Special Purpose Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited

31st March 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). As explained in Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, these Special Purpose Financial Statements include limited information and have been prepared by the Management of Wipro Limited ("the Parent") solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with the accounting policies of the Parent and in compliance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of presentation referred to in Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, to the basis of the preparation to the special purpose financial statements. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and Wipro Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company and Wipro Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, the Company's, and ultimate holding company's board of directors, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Management Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special purpose financial statements, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these special purpose 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 special purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the special purpose financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

For **D Prasanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 009619S

Sd/-
D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 211367
UDIN: 23211367BGXYKZ7141

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23rd May 2023

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited
Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(Amount in ZAR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	6,812,205	2,252,067
Right of use Assets	6	22,317,811	3,041,557
Financial assets			
Investments	7	935,462	935,462
Other financial assets	8	6,429,926	4,430,256
Deferred tax assets		7,762,357	10,507,409
Total non-current assets		**44,257,761**	**21,166,751**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	65,759,248	51,004,293
Unbilled receivables		33,929,563	17,717,357
Cash and cash equivalents	11	49,995,192	147,513,013
Other financial assets	8	10,341,431	12,879,960
Current tax assets (net)		15,276,353	11,696,670
Contract assets		8,522,531	2,466,326
Other current assets	9	7,553,873	1,822,224
Total current assets		**191,378,191**	**245,099,843**
TOTAL ASSETS		**235,635,953**	**266,266,594**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share capital	12	121	121
Other equity	13	114,563,210	190,131,339
TOTAL EQUITY		**114,563,331**	**190,131,460**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		23,306,231	6,973,157
Provisions	14	1,247,028	1,139,226
Total non-current liabilities		**24,553,259**	**8,112,383**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables			
i)Total outstanding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises		-	-
ii)Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	15	7,850,363	6,969,740
Lease Liabilities		10,730,079	8,886,457
Other financial liabilities	16	55,975,042	39,157,838
Contract Liabilities		9,521,472	535,910
Provisions	14	1,907,137	1,579,656
Other current liabilities	17	10,535,270	10,893,150
Total Current Liabilities		**96,519,363**	**68,022,751**
		235,635,953	**266,266,594**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information 2-4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-30

As per our report attached
For D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
D Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No: 211367
UDIN : 23211367BGXYKZ7141

Sd/-
Bhavna Maharaj
Director

Sd/-
Ravi Yuvraj Panthi
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd May 2023

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
(Amount in ZAR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	18	313,816,364	297,227,964
Other income	19	3,565,287	4,168,007
Total income		**317,381,651**	**301,395,971**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expenses	20	97,700,175	89,638,721
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5, 6	4,441,144	5,121,193
Finance costs	21	2,043,768	1,290,102
Other expenses	22	203,413,252	162,984,274
Total expenses		**307,598,339**	**259,034,290**
Profit before tax		**9,783,312**	**42,361,681**
Tax expense			
Current tax	24	1,606,389	7,124,172
Deferred tax	24	2,745,052	1,206,216
Total tax expense/(credit)		**4,351,441**	**8,330,388**
Profit for the year		5,431,871	34,031,293
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,431,871	34,031,293
Earnings per share			
Basic and Diluted earnings per share	23	44,891	281,250

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

As per our report attached
For D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
D Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No: 211367
UDIN : 23211367BGXYKZ7141

Sd/-
Bhavna Maharaj
Director

Sd/-
Ravi Yuvraj Panthi
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd May 2023

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2023
(Amount in ZAR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

(A) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of 1 ZAR each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Opening	121	121	121	121
Add: issue during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing	121	**121**	121	**121**

(B) Other equity

	Reserve and surplus			Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	5,224,635	-	150,875,411	156,100,046
Profit for the year	-	-	34,031,293	34,031,293
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**34,031,293**	**34,031,293**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**5,224,635**	**-**	**184,906,704**	**190,131,339**

