Notes to the Standalone financial statements

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company overview

Wipro Limited ("Wipro" or the "Company"), is a leading global information technology ("IT"), consulting and business process services (BPS) company.

Wipro is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Wipro Limited, Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru – 560 035, Karnataka, India. Wipro has its primary listing with BSE Ltd. (Bombay Stock Exchange) and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. The Company's American Depository Shares representing equity shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on June 08, 2018. Amounts as at and for the year ended March 31, 2017 were audited by B S R & Co. LLP.

2. 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"), as applicable and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). 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.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in millions of Indian rupees (₹in millions) 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.

(ii) Basis of measurement

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

a) Derivative financial instruments;

b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss; and

c) The defined benefit asset/(liability) is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

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

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

a) **Revenue recognition:** The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognised revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

b) **Impairment testing:** Investments in subsidiaries, goodwill and intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating units to which these pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating units is higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation of value in use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

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

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

e) **Business combination:** In accounting for business combinations, judgment is required in identifying whether an identifiable intangible asset is to be recorded separately from goodwill. Additionally, estimating the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets (including useful life estimates) and liabilities acquired and contingent consideration assumed involves management judgment. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management. Changes in these judgments, estimates, and assumptions can materially affect the results of operations.

f) **Defined benefit plans and compensated absences:** The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation 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.

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

h) **Measurement of fair value of non-marketable equity investments:** These instruments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of investments is determined using the market and income approaches. The market approach includes the use of financial metrics and ratios of comparable companies, such as revenue, earnings, comparable performance multiples, recent financial rounds and the level of marketability of the investments. The selection of comparable companies requires management judgment and is based on a number of factors, including comparable company sizes, growth rates and development stages. The income approach includes the use of discounted cash flow model, which requires significant estimates regarding the investees' revenue, costs, and discount rates based on the risk profile of comparable companies. Estimates of revenue and costs are developed using available historical and forecast data.

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

j) **Other estimates:** The share based compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. Fair valuation of derivative hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges involves significant estimates relating to the occurrence of forecast transaction

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Gains/(losses), net, relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance expense. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets;

  Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.

- Non- derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value.

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

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

B. <u>Investments</u>

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 other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (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 achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial asset; 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.

Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed off, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to statement of profit and loss.

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.

Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

Investments in equity instruments designated to be classified as FVTOCI:

The Company carries certain equity instruments which are not held for trading. The Company has elected the FVTOCI irrevocable option for these instruments. Movements in fair value of these investments are recognised in other comprehensive income and the gain or loss is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss on disposal of these investments. Dividends from these investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

Investments in subsidiaries:

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

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, cash and cash equivalents and other 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) Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets, liabilities, net investment in foreign operations and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments where the counter party is primarily a bank.

Derivatives are recognised and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as cost.

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

A. Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and held in cash flow hedging reserve, net of taxes, a component of equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results from operating activities. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, such cumulative balance is immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

B. Others

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results from operating activities.

Changes in fair value and gains/(losses), net, on settlement of foreign currency derivative instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedges are recorded in finance expense.

c) 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 AS109. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Equity

a) Share capital and share premium

The authorised share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2018 is ₹11,265 divided into 5,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each, 25,000,000 10.25% redeemable cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each and 150,000, 10% optionally convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as share premium.

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

b) Capital Reserve

Capital reserve amounting to ₹1,139(March 31, 2017: ₹1,139) is not freely available for distribution.

c) Capital Redemption Reserve

Capital redemption reserve amounting ₹781 (March 31, 2017: ₹ 94) is not freely available for distribution.

d) Retained earnings

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

e) Share based payment reserve

The share based payment reserve is used to record the value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share based payment reserve are transferred to share premium upon exercise of stock options and restricted stock unit options by employees.

f) Special Economic Zone Re-Investment reserve

The Special Economic Zone Re-Investment Reserve has been created out of profit of eligible SEZ units as per provisions of section 10AA (1)(ii) of the Income–tax Act, 1961 for acquiring new plant and machinery. The reserve has also been utilised for other business purposes of SEZ units as per provisions of section 10AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 till the time the said reserve is utilised completely for the purposes of purchasing new plant and machinery.

g) 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 defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity as other comprehensive income.

h) Cash flow hedging reserve

Changes in fair value of derivative hedging instruments designated and effective as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity as cash flow hedging reserve.

i) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognise in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the FCTR.

j) Dividend

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on equity shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. An interim dividend, including tax thereon, is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the board of directors.

k) Buyback of equity shares

The buyback of equity shares and related transaction costs are recorded as a reduction of free reserves. Further, capital redemption reserves is created as an apportionment from retained earnings.

(v) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

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

b) Depreciation

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

(vi) Business combination, Goodwill and Intangible assets

a) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued at the date of exchange by the Company. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business acquisition are expensed as incurred.

The cost of an acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration measured as at the date of acquisition. Any subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration classified as liabilities, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised in equity as capital reserve. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment (if any).

c) 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 amortisable intangibles is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of the amortisable 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

(vii) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is, or contains a lease if, fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

a) Arrangements where the Company is the lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term at a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b) Arrangements where the Company is the lessor

In certain arrangements, the Company recognises revenue from the sale of products given under finance leases. The Company records gross finance receivables, unearned income and the estimated residual value of the leased equipment on consummation of such leases. Unearned income represents the excess of the gross finance lease receivable plus the estimated residual value over the sales price of the equipment. The Company recognises unearned income as finance income over the lease term using the effective interest method.

(viii) Inventories

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

(ix) Impairment

A) Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments classified as FVTOCI, lease receivables, 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 lease receivables 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 acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is 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.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the same time and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. An impairment in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(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 fall on 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 fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are immediately recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and permanently excluded from profit or loss. Further, the profit or loss will no longer include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognised in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognised as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset 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 gratuity fund is managed by the third-party fund managers. 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 compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognises accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

(xi) Share based payment transactions

Selected employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments, for rendering services over a defined vesting period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. In cases, where equity instruments are granted at a nominal exercise price, the intrinsic value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. The expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share based payment reserve, a component of equity.

The equity instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortization). The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

(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 software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

a) Services

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

A. Time and materials contracts

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

B. Fixed-price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including systems development and integration contracts are recognised using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised. 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 recognised ratably 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 recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

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

b) Products

Revenue from products are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, continuing managerial involvement usually associated with ownership and effective control have ceased, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

c) Multiple element arrangements

Revenue from contracts with multiple-element arrangements are recognised using the guidance in Ind AS 18, Revenue. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable components based on their relative fair values or on the residual method. Fair values are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, third-party prices for similar components or cost plus an appropriate business-specific profit margin related to the relevant component.

d) Others

- The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of revenue recognised at the time of sale.
- Revenues are shown net of sales tax, value added tax, service tax, goods and sales tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

- The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognised. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.
- Costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract are recognised as an asset and amortised over the contract term as reduction in revenue
- Contract expenses are recognised as expenses by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity at the end of the reporting period.

(xiv) Finance cost

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

(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) 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.

(xvii) 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.

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

(xviii) Cash flow statement

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 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.

(xix) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate line of business that has been disposed off or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

(xx) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Assets of disposal groups that is available for immediate sale and where the sale is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification are considered and classified as assets held for sale. Noncurrent assets and disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

New accounting standards adopted by the Company:

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7- Statement of Cash Flows

The amendment requires entities to provide disclosures about changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 7 on the financial statements is insignificant.

New accounting standards not yet adopted:

A new standard and amendment to a standard are not yet effective for annual periods beginning after April 1, 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. New standard and amendment to standard that could have a potential impact on the financial statements of the Company are:

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers

In March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. Ind AS 115 replaces existing revenue recognition standards Ind AS 11, Construction Contracts,Ind AS 18, Revenue and revised guidance note of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions for Ind AS entities issued in 2016. According to the new standard, revenue is recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue earned from a contract with a customer (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry. Extensive disclosures will be required,including disaggregation of total revenue; information about performance obligation; changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgments and estimates.

