹ (683)	**₹ (142)**

b) Defined benefit-plans-Gratuity:

Amount recognized in the statement of income in respect of defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2021	**2021**
Current service cost	₹ 1,176	₹ 1,075
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	597	507

Net gratuity cost/(benefit)	**₹ 1,773**	**₹ 1,582**

Gratuity is applicable only to employees drawing a salary in Indian rupees and there are no other foreign defined benefit gratuity plans.

Change in present value of defined benefit obligation is summarised below:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	₹ 9,378	₹ 8,357
Current service cost	1,176	1,075
Interest on obligation	597	507
(Benefits paid	(1,148)	(419)
Remeasurement (gains)/loss		
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from financial assumptions	292	(362)
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	(780)	610
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(195)	(388)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**₹ 9,320**	**₹ 9,378**

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

	Year ended March 31,	
	2021	**2021**
Discount rate	6.15%	6.35%
Expected rate of salary increase	9% for the first year and 8% thereafter	8.00%

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

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed to show the movement in defined benefit obligation by 1 basis points.

As at March 31, 2022, every 1 basis point increase/ (decrease) in discount rate will result in increase/(decrease) of gratuity benefit obligation by approximately ₹ 866 and ₹ (1006) respectively.

As at March 31, 2022 every 1 basis point increase/ (decrease) in expected rate of salary will result in increase/ (decrease) of gratuity benefit obligation by approximately ₹ 1004 and ₹ (866) respectively.

22. Other Expenses

	Year ended March 31,	
	2021	**2021**
Facility expenses	₹ 2,772	₹ 2,778
Auditor's remuneration - Audit fees	18	17
Communication	1,087	1,281
Legal and professional fees	98	181
Miscellaneous expenses	1,634	1,121
Provision for doubtful debts	-	39
Rates, taxes and insurance	80	139
Sub-contracting / technical fees / third party application	2,157	2,879
Travel	815	1,132
Total	**₹ 8,662**	**₹ 9,566**

23. Earnings per equity share

A reconciliation of profit for the year and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

Basic and diluted: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period. There were no dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period.

Year ended March 31,	
2021	**2021**

Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ 9,014	₹ 8,379
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	7,010,000	7,010,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**₹ 128.59**	**₹ 119.53**

24. Additional capital disclosures

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company focused on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company.

The capital structure as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	As at March 31,		
	2022	**2021**	**%Change**
Total equity (A)	₹ 69,930	₹ 60,403	15.77%
As percentage of total capital	89.22%	86.72%	
Net lease liabilities- Non-current	5,142	5,804	
Net lease liabilities- Current	3,308	3,446	
Total Lease Liabilities(B)	₹ 8,450	₹ 9,250	
As percentage of total capital	10.78%	13.28%	
Total capital (A) + (B)	**₹ 78,380**	**₹ 69,653**	**12.53%**

25. Related party relationship and transactions

Holding Company and ultimate holding company
Wipro Limited

Key Management personnel
Bhanumurthy BM – Director
Aneesh Garg – Director (till July 1, 2020)
Aparna Iyer – Director
Amit Bajoria (w.e.f. July 31, 2020)
Putul Mathur (w.e.f. September 30, 2020)
Samir Gadgil – Director (till September 30, 2020)

The company has the following related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Holding Company		Fellow subsidiaries	
Transaction / balances	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Sales of services	₹ 1,809	₹ 1,306	₹ 99,937	₹ 95,898
Purchase of services	981	1,524	8	-
Reimbursement made	-	-	-	226
Restricted Stock Unit charges	279	60	-	-

Balance as at the year end				
Receivables	₹ 192	₹ 141	₹ 17,906	₹ 8,212
Payables	155	118	7	-

The remuneration to the Key Management Personnel (KMP's) are paid by the parent company. Hence the same is not disclosed in the above table

26. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments: As at March 31, 2022 and 2021 the Company had committed to spend approximately ₹ 101 and ₹ 94, respectively, under agreements to purchase/ construct property and equipment. These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.