	Reserve and surplus			Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	5,224,635	-	184,906,704	190,131,339
Profit for the year	-	-	5,431,871	5,431,871
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	(81,000,000)	(81,000,000)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(75,568,129)**	**(75,568,129)**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**5,224,635**	**-**	**109,338,575**	**114,563,210**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-30

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

As per our report attached
For D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
D Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No: 211367
UDIN : 23211367BGXYKZ7141

Sd/-
Bhavna Maharaj
Director

Sd/-
Ravi Yuvraj Panthi
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd May 2023

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Amount in ZAR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	9,783,312	42,361,681
Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortization	4,441,144	5,121,198
Provision/write off of bad debts	(1,093,783)	(10,068,412)
Liabilities no longer required written off	-	(265,769)
(Profit) / Loss on sale of fixed assets	184,456	968
Advance to suppliers written off	-	1,211,371
Foreign exchange differences, net	1,715,811	(49,415)
Interest income accrued on subleasing of ROU & Deposits	(906,395)	(871,900)
Interest income	(638,263)	(3,030,338)
Interest expense	2,043,768	1,290,102
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**15,530,050**	**35,699,486**
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Trade and other receivables	(46,750,308)	28,159,535
Trade and other payables	26,325,509	(3,151,152)
Movement in provision	1,574,509	189,906
Net cash (used in) operations	**(3,320,240)**	**60,897,775**
Direct taxes (paid) / refund	(5,186,072)	(10,361,803)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	**(8,506,312)**	**50,535,972**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of plant and equipment (including advances)	(6,111,144)	(650,888)
Interest income	638,263	3,030,338
Interest expense	-	(1,290,102)
Net cash generated by / (used in) investing activities	**(5,472,881)**	**1,089,348**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividend Paid during the year	(81,000,000)	-
Repayment of Finance lease obligation	(6,217,919)	(7,952,390)
Net cash generated by / (used in) financing activities	**(87,217,919)**	**(7,952,390)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and Cash equivalents during the year	(101,197,112)	43,672,930
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	147,513,013	103,925,298
Effect of exchange rate changes on Cash	3,679,291	(85,215)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11)	**49,995,192**	**147,513,013**
	-	-

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-30

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

As per our report attached

For D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

Sd/-
D Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No: 211367
UDIN : 23211367BGXYKZ7141

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-	Sd/-
Bhavna Maharaj	**Ravi Yuvraj Panthi**
Director	Director

1 General Information

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited is a subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas and Wipro Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (RF) Proprietary, incorporated and domiciled in South Africa. The company is in the Outsourcing, call centre services, registration with the council of debt collectors SA, financial services provider license and other Information technologies and business process outsourcing related related services\. The functional currency of the Company is ZAR. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) 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"). 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.

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.

(ii) Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2.2 Finacial Instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets ,which includes cash and cash equivalents,trade receivables and eligible current and non current asset;
- finacial liabilities,which includes trade payables,eligible current and non current liabilities.

These financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value.Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset has been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are neither transfered or retained ,financial asset are de-recognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

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

A. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

B. Other financial assets

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

C. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized 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.

2.3 <u>Revenue recognition</u>

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

<u>Services:</u>

The Company recognizes revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The method of recognizing the revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered.

A **Time and material contracts**

Revenues and costs relating to time and material contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

B **Fixed-price contracts**

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including systems development and integration contracts are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract cost incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period.

'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognized. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

C **Maintenance Contracts**

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized rateably over the period of the contract using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

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

Revenue recognition is done on straight line basis over the term of performance obligation using the output method (with respect to time)

D **Others**

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale. The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company’s historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs. Costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract are recognized as an asset and amortized over the contract term.

Contract expenses are recognised as expenses by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity at the end of the reporting period.

E **Products:**

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred in accordance with the sales contract. Revenue from product sales is shown net of excise duty and net of sales tax separately charged and applicable discounts.