The standard allows for two methods of transition: the full retrospective approach, under which the standard will be applied retrospectively to each reported period presented, or the cumulative catch up approach, where the cumulative effect of applying the standard retrospectively is recognised at the date of initial application. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company will adopt this standard using the cumulative catch up transition method effective April 1, 2018 and accordingly, the comparative for year ended March 31, 2018, will not be retrospectively adjusted. The adoption of the new standard is expected to result in a reduction of approximately ₹1,604 in opening retained earnings, primarily relating to certain contract costs because these will not meet the criteria for recognition as contract fulfillment asset.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

In March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies that the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effective date for adoption of the amendment is annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018, though early adoption is permitted. The Company will apply the interpretation prospectively from the effective date and the effect on adoption of Appendix B to Ind AS 21 on the financial statements is insignificant.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery *	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:							
As at April 1, 2016	₹ 3,490	₹ 21,772	₹ 59,293	₹ 8,506	₹ 3,511	₹ 490	₹ 97,062
Additions	-	353	10,772	756	562	5	12,448
Disposals/ adjustments	-	(13)	(5,336)	(335)	(26)	(164)	(5,874)
As at March 31, 2017	₹ 3,490	₹ 22,112	₹ 64,729	₹ 8,927	₹ 4,047	₹ 331	₹ 103,636
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:							
As at April 1, 2016	-	₹ 3,814	₹ 46,695	₹ 6,850	₹ 2,810	₹ 475	₹ 60,644
Depreciation	-	718	8,586	486	288	4	10,082
Disposals/ adjustments	-	34	(4,301)	(225)	7	(160)	(4,645)
As at March 31, 2017	-	₹ 4,566	₹ 50,980	₹ 7,111	₹ 3,105	₹ 319	₹ 66,081
Net book value as at March 31, 2017	₹ 3,490	₹ 17,546	₹ 13,749	₹ 1,816	₹ 942	₹ 12	₹ 37,555
Gross carrying value:							
As at April 1, 2017	**₹ 3,490**	**₹ 22,112**	**₹ 64,729**	**₹ 8,927**	**₹ 4,047**	**₹ 331**	**₹ 103,636**
Additions	**-**	**1,202**	**7,428**	**811**	**517**	**943**	**10,901**
Disposals/ adjustments	**-**	**(175)**	**(6,247)**	**(589)**	**(220)**	**(267)**	**(7,498)**
Assets reclassified as held for sale	**-**	**-**	**(305)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(305)**
As at March 31, 2018	**₹ 3,490**	**₹ 23,139**	**₹ 65,605**	**₹ 9,149**	**₹ 4,344**	**₹ 1,007**	**₹ 106,734**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:							
As at April 1, 2017	**-**	**₹ 4,566**	**₹ 50,980**	**₹ 7,111**	**₹ 3,105**	**₹ 319**	**₹ 66,081**
Depreciation	**-**	**740**	**7,690**	**552**	**349**	**358**	**9,689**
Disposals/ adjustments	**-**	**(57)**	**(5,847)**	**(490)**	**(215)**	**(232)**	**(6,841)**
Assets reclassified as held for sale	**-**	**-**	**(221)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(221)**
As at March 31, 2018	**-**	**₹ 5,249**	**₹ 52,602**	**₹ 7,173**	**₹ 3,239**	**₹ 445**	**₹ 68,708**
Net book value as at March 31, 2018	**₹ 3,490**	**₹ 17,890**	**₹ 13,003**	**₹ 1,976**	**₹ 1,105**	**₹ 562**	**₹ 38,026**

* Including net carrying value of computer equipment and software amounting to ₹ 9,461 and ₹ 7,099 as at March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively.

Interest capitalised by the Company was ₹ 157 and ₹ 89 for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively. The capitalization rate used to determine the amount of borrowing cost capitalised for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 are 1.9% and 2.4%, respectively.

5. Goodwill and other intangible assets

The Company is organized by two operating segments: IT Services and IT Products. Goodwill as at March 31, 2018 and 2017 has been allocated to the IT Services operating segment.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the company realigned its CGUs. This realignment did not have any impact on allocation of goodwill to the CGUs. Below is the allocation of the goodwill to the CGUs:

	As at	
CGUs	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities (ENU)	**₹ 3,782**	₹ 3,782
Banking Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	**100**	100
Total	**₹ 3,882**	₹ 3,882

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and which is not higher than the Company's operating segment. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the Company's procedure for determining the recoverable value of each CGU.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined on the basis of Fair Value Less Cost of Disposal (FVLCD). The FVLCD of the CGU is determined based on the market capitalization approach, using the turnover and earnings multiples derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement is categorised as a level 2 fair value based on the inputs in the valuation techniques used.

Based on the above testing, no impairment was identified as of March 31, 2018 and 2017 as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value. Further, none of the CGU's tested for impairment as of March 31, 2018 and 2017 were at risk of impairment. An analysis of the calculation's sensitivity to a change in the key parameters (turnover and earnings multiples), did not identify any probable scenarios where the CGU's recoverable amount would fall below its carrying amount.

Movement in intangible assets is given below:

	Intangible assets		
	Customer related	**Marketing related ***	**Total**
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2016	₹ 738	₹ 78	₹ 816
Additions	2,175	-	2,175
Disposal/ adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	2,913	78	2,991
Accumulated amortization/ impairment:			
As at April 1, 2016	₹ 367	₹ 74	₹ 441
Amortization	387	13	400
Disposal/ adjustment	-	(35)	(35)
As at March 31, 2017	754	52	806
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2017	₹ 2,159	₹ 26	₹ 2,185
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2017	**₹ 2,913**	**₹ 78**	**₹ 2,991**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Disposal/ adjustment	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2018	**₹ 2,913**	**₹ 78**	**₹ 2,991**

	Intangible assets		
	Customer related	Marketing related *	Total
Accumulated amortization/impairment:			
As at April 1, 2017	₹ 754	₹ 52	₹ 806
Amortization	397	26	423
Disposal/ adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	₹ 1,151	₹ 78	₹ 1,229
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2018	₹ 1,762	₹ -	₹ 1,762

* Marketing related intangible assets include Technical Know-how, patents and trademarks.

Addition during the year ended March 31, 2017 represents customer relationship assigned to the Company under a contract with a Group company. The estimated remaining useful life of this is 5 years as of March 31, 2018.

6. Investments

Non-current Investments

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments -unquoted (Refer note 6.1)	228	3,533
Financial instruments at amortised cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits-unquoted **	3,500	1,774
	₹ 3,728	₹ 5,307
Investment in Subsidiaries- unquoted	54,688	54,687
	₹ 58,416	₹ 59,994
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	58,416	59,994
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments in subsidiaries***	-	2,196

Current Investments

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Financial instruments at FVTPL		
Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds -unquoted *	₹ 46,438	₹ 104,675
Others - Debentures -unquoted	-	569
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments -unquoted (Refer note 6.1)	1,545	-
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds -unquoted (Refer note 6.2)	23,343	65,279
Non-convertible debentures and bonds - quoted (Refer note 6.3)	152,891	80,335
Financial instruments at amortised cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits -unquoted **	24,158	40,609
	₹ 248,375	₹ 291,467
Investment in Subsidiaries- unquoted (Refer note 36)	37	-
	₹ 248,412	₹ 291,467
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and aggregate market value thereof	152,891	80,335
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	95,521	211,132

* Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds include investments amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2017: ₹ 117) pledged as margin money deposits for entering into currency future contracts.

** These deposits earn a fixed rate of interest.

** Term deposits include deposits in lien with banks amounting to ₹ 453 (March 31, 2017: ₹ 308).

*** Wipro Holdings (Mauritius) Limited was liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2018.

Details of investments:

6.1 Details of investments in equity instruments-other than subsidiaries(fully paid-up) - classified as FVTOCI

Particulars	Number of Shares		Carrying value	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
Non-Current				
Opera Solutions LLC	**-**	2,390,433	₹ **-**	₹ 3,232
Mycity Technology Limited	**44,935**	44,935	**-**	45
Wep Peripherals Limited	**306,000**	306,000	**39**	42
Wep Solutions Limited	**1,836,000**	1,836,000	**72**	97
Drivestream India Private Limited	**267,600**	267,600	**19**	19
Altizon Systems Private Limited	**16,018**	16,018	**98**	98
			₹ **228**	₹ 3,533
Current				
Opera Solutions LLC	**2,390,433**	-	₹ **1,545**	₹ -
			₹ **1,545**	₹ -
Total			₹ **1,773**	₹ 3,533

6.2 Investment in certificate of deposits/ commercial papers and bonds (unquoted)– classified as FVTOCI

	As at	
Particulars of issuer	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
Current		
Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	₹ **4,808**	₹ 4,643
Canfin Homes Limited	**4,545**	755
Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	**3,333**	9,931
IDFC Limited	**3,223**	9,482
L&T Finance Limited	**2,143**	1,847
HDB Financial Services Limited	**1,980**	3,649
LIC Housing Finance Limited	**1,532**	8,153
L&T Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	**931**	1,605
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited	**495**	3,075
Bajaj Finance Limited	**299**	1,064
Sundaram Finance Limited	**54**	1,968
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	**-**	4,103
Housing Development Finance Corp Limited	**-**	4,837
L&T Housing Finance Limited	**-**	2,328
Shriram Transport Finance Limited	**-**	533
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	**-**	5,903
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	**-**	1,403
Total	₹ **23,343**	₹ 65,279