Contingencies and lawsuits:

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims (including tax assessment orders/ penalty notices) which have arisen in the ordinary course of its business. Some of the claims involve complex issues and it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the expected financial effect, if any, that will result from ultimate resolution of such proceedings.

However, the resolution of these legal proceedings is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the Balance Sheet of the Company. The significant matters are discussed below.

In February, 2019, Company received a tax demand for ₹ 2,042 for the year ended March 31, 2019, on account of demand for Advance Tax under Section 210(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has filed a WRIT petition at the hon'ble High Court of Delhi challenging the impugned order and the Department has filed the Counter Affidavit. The matter is still pending with the hon'ble High Court of Delhi**.**

In February, 2019, Company received a show cause notice under section 201 (1)/ 201 (1A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for non-deduction of TDS of ₹ 1,112 on items shown in disallowance made under section 40 (a) (ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 during year ended March 31, 2018. Company has filed a reply within prescribed timelines.

In January, 2019, Company received a Show Cause Notice for ₹ 21 on account of non-payment of service tax on some of the foreign currency expenditures during the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2018. Company has responded within prescribed timelines, explaining the non-applicability of service tax on such items.

27. Corporate Social Responsibility

a. Gross amount required to be spend during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is ₹ 246 and ₹ 213 respectively.

b. Amount spent during the year on:

	For the year ended March 31, 2022		
	In Cash	**Yet to be paid in Cash**	**Total**
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	
(ii) On purpose other than above (i) above*	218	-	218
Total amount spent during the year	**₹ 218**	**₹ -**	**₹ 218**

	For the year ended March 31, 2021		
	In Cash	**Yet to be paid in Cash**	**Total**
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	
(ii) On purpose other than above (i) above*	246	-	246
Total amount spent during the year	**₹ 246**	**₹ -**	**₹ 246**

*Includes contribution of ₹ 0 and ₹ 141, to Wipro Foundation a trust controlled by the holding company for the year ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

28. Segment information

The Company publishes the financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements of holding company. In accordance with Ind AS 108 the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements of holding company.

29. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. Based on an initial assessment by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries, the additional impact on Provident Fund contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries is not expected to be material, whereas, the likely additional impact on Gratuity liability / contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries could be material. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will complete their evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in the standalone financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

30. Analytical Ratios

Ratio	Measured In	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Variance
Current ratio	times	Current assets	Current liabilities	4.72	5.31	-11.1%
Debt-equity ratio	times	Debt[1]	Total equity	0.12	0.15	-21.1%
Debt service coverage ratio	times	Earnings available for debt service[2]	Debt service[3]	3.84	3.34	14.8%
Return on Equity	%	Profit for the period	Average total equity	13.83%	14.9%	-7.3%
Inventory turnover ratio	times	Sale of products	Average inventory	NA	NA	NA
Trade receivable turnover ratio	times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	7.69	10.94	-29.7%
Trade payables turnover ratio[5]	times	Purchase of technical services, software licenses and other expenses	Average trade payables	2.36	2.71	-12.7%
Net capital turnover ratio	times	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	1.76	1.95	-9.8%
Net profit ratio	%	Profit for the period	Revenue from operations	8.9%	8.6%	2.8%
Return on capital employed	%	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital employed[4]	17.4%	17.9%	-3.0%
Return on investment	%	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	3.3%	2.8%	17.29%

(1) Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.

(2) Profit for the period adjusted for non-cash operating expenses, finance cost and other expenses like provision for diminution in value of investments in subsidiaries, gain on sale of fixed assets.

(3) Debt Service consists of repayment of borrowings, lease liabilities and interest and finance costs paid.

(4) Capital Employed consists of tangible net worth, borrowings, lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities.

(5) Improvement in the Trade Payables turnover ratio is due to better vendor payment cycle.

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W - 100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600
Bengaluru
June 8, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Aparna Chandrasekhar Iyer
Director
DIN: 08378003
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-

Ashish Chawla
Director
DIN: 09133045
Place:
June 8, 2022

Sd/-

Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Place:
June 8, 2022