Other income

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

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

A **Recognition and measurement**

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

B **Depreciation**

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortized over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows

Category	Useful life
Buildings	28 to 40 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years

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 capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before each reporting date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress. Deposits & advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are shown as capital advances under the head of other non-current assets.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The amortization of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated.

The estimated useful life of amortizable intangibles are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of the amortizable intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Customer related intangibles	5 to 10 years
Marketing related intangibles	3 to 10 years

2.6 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is ZAR. These financial statements are presented in ZAR.

Transaction

The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations on foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency transactions are accounted in the books of account at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at period-end are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of Balance Sheet. The exchange difference between the rate at which foreign currency transactions are accounted and the rate at which they are re-measured/ realized is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.7 Employee benefits

Compensated absences

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

Pension and social contribution

Pension and social contribution plan, a defined contribution scheme, the Company makes monthly contributions based on a specified percentage of each covered employee's salary.

2.8 Taxes

Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.9 Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals in respect of assets taken under operating leases are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Also initial direct cost incurred in operating lease such as commissions, legal fees and internal costs is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

2.10 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.11 Equity and share capital

(a) Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2023 is ZAR 1,000 divided into 1,000 (31 March 2022: 1,000) equity shares of ZAR 1 par value

The voting right of an equity share holder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity. Voting right cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presentably payable has not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture.

(b) Retained earnings

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

2.12 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 and warrants, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

2.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

3.1 **Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) **Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company neither have any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it cannot recognize deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward except for the unabsorbed depreciation.

(b) **Defined benefit plans - leave encashment**

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. 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 etc. 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 year end.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

4A New Accounting standards adopted by the Company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

(a) New amended standards and interpretations

i) Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Additional disclosures relating to interest rate benchmark reform (IBOR reform) including nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed due to financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform and how the Company manages those risks; the Company's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates and how the Company is managing the transition.

ii) Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – Guidance provided on accounting for modifications of contracts resulting from changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of the IBOR reform; various exceptions and relaxations have been provided in relation to the hedge accounting.

iii) Ind AS 116 Leases – Extension of optional practical expedient in case of rent concessions as a direct consequence of COVID-19 pandemic till 30th June, 2022 and guidance on accounting for modification of lease contracts resulting from the IBOR reform.

iv) Ind AS 102 Share based payments – Alignment of liabilities definition with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standard (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

v) Ind AS 103 Business Combination – Alignment of assets and liabilities definition with the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards

vi) Amendment of definition of term 'recoverable amount' in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 36 from 'fair value less cost to sell' to 'fair value less cost of disposal'.

None of the amendments has any material impact on the financial statements for the current year.

4B New Amendments not yet adopted by company

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 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 1 April 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Group will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Amount in ZAR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	IT equipment	Leasehold improvements	Plant & machinery	Total
Gross block (at cost)						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**6,967,451**	**261,513**	**16,257,756**	**221,175**	**10,878**	**23,718,773**
Additions	-	-	628,890	-	21,998	650,888
Disposals/adjustment*	-	-	(13,904)	-	-	(13,904)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**6,967,451**	**261,513**	**16,872,742**	**221,175**	**32,876**	**24,355,757**
Additions	842,856	248,041	4,650,527	-	-	5,741,424
Disposals/adjustment*	-	-	(6,521,056)	-	-	(6,521,056)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**7,810,307**	**509,554**	**15,002,212**	**211,595**	**32,876**	**23,566,544**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**(4,617,579)**	**(247,597)**	**(14,097,698)**	**(211,505)**	**(2,739)**	**(19,177,118)**
Depreciation charge	(671,282)	(5,501)	(2,261,498)	(89)	(1,142)	**(2,939,512)**
Disposals/adjustment*	-	-	12,940	-	-	**12,940**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**(5,288,861)**	**(253,098)**	**(16,346,256)**	**(211,594)**	**(3,881)**	**(22,103,690)**
Depreciation charge	(643,192)	(5,926)	(715,970)	-	(1,462)	**(1,366,550)**
Disposals/adjustment*	210,116	-	6,505,784	-	-	**6,715,901**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(5,721,937)**	**(259,024)**	**(10,556,441)**	**(211,594)**	**(5,343)**	**(16,754,339)**
Net block						
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,678,590**	**8,415**	**526,486**	**9,581**	**28,995**	**2,252,067**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**2,088,370**	**250,530**	**4,445,771**	**1**	**27,533**	**6,812,205**