6.3 Investment in non-convertible deposits and bonds (quoted) – classified as FVTOCI

	As at	
Particulars of issuer	**March 31, 2018**	March 31, 2017
Current		
LIC Housing Finance Limited	₹ **21,231**	₹ 1,659
Housing Development Finance Corp Limited	**18,667**	4,223
National Highways Authority Of India	**18,456**	18,359
Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	**10,288**	2,026
HDB Financial Services Limited	**10,969**	7,830
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	**6,962**	1,390
Hero Fincorp Limited	**6,923**	-
Sundaram Finance Limited	**6,643**	4,864
L&T Finance Limited	**6,169**	3,457
L&T Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	**6,126**	5,709
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited	**5,899**	3,649
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	**5,202**	2,983
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	**5,045**	715
L&T Housing Finance Limited	**4,986**	4,737
Idfc Limited	**1,569**	2,088
Bajaj Finance Limited	**4,238**	1,873
Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	**3,796**	3,776
Canfin Homes Limited	**1,904**	-
6.79% GOI Security 2027	**1,951**	-
Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	**1,842**	1,715
Gruh Finance Limited	**1,247**	1,024
NABARD	**968**	440
Power Finance Corporation Limited	**960**	958
NTPC Limited	**427**	425
Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	**423**	423
Shriram Transport Finance Limited	**-**	6,012
Total	₹ **152,891**	₹ 80,335

6.4 Details of investment in unquoted equity and preference instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid up)

Name of the subsidiary	Currency	Face Value	Number of Units as at March 31, 2018	Number of Units as at March 31, 2017	Balances as at March 31, 2018	Balances as at March 31, 2017
Non-Current						
Equity Instrument						
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited	₹	10	**93,250**	93,250	**22**	22
Wipro Travel Services Limited	₹	10	**66,171**	66,171	**1**	1
Wipro Holdings (Mauritius) Limited *	USD	1	**-**	105,468,318	**-**	4,747
Wipro LLC	USD	2,500	**180,378**	180,378	**23,135**	23,135
Wipro Japan KK	JPY	Note 1	**650**	650	**6**	10
Wipro Japan KK	USD		**16**	16	**641**	1002
Wipro Shanghai Limited		Note 2	**-**	-	**9**	9
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	EUR	1	**163,611**	163,611	**18,903**	18,903
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	SGD	1	**28,126,108**	28,126,108	**1,339**	1,339
Wipro Chengdu Limited		Note 2	**-**	-	**24**	24
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited(Refer note 36)	₹	10	**-**	3,700,000	**-**	37
Wipro Overseas IT Services Pvt. Ltd.	₹	10	**50,000**	50,000	**^**	^
Appirio India Cloud Solutions Private Limited	₹	10	**800,000**	800,000	**995**	995
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	USD	1	**130,151,974**	-	**4,480**	-
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited	BDT	10	**10,000,000**	-	**78**	-
Sub-total					**49,633**	50,224
Preference Shares						
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited (Redeemable)	EUR	1	**45,000**	45,000	**5,055**	5055
Wipro Holdings (Mauritius) Limited (Redeemable) *	USD	**1**	**-**	25,000,000	**-**	1604
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited (9% cumulative redeemable)	₹	**10**	**-**	1,800	**-**	^
Sub-total					**5,055**	6,659
Total Non-Current					**54,688**	56,883
Current						
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited (Refer note 36)	₹	**10**	**3,700,000**	-	**37**	-
Total Current					**37**	-
Total investment in unquoted equity and preference instruments of subsidiaries					**54,725**	56,883

Note 1- As per the local laws of Japan, there is no concept of Face value of Shares.

Note 2 - As per the local laws of People's Republic of China, there is no concept of issuance of Share Certificate. Hence the investment by the Company is considered as equity contribution.

* Wipro Holdings (Mauritius) Limited was liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2018.

^ Value of investment is less than ₹1

7. Trade receivables

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Unsecured		
Considered good	₹ **99,466**	₹ 85,297
Considered doubtful	**11,514**	7,722
	₹ **110,980**	₹ 93,019
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss (Refer note 26)	**(11,514)**	(7,722)
	₹ **99,466**	₹ 85,297
Included in the financial statement as follows:		
Non-current	**4,446**	3,998
Current	**95,020**	81,299

The activity in the allowance for lifetime expected credit loss is given below:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ **7,722**	₹ 7,568
Additions during the year, net	**3,792**	1,825
Uncollectable receivables charged against allowance	**-**	(1,671)
Balance at the end of the year	₹ **11,514**	₹ 7,722

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2018 and 2017 consists of cash and balances on deposit with banks. Cash and cash equivalents consists of the following:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	₹ **10,897**	₹ 15,969
Unclaimed dividend	**43**	50
Demand deposits *	**12,035**	18,555
Cheques, drafts on hand	**245**	592
	₹ **23,220**	₹ 35,166

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

Cash and cash equivalents consists of the following for the purpose of the cash flow statement:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ **23,220**	₹ 35,166
Bank overdrafts	**(3,998)**	(1,544)
	₹ **19,222**	₹ 33,622

9. Other Financial Assets

	As at			
	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
Non-current				
Advance to related parties	₹	-	₹	43
Security deposits		984		1,497
Other deposits		247		49
Finance lease receivables		1,847		1,956
	₹	3,078	₹	3,545
Current				
Due from officers and employees	₹	559	₹	757
Finance lease receivables		1,381		1,560
Interest receivable		426		2,147
Security Deposits		1,099		173
Others		1,753		1,514
Considered doubtful		790		469
	₹	6,008	₹	6,620
Less : Provision for doubtful advances		(790)		(469)
	₹	5,218	₹	6,151
Total	₹	8,296	₹	9,696

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

	As at			
	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹	469	₹	714
Addition during the year, net		327		16
Uncollectable advances charged against allowance		(6)		(261)
Balance at the end of the year	₹	790	₹	469

Finance lease receivables

Leasing arrangements

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.

Amounts receivable under finance leases:

The components of finance lease receivables are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments				Present value of minimum lease payment			
	As at				As at			
	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
Not later than one year	₹	1,484	₹	1,737	₹	1,381	₹	1,560
Later than one year but not later than five years		1,969		1979		1,847		1,898
Later than five years		-		-		-		-
Unguaranteed residual values		-		62		-		58
Gross investment in lease		3,453		3,778		3,228		3,516
Less: Unearned finance income		(225)		(262)		-		-
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables	₹	3,228	₹	3,516	₹	3,228	₹	3,516
Included in the balance sheet as follows:								
- Non-current finance lease receivables						1,847		1,956
- Current finance lease receivables						1,381		1,560

10. Inventories

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Finished goods [including goods in transit- ₹ 3 (₹ 2 for March 31, 2017)	₹ 3	₹ 5
Stock-in-trade	2,171	2,746
Stores and spares	769	808
	₹ 2,943	₹ 3,559

11. Other assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Capital advances	₹ 1,389	₹ 1,573
Prepaid expenses including rentals for leasehold land and Deposits	5,870	6,984
Others	4,468	3,175
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(113)	-
	₹ 11,614	₹ 11,732
Current		
Prepaid expenses	₹ 9,750	₹ 8,583
Due from officers and employees	1,147	1,384
Advances to suppliers	1,191	1,169
Deferred contract costs	2,846	4,270
Balance with excise, customs and other authorities	3,442	2,013
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(254)	-
	₹ 18,122	₹ 17,419
Total	₹ 29,736	₹ 29,151

12. Share Capital

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Authorised capital		
5,500,000,000 (March 31, 2017: 2,917,500,000) equity shares [Par value of ₹ 2 per share]	₹ 11,000	₹ 5,835
25,000,000 (March 31, 2017: 25,000,000) 10.25 % redeemable cumulative preference shares [Par value of ₹ 10 per share]	250	250
150,000 (March 31, 2017:1,50,000) 10% Optionally convertible cumulative preference shares [Par value of ₹ 100 per share]	15	15
	₹ 11,265	₹ 6,100
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
4,523,784,491 (March 31, 2017: 2,430,900,565) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	9,048	4,861
	₹ 9,048	₹ 4,861

Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹2 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Following is the summary of per share dividends recognised as distributions to equity shareholders:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interim dividend	₹ 1	₹ 2

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, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No of shares	₹ million	No of shares	₹ million
Opening number of equity shares / American Depository Receipts (ADRs) outstanding	2,430,900,565	4,861	2,470,713,290	4941
Equity shares issued pursuant to Employee Stock Option Plan*	3,559,599	8	187,275	^
Issue of bonus shares (Refer note 28)	2,433,074,327	4,866	-	-
Buyback of equity shares (Refer note 28)	(343,750,000)	(687)	(40,000,000)	(80)
Closing number of equity shares / ADRs outstanding	-	9,048	2,430,900,565	4,861

* 4,351,775 shares have been issued by the Controlled trust on exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2018.