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Amount in ZAR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

6 Right of use assets

Particulars	IT equipment	Buildings	Total
Gross block			
Balance as at 01 April 2021	1,383,165	4,759,847	6,143,012
Additions during the year	-	2,725,300	2,725,300
Disposals during the year	(1,078,295)	-	(1,078,295)
Balance as at 01 April 2022	**304,870**	**7,485,147**	**7,790,017**
Additions during the year	-	24,016,514	24,016,514
Disposals during the year	-	(4,759,847)	(4,759,847)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**304,870**	**26,741,814**	**27,046,684**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 01 April 2021	(1,117,058)	(1,922,391)	(3,039,449)
Charge for the year	(266,103)	(2,521,199)	(2,787,302)
Disposals/Adjustment	1,078,291	-	1,078,291
Balance as at 01 April 2022	**(304,870)**	**(4,443,590)**	**(4,748,460)**
Charge for the year	-	(3,074,594)	(3,074,597)
Disposals/Adjustment	-	3,094,180	3,094,180
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(304,870)**	**(4,424,003)**	**(4,728,873)**
Net block			
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**3,041,557**	**3,041,557**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**22,317,811**	**22,317,811**

7 Investments

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unquoted equity shares (Note 1)	935,462	935,462
	935,462	935,462
Aggregate book value of:		
Unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate market value of:		
Unquoted investments	-	-

Note 1:

Name	% of Holding - 31-03-2023	% of Holding - 31-03-2022	Value of Investment as on 31-03-2023	Value of Investment as on 31-03-2022
Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited (100,000 shares of NGN 163 each)	99.00%	99.00%	935,462	935,462
* Amounts below rounding off norm adopted by Company			**935,462**	**935,462**

The annual financial statements presented are not consolidated annual financial statements as the entity qualifies for the consolidation exemption in Ind AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The exemption is allowed provided that all of the following criteria are complied with:

- The entity is wholly owned or partially owned, where none of the other shareholder's object to the fact that consolidated annual financial statements are not prepared.
- The entity's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market
- The entity did not file, and is not in the process of filing its annual financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instrument in a public market, and
- The entity's ultimate or intermediary parent produces consolidated annual financial statements available for public use which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Wipro Limited, incorporated in India, produces consolidated annual financial statements available for public use. These annual financial statements can be obtained from Doddakanelli, Sarjapur Road, Bangalore - 560035.

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
8	**Other financial assets**		
	Non-current		
	Security deposits	1,356,443	-
	Finance lease receivables	5,073,483	4,430,256
		6,429,926	**4,430,256**
	Current		
	Security deposits	-	733,094
	Employee travel & other advances	85,717	54,046
	Finance lease receivables	10,255,714	5,077,455
	Interest accrued but not due	-	63,801
	Balance with Group Companies	-	6,951,564
		10,341,431	**12,879,960**

Finance lease receivables

Leasing Arrangements

Finance lease receivables consist of assets that are leased to customers for contract terms 3 years, with lease payments due in monthly installments

The Components of Finance lease are as follows :

Minimum Lease payments as of	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Not later than one year	10,903,050	6,502,667
Later than one year but not later than three years	5,410,168	3,825,506
Later than five years	-	-
Gross investment in lease	16,313,218	10,328,173
Less: Unearned financial income	(984,020)	(820,462)
Present value of minimum lease payment receivable	15,329,197	9,507,711

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
9	**Other assets**		
	Foreign taxes on dividend receivables (TDS)	1,481,923	1,481,923
	Costs to obtain contract	4,736,112	-
	Prepaid expenses	1,335,838	340,301
		7,553,873	**1,822,224**
10	**Trade Receivables**		
	Unsecured (Gross)	85,236,107	67,162,883
	Less :- Lifetime expected credit loss allowances	(19,476,859)	(16,158,590)
		65,759,248	**51,004,293**
	Further classified as:		
	Receivable from related parties	7,890,128	-
	Receivable from others	57,869,120	51,004,293
11	**Cash and Cash equivalents**		
	Short term deposit	-	93,000,000
	Balances with banks		
	- in current account	49,995,192	54,513,013
		49,995,192	**147,513,013**

12 Share capital

Authorised		
1,000 Ordinary shares of ZAR 1 each	1,000	1,000
879 unissued ordinary shares are under the control of the directors in terms of a resolution of members passed at the last annual general meeting. This authority remains in force until the next annual general meeting.		
	1,000	**1,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
121 Ordinary shares of ZAR 1 each	121	121
	121	**121**

a) **Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:**

	Number of shares	Number of shares
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	121	121
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-
	121	**121**

(b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares**

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of 1 ZAR per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. Dividend if any declared is payable in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

c) **Shares held by holding Company/ultimate holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates**

	31st March 2023	**31st March 2022**
	Number of shares	**Number of shares**
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	84	84
84 (31 March 2022: 84)		
Wipro SA Broad based Ownership Scheme SPV(RF)(Pty) Ltd.		
37 (31 March 2022: 37)	37	37
	121	121

d) **Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company**

	31st March 2023	**31st March 2022**
	Number of shares	**Number of shares**
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	84	84
Wipro SA Broad based Ownership Scheme SPV(RF)(Pty) Ltd.	37	37
	121	**121**

e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

f) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Amount in ZAR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

13 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Share Premium	5,224,635	5,224,635
	5,224,635	**5,224,635**
Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	184,906,704	150,875,411
Add: Net profit for the current year	5,431,871	34,031,293
Less: Dividend declared during the year	(81,000,000)	-
Closing balance	**109,338,575**	**184,906,704**
	114,563,210	**190,131,339**

14 Provisions

Non-current		
Employee benefit obligations	1,247,028	1,139,226
Volume Discount	-	-
Others Expenses	-	-
	1,247,028	**1,139,226**
Current		
Employee benefit obligations	1,907,137	1,579,656
Volume Discount	-	-
Others Expenses	-	-
	1,907,137	**1,579,656**

15 Trade Payables

i)Total outstanding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
ii)Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	7,850,363	6,969,740
	7,850,363	**6,969,740**

16 Other financial liabilities

Current		
Dues to employees	2,753,091	3,312,174
Accrued Expenses	530,262	3,732,608
Payable to group companies*	52,691,689	32,113,056
	55,975,042	**39,157,838**

17 Other liabilities

Current		
Statutory liabilities	1,236,427	1,517,913
VAT Payable	8,813,526	8,889,920
Advance from Customers	485,317	485,317
	10,535,270	**10,893,150**