^ Value is less than ₹ 1

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No of shares	% held	No of shares	% held
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Hasham Traders	741,912,000	16.40	370,956,000	15.26
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Prazim Traders	890,813,582	19.69	452,906,791	18.63
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Zash Traders	903,239,580	19.97	451,619,790	18.58
Azim Premji Trust	618,461,626	13.67	399,065,641	16.42

iii. Other details of equity shares for a period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2018

(a) 2,433,074,327 bonus shares were issued during the year ended March 31, 2018 . Refer note 28.

(b) 343,750,000 equity shares and 40,000,000 equity shares were bought back by the company during the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively. Refer note 28.

iv. Shares reserved for issue under option

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option plan of the Company, refer note 30.

13. Borrowings

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Secured		
Long term maturities of obligations under finance leases *	₹ 539	₹ 1,161
	₹ 539	₹ 1,161
Unsecured		
External commercial borrowings (ECB)**	-	9,728
Loans from institutions other than banks ***	185	574
	185	10,302
Total Non-current	₹ 724	₹ 11,463

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current		
Unsecured		
Bank overdrafts	₹ 3,998	₹ 1,544
Borrowings from banks	42,479	48,642
Total current borrowings	46,477	50,186
Total borrowings	₹ 47,201	₹ 61,649

* Current obligations under financial leases amounting to ₹ 868 (March 31, 2017: ₹ 1,108) is classified under "Other current financial liabilities". Refer note 31.

** Current obligations under external commercial borrowings amounting to ₹ 9,777 (March 31, 2017: ₹ NIL) is classified under "Other current financial liabilities".

*** Current obligations under Loans from institutions other than banks amounting to ₹ 182 (March 31, 2017: ₹ 342) is classified under "Other current financial liabilities".

Short-term loans and borrowings

	As at March 31, 2018			As at March 31, 2017
	Indian Rupee	Interest rate	Interest rate	Indian Rupee
Unsecured bank overdrafts	₹ 3,998	Fixed	8.25%	₹ 1,544
Unsecured borrowings from banks	42,479	Fixed/ Monthly Libor	1 Month Libor, 6.25%	48,642
	₹ 46,477			₹ 50,186

The principal source of Short-term borrowings from banks as of March 31, 2018 primarily consists of lines of credit of approximately ₹10,000 (2017: ₹ 204) and U.S. Dollar (U.S. $) 1,081 Million (2017: U.S. $ 1,386 Million) from bankers for working capital requirements and other short-term needs. As of March 31, 2018, the Company has unutilised lines of credit aggregating ₹ 1,003 (2017: ₹ NIL) and U.S.$ 506 Million (2017: U.S. $ 632 Million). To utilise these unused lines of credit, the Company requires consent of the lender and compliance with certain financial covenants. Significant portion of these lines of credit are revolving credit facilities and floating rate foreign currency loans, renewable on a periodic basis. Significant portion of these facilities bear floating rates of interest, referenced to LIBOR and a spread, determined based on market conditions.

The Company has non-fund based revolving credit facilities in INR and U.S. $ equivalent to ₹33,791 and ₹ 44,136 as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, towards operational requirements that can be used for the issuance of letters of credit and bank guarantees. As of March 31, 2018 and 2017, an amount of ₹16,974 and ₹ 26,761 respectively, was unutilised out of these non-fund based facilities.

Long-term borrowings

A summary of long- term borrowings is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2018				As at March 31, 2017	
	Foreign currency in millions	Indian Rupee	Interest rate	Final maturity	Foreign currency in millions	Indian Rupee
Unsecured external commercial borrowing						
USD	150	9,777	1.94%	June 2018	150	9,728
Unsecured Loans from institutions other than banks						
Indian Rupee	NA	367	8.30% - 9.40%	December 2021	NA	916
		₹ 10,144				₹ 10,644
Secured obligations under finance leases		1,407	1.43%-10.61%			2,269
		₹ 11,551				₹ 12,913

The contracts governing the Company's unsecured external commercial borrowing contain certain covenants that limit future borrowings. The terms of the other secured and unsecured loans and borrowings also contain certain restrictive covenants primarily requiring the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. As of March 31, 2018 and 2017 the Company has met all the covenants under these arrangements.

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

	April 1, 2017	Cash flow	Non-Cash Changes		March 31, 2018
			Assets taken on financial lease	Foreign exchange movements	
Borrowings from banks	48,642	(10,598)	-	4,435	42,479
Bank overdrafts	1,544	2,454	-	-	3,998
External commercial borrowings *	9,728	-	-	49	9,777
Obligations under finance leases *	2,269	(1,033)	172	(1)	1,407
Loans from institutions other than banks*	916	(549)	-	-	367
Total	63,099	(9,726)	172	4,483	58,028

* Includes current obligations under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities"

14. Trade payables

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Trade payables	₹ 41,762	₹ 38,186
	₹ 41,762	₹ 38,186

Trade payables includes due to suppliers under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, [MSMED Act] as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017. The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Principal amount remaining unpaid	₹ 38	₹ 30
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	197	78
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	14	7
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.

15. Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Deposits and others	₹ -	₹ 77
	₹ -	₹ 77
Current		
Salary Payable	₹ 13,989	₹ 15,904
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 13)	9,959	342
Current maturities of obligation under finance lease (Refer note 13)	868	1,108
Interest accrued but not due on borrowing	130	93
Unclaimed dividends	43	50
Balances due to related parties (Refer note 32)	-	91
Others	354	40
	₹ 25,343	₹ 17,628
Total	₹ 25,343	₹ 17,705

16. Provisions

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Non-current:		
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 1,685	₹ 3,729
Provision for warranty	3	4
	₹ 1,688	₹ 3,733
Current:		
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 6,787	₹ 4,767
Provision for warranty	269	307
Others	878	1,195
	₹ 7,934	₹ 6,269
Total	₹ 9,622	₹ 10,002

Provision for warranty represents cost associated with providing sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenues and are expected to be utilised over a period of 1 to 2 years. Other provisions primarily include provisions for indirect tax related contingencies and litigations. The timing of cash outflows in respect of such provision cannot be reasonably determined.

A summary of activity for provision for warranty and other provisions is as follows:

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2018**			Year ended March 31, 2017		
	Provision for warranty	**Others**	**Total**	Provision for warranty	Others	Total
Provision at the beginning of the year	₹ 311	₹ 1,195	₹ 1,506	₹ 350	₹ 1,227	₹ 1,577
Additions during the year, net	282	17	299	381	180	561
Utilised/ reversed during the year	(321)	(334)	(655)	(420)	(212)	(632)
Provision at the end of the year	₹ 272	₹ 878	₹ 1,150	₹ 311	₹ 1,195	₹ 1,506
Included in the balance sheet as follows:						
Non-current portion	₹ 3	₹ -	₹ 3	₹ 4	₹ -	₹ 4
Current portion	₹ 269	₹ 878	₹ 1,147	₹ 307	₹ 1,195	₹ 1,502

17. Other liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Others	2,296	349
	₹ 2,296	₹ 349
Current		
Statutory and other liabilities	₹ 3,067	₹ 2,668
Advance from customers	1,224	1,843
Others	684	613
	₹ 4,975	₹ 5,124
Total	₹ 7,271	₹ 5,473

18. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value)

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	23,220	35,166
Investments		
Financial instrument at FVTPL	46,438	105,244
Financial instrument at FVTOCI	25,116	68,812
Financial instrument at Amortised cost	27,658	42,383
Investment in Subsidiaries	54,725	54,687
Loans to Subsidiaries	-	1,917
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	99,466	85,297
Unbilled revenues	30,256	32,845
Other assets	8,296	9,696
Derivative assets	1,273	9,853
	316,448	445,900
Liabilities		
Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables	41,762	38,186
Other financial liabilities	25,343	17,705
Borrowings	47,201	61,649
Derivative liabilities	2,198	2,710
	116,504	120,250

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table contains information on other financial assets and trade payables and other payables subject to offsetting:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Financial Assets:		
Gross amounts of recognised other financial assets	₹ **144,104**	₹ 132,176
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other liabilities set off in the balance sheet	**(6,086)**	(4,338)
Net amounts of recognised other financial assets presented in the balance sheet	₹ **138,018**	₹ 127,838
Financial liabilities		
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other payables	₹ **73,191**	₹ 60,229
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other liabilities set off in the balance sheet	**(6,086)**	(4,338)
Net amounts of recognised trade payables and other payables presented in the balance sheet	₹ **67,105**	₹ 55,891

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Company and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis and hence are not offset.

Fair value

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, borrowings, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's long-term debt has been contracted at market rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value. Further, finance lease receivables that are overdue are periodically evaluated based on individual credit worthiness of customers. Based on this evaluation, the Company records allowance for estimated losses on these receivables. As of March 31, 2018, and 2017 the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds, which are classified as FVTPL are measured using net asset values at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held. Fair value of investments in certificate of deposits, commercial papers and bonds classified as FVTOCI is determined based on the indicative quotes of price and yields prevailing in the market at the reporting date. Fair value of investments in equity instruments classified as FVTOCI is determined using market and income approaches.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rates, yield curves, currency volatility etc.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value of hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018				As at March 31, 2017			
		Fair value measurements at reporting date using				Fair value measurements at reporting date using		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	**1,139**	**-**	**1,139**	**-**	7,307	-	7,307	-
Others	**134**	**-**	**134**	**-**	2,546	-	2,120	426
Investments:								
Investment in liquid and short-term mutual funds	**46,438**	**46,438**	**-**	**-**	104,675	104,675	-	-
Other investments-Debentures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	569	-	569	-
Investment in equity instruments-other than subsidiaries	**1,773**	**-**	**-**	**1,773**	3,533	-	-	3,533
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds	**176,234**	**1,951**	**174,283**	**-**	145,614	-	145,614	-
Liabilities								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	**(1,269)**	**-**	**(1,269)**	**-**	(55)	-	(55)	-
Others	**(929)**	**-**	**(929)**	**-**	(2,655)	-	(2,655)	-

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the level 2 financial instruments included in the above table.

Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities): The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counter-parties, primarily banks with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing, swap models and Black Scholes models (for option valuation), using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying. As at March 31, 2018, the changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Investment in commercial papers, certificate of deposits and bonds: Fair value of these instruments is derived based on the indicative quotes of price and yields prevailing in the market as at reporting date.

Details of assets and liabilities considered under Level 3 classification

Particulars	Investments in equity instruments	Derivative Assets – Others
Balance as at April 1, 2016	₹ 3,716	₹ 558
Gain/(loss) recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	(132)
Gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	(183)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	₹ 3,533	₹ 426
Balance as at April 1, 2017	₹ 3,533	₹ 426
Gain/(loss) recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	(426)
Gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,760)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	₹ 1,773	₹ -

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

As at March 31, 2018					
Item	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Movement by**	**Increase (₹)**	**Decrease (₹)**
Unquoted equity investments *	**Third party quote**	**Forecast Revenues**	**1.0%**	**18**	**(18)**

As at March 31, 2017					
Item	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Movement by**	**Increase (₹)**	**Decrease (₹)**
Unquoted equity investments	Discounted cash flow model	Long term growth rate	0.5%	55	(51)
		Discount rate	0.5%	(93)	101
	Market multiple approach	Revenue multiple	0.5x	179	(186)
Derivative assets	Option pricing model	Volatility of comparable companies	2.5%	31	(31)
		Time to liquidation event	1 year	60	(69)

* Carrying value of ₹ 1,545 and ₹ 3,232 as at March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively.

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

Derivative assets and liabilities:

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets / liabilities, forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency and net investment in foreign operations. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives to hedge foreign currency assets / liabilities, foreign currency forecasted cash flows and net investment in foreign operations. The counter parties in these derivative instruments are primarily banks and the Company considers the risks of non-performance by the counterparty as non-material.

The following table presents the aggregate contracted principal amounts of the Company's derivative contracts outstanding:

(in millions)

	As at							
	March 31, 2018				March 31, 2017			
	Notional		**Fair value**		Notional		Fair value	
Designated derivatives instruments								
Sell : Forward contracts	USD	904	₹	951	USD	886	₹	3,627
	€	134	₹	(531)	€	228	₹	1,166
	£	147	₹	(667)	£	280	₹	2,475
	AUD	77	₹	29	AUD	129	₹	154
Range forward options contracts	USD	182	₹	5	USD	130	₹	106
	€	10	₹	2	€	-	₹	-
	£	13	₹	5	£	-	₹	-
Non-designated derivatives instruments								
Sell : Forward contracts	USD	919	₹	(348)	USD	889	₹	1,714
	€	58	₹	6	€	83	₹	(4)
	£	95	₹	(56)	£	82	₹	79
	AUD	77	₹	68	AUD	51	₹	3
	SGD	6	₹	(1)	SGD	3	₹	(3)

(in millions)

	As at							
	March 31, 2018				March 31, 2017			
	Notional		**Fair value**		Notional		Fair value	
	ZAR	132	₹	(16)	ZAR	262	₹	(17)
	CAD	14	₹	32	CAD	41	₹	22
	CHF	6	₹	3	CHF	-	₹	-
	SAR	62		^	SAR	49	₹	11
	AED	8		^	AED	69		^
	PLN	36	₹	12	PLN	31		^
	QAR	11	₹	(3)	QAR	-	₹	-
	TRY	10	₹	8	TRY	-	₹	-
	MXN	61	₹	(6)	MXN	-	₹	-
	NOK	34	₹	3	NOK	-	₹	-
	OMR	3	₹	(1)	OMR	-	₹	-
Range forward options contracts	USD	50	₹	(6)	USD	-		-
	£	20	₹	(2)	£	-		-
Buy : Forward contracts	USD	575	₹	(417)	USD	750	₹	(2,616)
	JPY	399	₹	6	JPY	-	₹	-
	DKK	9	₹	(1)	DKK	-	₹	-

^ Value is less than ₹ 1.

The following table summarises activity in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity related to all derivative instruments classified as cash flow hedges:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Balance as at the beginning of the year	₹ **7,325**	₹ 2,367
Deferred cancellation gain/ (loss), net	**(6)**	74
Changes in fair value of effective portion of derivatives	**(5)**	12,391
Net (gain)/loss reclassified to statement of profit and loss on occurrence of hedged transactions	**(7,450)**	(7,507)
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives, net	₹ **(7,461)**	₹ 4,958
Balance as at the end of the year	₹ **(136)**	₹ 7,325
Deferred tax thereon	**29**	(1,419)
Balance as at the end of the year, net of deferred tax	₹ **(107)**	₹ 5,906

The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedging reserves as of March 31, 2018 are expected to occur and be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss over a period of two years.

As at March 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no significant gains or losses on derivative transactions or portions thereof that have become ineffective as hedges, or associated with an underlying exposure that did not occur.

Sale of financial assets

From time to time, in the normal course of business, the Company transfers accounts receivables, unbilled revenues, net investment in finance lease receivables (financials assets) to banks. Under the terms of the arrangements, the Company surrenders control over the financial assets and transfer is without recourse. Accordingly, such transfers are recorded as sale of financial assets. Gains and losses on sale of financial assets without recourse are recorded at the time of sale based on the carrying value of the financial assets and fair value of servicing liability. The incremental impact of such transactions on our cash flow and liquidity for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 is not material.

In certain cases, transfer of financial assets may be with recourse. Under arrangements with recourse, the Company is obligated to repurchase the uncollected financial assets, subject to limits specified in the agreement with the banks. These are reflected as part of borrowings in the balance sheet.

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 and borrowing 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 a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management and Audit Committee. 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 several currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through receiving payment for sales and services in the United States and elsewhere, and making purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The exchange rate risk primarily arises from foreign exchange revenue, receivables, cash balances, forecasted cash flows, payables and foreign currency loans and borrowings. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is in the U.S. Dollar, the United Kingdom Pound Sterling, the Euro, the Canadian Dollar and the Australian Dollar, while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The exchange rate between the 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 evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from these transactions and enters into foreign currency derivative instruments to mitigate such exposure. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward/option contracts to hedge forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company has designated certain derivative instruments as cash flow hedges to mitigate the foreign exchange exposure of forecasted highly probable cash flows. The Company has also designated foreign currency borrowings as hedge against respective net investments in foreign operations.