Wipro Technologies South Africa Proprietary Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Amount in ZAR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
18 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	313,816,364	297,227,964
Sale of products	-	-
Total revenue from operations	**313,816,364**	**297,227,964**
19 Other income		
Interest income	1,544,658	3,902,238
Foreign exchange gain, net	1,715,811	-
Loss on sale of fixed assets / ROU	304,818	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	265,769
	3,565,287	**4,168,007**
20 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	94,557,362	88,225,814
Share based compensation charge	898,389	-
Staff welfare expenses	2,244,424	1,412,907
	97,700,175	**89,638,721**
21 Finance Cost		
Interest on Lease Liability	2,043,768	1,290,102
	2,043,768	**1,290,102**
22 Other expenses		
Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application	20,506,081	30,427,499
Software development charges	149,328,308	114,734,748
Advertising	731,978	60,676
Auditor's remuneration	325,578	161,224
Bank charges	54,251	34,300
Commission paid	25,973	4,637
Directors fees	162,500	150,000
Corporate overheads	7,772,970	5,990,711
Courier expenses	295,442	278,364
Donations	721,718	842,417
Repairs and maintenance	1,754,583	633,434
Legal and professional fees	9,613,351	10,399,834
Loss on sale of fixed assets / ROU	-	968
Foreign exchange gain, net	-	49,413
Meeting expenses	503,103	257,022
Printing and stationary	8,863	2,061
Municipal expenses	2,529,112	6,571
Recruitment	2,005,233	693,698
Staff welfare	29,252	81,513
Subscriptions	2,298	34,354
Software licence fees	912,322	72,255
Telephone and fax	3,522,998	4,346,262
Training	11,427	-
Travel- local	38,343	7,853
Travel- overseas	1,567,096	1,080,501
Maintenance and other charges of buildings	2,122,098	1,491,000
Advance to suppliers written off	(37,843)	1,211,371
Write off/(write back)of provision for bad debt	(1,093,783)	(10,068,412)
	203,413,252	**162,984,274**

23 Earning per share (EPS)

Basic earnings /(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings /(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	31-Mar-23	**31-Mar-22**
Profit attributable to equity holders	5,431,871	34,031,293
Less: preference dividend after-tax	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders after preference dividend	5,431,871	34,031,293
Add: Interest on convertible preference shares	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders adjusted for the effect of dilution	5,431,871	34,031,293
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	121	121
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	**44,891**	**281,250**

24 Current tax

	31-Mar-23	**31-Mar-22**
Profit / (Loss) Before Taxation	9,783,312	42,361,681
Enacted Income Tax Rate	27%	28%
Computed Expected Tax Expenses	2,641,494	11,861,271
Effect of		
Changes in deferred tax asset	2,745,052	1,206,216
Temporary adjustments	(994,284)	(2,622,798)
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	(40,821)	(2,114,301)
Income tax expense	**4,351,441**	**8,330,388**

25 Employee stock option

Certain employees of the Company are covered under the share based compensation plans of the ultimate holding company. These plans are assessed, managed and administered by the ultimate holding company. The ultimate holding company recharges to the Company such compensation costs which has been disclosed as "Share based compensation charge" in the Statement of Profit and Loss under Note 16 on "Employee benefit expenses". The management is of opinion that other detailed information as envisaged in the Guidance Note on Accounting for Employee Share Based Payments issued by the ICAI are not required as these information are not relating to the Company.

26 Related party disclosure

Related party disclosure

a) Parties where control exists:

Name	Relationship
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding company
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	Shareholder with significant influence
Wipro Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (RF) Proprietary Limited	Shareholder with significant influence
Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	Subsidiary
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Associates
Wipro Portugal SA(A)	Associates
Wipro do Brasil Technological ltd.	Associates
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	Associates
Wipro LLC	Associates
Designit TLV Ltd	Associates

b) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Sale of Services			
Wipro limited	Ultimate Holding company	4,616,957	-
Wipro LLC	Associate	1,197,912	-
Management Fees			
Wipro limited	Ultimate Holding company	7,772,970	5,990,711
Cost of Services			
Wipro limited	Ultimate Holding company	149,332,099	98,386,464
Wipro Portugal S.A	Associate	2,333	378,041
Wipro Technologies GmbH	Associate	1,459	749,364
Designit TLV Ltd	Associate	-	15,220,879
Reimbursement of Expenses			
Wipro limited	Ultimate Holding company	898,389	845,545
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Associate	25,973	625,156
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda	Associate	-	(841)
Wipro Portugal S.A	Associate	-	17,229

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

Payable balances	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Wipro Limited	51,591,638	24,697,556
Wipro Portugal S.A	375,708	378,041
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda	455,317	455,526
Wipro Technologies GmbH	775,430	776,888
Wipro Travel Services Limited	67,620	-
	53,265,713	

Receivable balances	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Wipro LLC	1,197,912	-
Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	6,692,216	6,923,052
Wipro Travel Services Limited	-	28,513
	7,890,128	

27 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment . Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss.