As of March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively, a ₹ 1 increase/decrease in the spot exchange rate of the Indian rupee with the U.S. dollar would result in approximately ₹ 1,500 (Statement of profit and loss ₹414 and other comprehensive income ₹ 1,086) and ₹ 1,155 (Statement of profit and loss ₹139 and other comprehensive income ₹ 1,016) respectively decrease/increase in the fair value of foreign currency dollar denominated derivative instruments.

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2018 and 2017:

(₹ in millions)

As at March 31, 2018							
Particulars	**US $**	**Euro**	**Pound Sterling**	**Australian Dollar**	**Canadian Dollar**	**Other currencies #**	**Total**
Trade receivables	**40,661**	**8,847**	**6,758**	**3,463**	**1,934**	**10,679**	**72,342**
Unbilled revenues	**12,384**	**2,375**	**5,175**	**2,094**	**338**	**1,480**	**23,846**
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,824**	**2,055**	**1,685**	**786**	**34**	**2,177**	**10,561**
Other assets	**1,393**	**1,710**	**279**	**1,122**	**1**	**308**	**4,813**
Borrowings *	**(47,302)**	**(41)**	**(37)**	**(165)**	**-**	**(137)**	**(47,682)**
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	**(16,820)**	**(3,092)**	**(6,084)**	**(1,515)**	**(654)**	**(3,871)**	**(32,036)**
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**(5,860)**	**11,854**	**7,776**	**5,785**	**1,653**	**10,636**	**31,844**

As at March 31, 2017							
Particulars	US $	Euro	Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Other currencies #	Total
Trade receivables	31,293	5,564	5,683	2,614	1,780	8,590	55,524
Unbilled revenues	14,030	2,606	4,417	2,023	570	2,461	26,107
Cash and cash equivalents	11,934	366	561	335	-	590	13,786
Other assets	1,237	1,291	189	1,568	7	348	4,640
Borrowings *	(58,785)	(494)	(604)	(537)	-	(509)	(60,929)
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(21,050)	(5,159)	(5,838)	(1,457)	(443)	(3,101)	(37,048)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	(21,341)	4,174	4,408	4,546	1,914	8,379	2,080

Other currencies reflect currencies such as Singapore Dollars, Saudi Arabian Riyals etc.

* Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities"

As at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, every 1% increase/decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately ₹ 318 and ₹ 21 respectively.

Interest rate risk

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 manages its net exposure to interest rate risk relating to borrowings by entering into interest rate swap agreements, which allows it to exchange periodic payments based on a notional amount and agreed upon fixed and floating interest rates. Certain borrowings are also transacted at fixed interest rates. If interest rates were to increase by 100 bps from March 31, 2018, additional net annual interest expense on floating rate borrowing would amount to approximately ₹ 415.

Credit risk

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. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively and revenues for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities, settlement risk on derivative and money market contracts and credit risk on 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. Settlement and credit risk is reduced by the policy of entering into transactions with counterparties that are usually banks or financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings. Exposure to these risks are closely monitored and maintained within predetermined parameters. There are limits on credit exposure to any financial institution. The limits are regularly assessed and determined based upon credit analysis including financial statements and capital adequacy ratio reviews.

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. As of March 31, 2018, 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.

As at March 31, 2018

Contractual cash flows	**Carrying value**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**4-7 years**	**Total**
Borrowings *	**₹ 58,028**	**₹ 58,134**	**₹ 541**	**₹ 226**	**₹ -**	**₹ 58,901**
Trade payables	**41,762**	**41,762**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41,762**
Derivative liabilities	**2,198**	**2,198**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,198**
Other financial liabilities	**14,516**	**14,516**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,516**

As at March 31, 2017

Contractual cash flows	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Borrowings *	₹ 63,099	₹ 52,387	₹ 10,745	₹ 631	₹ 20	₹ 63,783
Trade payables	38,186	38,186	-	-	-	38,186
Derivative liabilities	2,710	2,708	2	-	-	2,710
Other financial liabilities	16,255	16,178	-	-	77	16,255

*Includes current obligation under borrowings and financial leases classified under "Other current financial 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, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalent	₹ **23,220**	₹ 35,166
Investment	**248,412**	291,467
Borrowings*	**(58,028)**	(63,099)
Loans to subsidiaries	**-**	1,917
	₹ **213,604**	₹ 265,451

19. Income tax

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Income tax expense		
Current taxes	₹ **24,345**	₹ 24,304
Deferred taxes	**(1,230)**	950
Income tax included in Other comprehensive income on:		
Unrealised gains/ (losses) on investment securities	**(645)**	594
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives	**(1,448)**	962
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	**255**	43
Total income taxes	₹ **21,277**	₹ 26,853

Income tax expenses consists of the following:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current taxes		
Domestic	**18,591**	20,323
Foreign	**5,754**	3,981
	24,345	24,304
Deferred taxes		
Domestic	**(286)**	743
Foreign	**(944)**	207
	(1,230)	950
Total income tax expense	₹ **23,115**	₹ 25,254

Income tax expenses are net of reversal of provisions pertaining to earlier periods, amounting to ₹ 436 and ₹ 771 for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively.

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, 2018	March 31, 2017
Profit before tax	₹ **100,343**	₹ 106,871
Enacted income tax rate in India	**34.61%**	34.61%
Computed expected tax expense	**34,729**	36,988
Effect of:		
Income exempt from tax	**(12,346)**	(12,572)
Basis differences that will reverse during a tax holiday period	**(183)**	(167)
Income taxed at higher/ (lower) rates	**277**	269
Reversal of deferred tax liability for past years due to rate reduction *	**(347)**	-
Taxes related to prior years	**(436)**	(771)
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	**1,422**	1,522
Others, net	**(2)**	(15)
Total income taxes expenses	₹ **23,115**	₹ 25,254
Effective income tax rate	***23%***	*24%*

*The "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act," was signed into law on December 22, 2017('US Tax Reforms') which among other things, makes significant changes to the rules applicable to the taxation of corporations, such as changing the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% rate effective January 1, 2018.

For the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company took a positive impact of ₹ 347 on account of re-statement of deferred tax items pursuant to US Tax Reforms.

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

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Carry-forward losses	₹ **407**	₹ -
Other liabilities	**2,761**	2,882
Allowances for lifetime expected credit losses	**4,405**	2,783
Minimum alternate tax	**-**	1,469
Cash flow hedges	**29**	-
Others	**-**	135
	₹ **7,602**	₹ 7,269
Property, plant and equipment	₹ **(1,320)**	₹ (1,683)
Amortisable goodwill	**(90)**	(899)
Interest on bonds and fair value movement of investments	**(1,739)**	(2,245)
Cash flow hedges	**-**	(1,419)
Deferred revenue	**-**	(62)
Others	**(396)**	-
	₹ **(3,545)**	₹ (6,308)
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	₹ **4,057**	₹ 961
Amounts presented in the balance sheet		
Deferred tax assets	₹ **4,520**	₹ 2,352
Deferred tax liabilities	₹ **463**	₹ 1,391

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	**As at April 1, 2017**	**Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss**	**Credit/ (charge) in the Other comprehensive income**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Carry-forward losses	**-**	**407**	**-**	**407**
Other liabilities	**2,882**	**134**	**(255)**	**2,761**
Allowances for lifetime expected credit losses	**2,783**	**1,622**	**-**	**4,405**
Minimum alternate tax	**1,469**	**(1,469)**	**-**	**-**
Cash flow hedges	**(1,420)**	**-**	**1,448**	**28**
Property, plant and equipment	**(1,682)**	**363**	**-**	**(1,319)**
Amortisable goodwill	**(899)**	**809**	**-**	**(90)**
Interest on bonds and fair value movement of investments	**(2,245)**	**(139)**	**645**	**(1,739)**
Deferred / unbilled revenue	**(62)**	**62**	**-**	**-**
Others	**135**	**(531)**	**-**	**(396)**
Total	**961**	**1,258**	**1,838**	**4,057**

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	As at April 1, 2016	Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit/ (charge) in the Other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2017
Other liabilities	3,161	(236)	(43)	2,882
Allowances for lifetime expected credit losses	2,819	(36)	-	2,783
Minimum alternate tax	1,490	(21)	-	1,469
Cash flow hedges	(458)	-	(962)	(1,420)
Property, plant and equipment	(2,225)	543	-	(1,682)
Amortisable goodwill	(508)	(391)	-	(899)
Interest on bonds and fair value movement of investments	(814)	(837)	(594)	(2,245)
Deferred / unbilled revenue	16	(78)	-	(62)
Others	51	84	-	135
Total	3,532	(972)	(1,599)	961

Deferred taxes on unrealised foreign exchange gain / loss relating to cash flow hedges, fair value movements in investments and actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity. Other than these, the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities is primarily recorded in the statement of profit and loss.

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 realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities, 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 Company has recognised deferred tax assets of ₹ 407 and ₹ Nil as at March 31, 2018 and 2017 in respect of capital loss incurred on account of liquidation of a subsidiary. Management's projections of future taxable capital gain support the assumption that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to utilise this deferred tax asset.

Pursuant to the changes in the Indian income tax laws in the past years, Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has been extended to income in respect of which deduction is claimed under Section 10A, 10B and 10AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961; consequently, the Company has calculated its tax liability for current domestic taxes after considering MAT. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions over and above normal tax liability can be carried forward and set-off against future tax liabilities computed under normal tax provisions. The Company was required to pay MAT in the past years and accordingly, a deferred tax asset of ₹ Nil and ₹ 1,469 has been recognised in the balance sheet as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which can be carried forward for a period of fifteen assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year in which it becomes allowable.

A substantial portion of the profits of the Company's India operations are exempt from Indian income taxes being profits attributable to export operations and profits from units established under Special Economic Zone, 2005 scheme. Units in designated special economic zones providing service on or after April 1, 2005 will be eligible for a deduction of 100 percent of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from commencement of provision of services and 50 percent of such profits and gains for a further five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further five years subject to the unit meeting defined conditions. Profits from certain other undertakings are also eligible for preferential tax treatment. The tax holiday period being currently available to the Company expires in various years through fiscal 2030-31. The expiration period of tax holiday for each unit within a SEZ is determined based on the number of years that have lapsed following year of commencement of production by that unit. The impact of tax holidays has resulted in a decrease of current tax expense of ₹11,598 and ₹11,927 for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, compared to the effective tax amounts that we estimate we would have been required to pay if these incentives had not been available. The effect of these tax incentives on earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was ₹2.44 and ₹2.46, respectively.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with US branch profit tax 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. Accordingly, deferred income tax liabilities on branch profit tax @ 15% of the US branch profits have not been recognised as the Company intends to reinvest the earnings in the branch operations. Further, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of the unrecognised deferred tax liabilities for these undistributed earnings.

20. Revenue from operations

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Sale of Services	₹ **430,638**	₹ 432,788
Sales of Products	**16,462**	23,608
	₹ **447,100**	₹ 456,396

21. Other operating income

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company had concluded the sale of the EcoEnergy division for a consideration of ₹ 4,670. Net gain from the sale, amounting to ₹ 4,082 has been recorded as other operating income.

22. Other income

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest income	₹ **17,300**	₹ 17,922
Dividend income	**609**	311
Net Gain on sale of investments classified as FVTPL	**5,410**	3,822
Net Gain on sale of investments classified as FVTOCI	**174**	220
Finance and other income	**23,493**	22,275
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net on financial instruments measured at FVTPL	**(82)**	6,975
Other foreign exchange differences, net	**1,385**	(2,791)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net	**1,303**	4,184
	₹ **24,796**	₹ 26,459

23. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening stock		
Finished products	₹ **5**	₹ 8
Traded goods	**2,746**	4,383
	2,751	4,391
Less:		
Finished products	**3**	5
Traded goods	**2,171**	2,746
	2,174	2,751
Decrease/ (Increase)	₹ **577**	₹ 1,640

24. Employee benefits

(a) Employee costs include:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Salaries and bonus (Refer note 26)	₹ 209,617	₹ 210,799
Employee benefits plans		
Gratuity and other defined benefit plans	1,413	1,047
Defined contribution plans	5,274	5,011
Share based compensation	1,258	1,687
	₹ 217,562	₹ 218,544

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

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	₹ (60)	₹ (189)
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from financial assumptions	(195)	358
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	(41)	(59)
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(450)	(301)
	₹ (746)	₹ (191)

b) Defined benefit plans- 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 gratuity fund is managed by certain third party fund managers. 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 immediately in other comprehensive income, net of taxes. Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of gratuity cost (defined benefit plan) is as follows:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current service cost	₹ 1,413	₹ 1,041
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	^	6
Net gratuity cost/(benefit)	1,413	1,047
Actual return on plan assets	₹ 526	₹ 642

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, 2018	March 31, 2017
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	₹ 6,856	₹ 6,080
Transfer in	349	₹ -
Current service cost	1,413	1,041
Interest on obligation	466	459
Benefits paid	(859)	(722)
Remeasurement (gains)/loss		
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from financial assumptions	(195)	358
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	(41)	(59)
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(450)	(301)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	₹ 7,539	₹ 6,856

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

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	₹ **6,820**	₹ 5,996
Transfer in	**312**	-
Expected return on plan assets	**466**	453
Employer contributions	**15**	186
Benefits paid	**-**	(4)
Remeasurement (gains)/loss		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	**60**	189
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	₹ **7,673**	₹ 6,820
Present value of unfunded obligation	**134**	(36)
Recognised asset/(liability)	**134**	(36)

The Company has invested the plan assets in insurer managed funds. The expected rate of return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligation

The Company has established an income tax approved irrevocable trust fund to which it regularly contributes to finance the liabilities of the gratuity plan. The fund's investments are managed by certain insurance companies as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations.

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

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Discount rate	**6.93%**	6.90%
Expected return on plan assets	**6.93%**	6.90%
Expected rate of salary increase	**7.51%**	8.00%
Duration of defined benefit obligations	**5 years**	6 years

The expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

The discount rate is primarily based on the prevailing market yields of Indian 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.

The expected future contribution and estimated future benefit payments from the fund are as follows:

Expected contribution to the fund during the year ending March 31, 2019	1,103
Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ending March 31:	
2019	1,326
2020	1,060
2021	1,057
2022	1,063
2023	1,051
Thereafter	5,329
Total	10,886

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions used to measure the Company's benefit obligations as of March 31, 2018.

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed to show the movement in defined benefit obligation by 0.5 percentage.

As of March 31, 2018, every 0.5 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in discount rate will result in (decrease)/ increase of gratuity benefit obligation by approximately ₹ (201) and ₹ 217 respectively.

As of March 31, 2018 every 0.5 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in expected rate of salary will result in increase/ (decrease) of gratuity benefit obligation by approximately ₹ 182 and ₹ (171) respectively.

c) **Provident fund:**

The details of fund and plan assets are given below:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Fair value of plan assets	₹ **46,016**	₹ 40,059
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**46,016**	40,059
Net (shortfall)/ excess	₹ **-**	₹ -

The plan assets have been primarily invested in government securities and corporate bonds.

The principal assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of interest guarantee under the deterministic approach are as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Discount rate for the term of the obligation	**7.35%**	6.90%
Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio	**7 years**	6 years
Guaranteed rate of return	**8.55%**	8.65%

Also refer note 30 for details of employee stock options.

25. Finance costs

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest expense	₹ **1,559**	₹ 1,528
Exchange fluctuation on foreign currency borrowings, net (to the extent regarded as borrowing cost)	**2,284**	3,152
	₹ **3,843**	₹ 4,680

26. Other Expenses

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Rates, taxes and insurance	**1,530**	1,514
Lifetime expected credit loss and provision for deferred contract cost *	**5,013**	1,825
Provision for diminution in value of investments	**(268)**	403
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees	**50**	37
For taxation matters	**9**	1
Out of pocket expenses	**4**	3
Miscellaneous expenses	**1,952**	5,003
	₹ **8,290**	₹ 8,786

* Consequent to insolvency of two customers, the Company has recognised a provision of ₹3,832 for impairment of receivables and deferred contract cost. ₹416 and ₹3,146 of these provisions have been included in employee benefits expense and Provision for doubtful debts respectively for the year ended March 31, 2018.

27. 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: 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, excluding equity shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ **77,228**	₹ 81,617
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	**4,750,043,400**	4,857,081,010
Basic earnings per share	₹ **16.26**	₹ 16.80

Diluted: Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for assumed conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Employee share options are dilutive potential equity shares for the Company.

The calculation is performed in respect of share options to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market price of the Company's shares during the year). The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ **77,228**	₹ 81,617
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	**4,750,043,400**	4,857,081,010
Effect of dilutive equivalent share options	**8,318,575**	14,266,128
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	**4,758,361,975**	4,871,347,138
Diluted earnings per share	₹ **16.23**	₹ 16.75

Earnings per share and number of share outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2017 have been proportionately adjusted for the bonus issue in the ratio of 1:1 as approved by the shareholders on June 03, 2017

28. Dividends, Bonus and Buyback of equity shares

The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. According to the Companies Act, 2013 any dividend should be declared out of accumulated distributable profits. A company may, before the declaration of any dividend, transfer a percentage of its profits for that financial year as it may consider appropriate to the reserves.