28 Commitments and contingencies

There are no Commitment and contingencies as on 31 Mar 2023

29 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

There are no financials assets and liabilities that have been offset in the financials

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

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's investments are primarily in short-term investments, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk. The Company usually provides to loan at a floating rate.

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable

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 does not forsee such a risk as its current assets (excluding intercompany balance) are greater than its current liability (excluding intercompany balance)

30 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2023 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :					
Trade receivables	10	-	-	65,759,248	65,759,248
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	49,995,192	49,995,192
Unbilled revenues		-	-	33,929,563	34,309,306
Investments	7	-	-	935,462	935,462
Other Financial Assets	8	-	-	6,429,926	6,429,926
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**157,049,391**	**157,429,134**
Financial liabilities :					
Trade payables	15	-	-	7,850,363	7,850,363
Lease Liability		-	-	34,036,310	34,036,310
Other financial liabilities	16	-	-	55,975,042	55,975,042
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**97,861,715**	**97,861,715**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2022 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :					
Trade receivables	10	-	-	51,004,293	51,004,293
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	147,513,013	147,513,013
Unbilled revenues		-	-	17,717,357	17,717,357
Investments	7	-	-	935,462	935,462
Other Financial Assets	8	-	-	4,430,256	4,430,256
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**221,600,381**	**221,600,381**
Financial liabilities :					
Trade payables	15	-	-	6,969,740	6,969,740
Lease Liability		-	-	15,859,614	15,859,614
Other financial liabilities	16	-	-	39,157,838	39,157,838
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**61,987,192**	**61,987,192**

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

Document Currency	USD	EUR	UGX	NGN	Others
Unbilled receivables	9,139,698	-		-	888,759
Trade Receivable	1,514,193	-		-	1,216,908
Cash	9,231,948	-	13,675,719	-	-
Financial Assets	38,185	-	22,026	935,462	(426)
Financial liabilities	3,511,301	-	5,588,944	-	(11,921)
Other Financial liabilities	27,856,336	1,337,574	1,494,417	(23,618,185)	141,324
Total	**51,291,661.00**	**1,337,574.00**	**20,781,106.00**	**(22,682,723.00)**	**2,234,644.00**

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's receivables from deposits with landlords and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Company does a proper financial and credibility check on the landlords before taking any property on lease and hasn't had a single instance of non-refund of security deposit on vacating the leased property. The Company also in some cases ensure that the notice period rentals are adjusted against the security deposits and only differential, if any, is paid out thereby further mitigating the non-realization risk. The Company does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

30 Financial risk management objectives and policies continued.,

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. (For example: The key liquidity risk the Company can face is the risk of subscription fee refund. As per the Company policy, no refunds are allowed once a subscription has been taken and it is only in exceptional cases that fee is refunded with proper approvals from senior Management. The Management believes that the probability of a liquidity risk arising due to fee refund is not there.)

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total Carrying Value
31-Mar-23			
Trade and other payables	63,825,405	-	63,825,405
Lease liabilities	10,730,079	23,306,231	34,036,310
	74,555,484	23,306,231	97,861,715
31-Mar-22			
Trade and other payables	46,127,578.00	-	46,127,578
Lease liabilities	8,886,457.00	6,973,157.00	15,859,614
	55,014,035.00	6,973,157.00	61,987,192

As per our report attached
For D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
D Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No: 211367
UDIN : 23211367BGXYKZ7141

Sd/-
Bhavna Maharaj
Director

Sd/-
Ravi Yuvraj Panthi
Director

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd May 2023