The cash dividends paid per equity share were ₹ 1 and ₹ 3 during the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, including an interim dividend of ₹ 1 and ₹ 2 for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

The bonus issue in the proportion of 1:1 i.e.1 (One) bonus equity share of ₹ 2 each for every 1 (one) fully paid-up equity share held (including ADS holders) had been approved by the shareholders of the Company on June 03, 2017 through Postal Ballot /e-voting. For this purpose, June 14, 2017, was fixed as the record date. Consequently, on June 15, 2017, the Company allotted 2,433,074,327 shares and ₹ 4,866 (representing par value of ₹ 2 per share) has been transferred from retained earnings to share capital.

During the current period, the Company has concluded the buyback of 343,750,000 equity shares as approved by the Board of Directors on July 20, 2017. This has resulted in a total cash outflow of ₹110,000. In line with the requirement of the Companies Act 2013, an amount of ₹ 1,656 and ₹ 108,344 has been utilised from the share premium account and retained earnings respectively. Further, capital redemption reserves of ₹ 687 (representing the nominal value of the shares bought back) has been created as an apportionment from retained earnings. Consequent to such buyback, share capital has reduced by ₹ 687.

29. 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 Company's goal is to continue to be able to return excess liquidity to shareholders by continuing to distribute annual dividends in future periods.

The amount of future dividends/ buyback of equity shares will be balanced with efforts to continue to maintain an adequate liquidity status.

The capital structure as of March 31, 2017 and 2018 was as follows:

	As at		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	% Change
Total equity (A)	₹ 422,626	₹ 467,056	(9.51%)
As percentage of total capital	87.93%	88.10%	
Current borrowings *	57,304	51,636	
Non-current borrowings	724	11,463	
Total borrowings (B)	₹ 58,028	₹ 63,099	(8.04%)
As percentage of total capital	12.07%	11.90%	
Total capital (A) + (B)	₹ 480,654	₹ 530,155	(9.34%)

* Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities" (Refer note 13)

30. Employee stock option

The stock compensation expense recognised for employee services received during the year ended year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 were ₹1,258 and ₹ 1,687, respectively.

Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT")

In 1984, the Company 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. Such shares are then held by the employees 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	No. of options reserved under the Plan	Range of Exercise Prices
Wipro Employee Stock Option Plan 2000 (2000 Plan)	560,606,060	₹ 171 - 490
Wipro Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WRSUP 2004 plan)	44,848,484	₹ 2
Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan)	44,848,484	US $ 0.03
Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2005 (WSRUP 2005 plan)	44,848,484	₹ 2
Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan)	37,373,738	₹ 2
Wipro Equity Reward Trust Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 2013	29,659,648	₹ 2

Below plans are discontinued as at March 31, 2018

Name of Plan	No. of options reserved under the Plan	Range of Exercise Prices
Wipro Employee Stock Option Plan 1999 (1999 Plan)	**50,000,000**	₹ 171 - 490
Stock Option Plan (2000 ADS Plan)	**15,000,000**	US $ 3 - 7

The activity in these stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarised below:

Particulars	Range of Exercise prices	Year ended			
		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
		Number	**Weight Average exercise price**	Number	Weight Average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	₹ 480.20	**20,181**	**₹ 480.20**	20,181	₹ 480.20
	₹ 2	**7,952,083**	**₹ 2**	7,254,326	₹ 2
	US $ 0.03	**5,288,783**	**US $ 0.03**	3,747,430	US $ 0.03
Bonus on outstanding	₹ 480.20	**-**	**₹ 480.20**	-	₹ 480.20
(Refer note 28)	₹ 2	**6,968,406**	**₹ 2**	-	₹ 2
	US $ 0.03	**4,077,070**	**US $ 0.03**	-	US $ 0.03
Granted *	₹ 480.20	**-**	**₹ 480.20**	-	₹ 480.20
	₹ 2	**4,612,400**	**₹ 2**	2,398,000	₹ 2
	US $ 0.03	**3,897,000**	**US $ 0.03**	2,379,500	US $ 0.03
Exercised	₹ 480.20	**(20,181)**	**₹ 480.20**	-	₹ 480.20
	₹ 2	**(5,325,217)**	**₹ 2**	(1,113,775)	₹ 2
	US $ 0.03	**(2,565,976)**	**US $ 0.03**	(174,717)	US $ 0.03
Forfeited and expired	₹ 480.20	**-**	**₹ 480.20**	-	₹ 480.20
	₹ 2	**(663,675)**	**₹ 2**	(586,468)	₹ 2
	US $ 0.03	**(497,823)**	**US $ 0.03**	(663,430)	US $ 0.03
Outstanding at the end of the year	₹ 480.20	**-**	**₹ 480.20**	20,181	₹ 480.20
	₹ 2	**13,543,997**	**₹ 2**	7,952,083	₹ 2
	US $ 0.03	**10,199,054**	**US $ 0.03**	5,288,783	US $ 0.03
Exercisable at the end of the year	₹ 480.20	**-**	**₹ 480.20**	20,181	₹ 480.20
	₹ 2	**1,875,994**	**₹ 2**	698,320	₹ 2
	US $ 0.03	**789,962**	**US $ 0.03**	141,342	US $ 0.03

The following table summarises information about outstanding stock options and restricted stock unit option plans:

Range of exercise price	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	Numbers	**Weighted Average Remaining Life (Months)**	**Weight Average Exercise Price**	Numbers	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Months)	Weight Average Exercise Price
₹ 480.20	**-**	**-**	**₹ 480.20**	20,181	-	₹ 480.20
₹ 2	**13,543,997**	**27**	**₹ 2**	7,952,083	19	₹ 2
US $ 0.03	**10,199,054**	**28**	**US $ 0.03**	5,288,783	24	US $ 0.03

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2018, and 2017 was ₹ 337.74 and ₹ 569.52 for each option, respectively. The weighted average share price of options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was ₹ 303.44 and ₹ 536.80 for each option, respectively.

* Includes 1,097,600 and 79,000 Performance based stock options (RSU) granted during the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively. 1,113,600 and 188,000 Performance based stock options (ADS) granted during the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively. Performance based stock options (RSU) were issued under Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) and Performance based stock options (ADS) were issued under Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan).

31. Assets taken on lease

Obligation under finance lease is secured by underlying assets leased. The legal title of these assets vests with the lessors. These obligations are repayable in monthly, quarterly and yearly installments up to year ending March 31, 2022. The interest rate for these obligations ranges from 1.43% to 10.61%.

Finance lease payables consist of liabilities that are taken on lease for a contract term ranging from 1 to 5 years. Details of finance lease payable is as follows:

	As at March 31			
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
	Minimum lease payments		**Present value of minimum lease payment**	
Not later than one year	**₹ 933**	₹ 1,219	**₹ 868**	₹ 1,108
Later than one year but not later than five years	**573**	1,245	**539**	1,161
Total minimum lease payments	**1,506**	2,464	**1,407**	2,269
Less: Amount representing interest	**(99)**	(195)	**-**	-
Present value of minimum lease payment payables	**₹ 1,407**	₹ 2,269	**₹ 1,407**	₹ 2,269
Included in the balance sheet as follows:				
- Long term maturities of finance lease obligations			**539**	1,161
- Current maturities of obligation under finance lease			**868**	1,108

Operating leases: The Company has taken office, vehicle and IT equipment under cancellable and non-cancelable operating lease agreements that are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the lessor and the lessee. The operating lease agreements extend up a maximum of fifteen years from their respective dates of inception and some of these lease agreements have price escalation clause. Rental payments under such leases were ₹ 3,299, and ₹ 2,878 during the years ended March 31, 2018, and March 31, 2017.

Details of contractual payments under non-cancellable leases are given below:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Not later than one year	₹ **3,263**	₹ 2,243
Later than one year and not later than five years	**5,476**	5,801
Later than five years	**1,037**	2,175
Total	₹ **9,776**	₹ 10,219

32. Related party relationship and transactions

List of subsidiaries as of March 31, 2018

Subsidiaries	**Subsidiaries**	**Subsidiaries**	**Country of Incorporation**
Wipro LLC			USA
	Wipro Gallagher Solutions, Inc.		USA
		Opus Capital Markets Consultants LLC	USA
		Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions LLC	USA
	Infocrossing, Inc.		USA
	Wipro Insurance Solutions LLC		USA
	Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.		USA
	Wipro IT Services, Inc.		USA
		HPH Holdings Corp.[(A)]	USA
		Appirio, Inc. [(A)]	USA
		Cooper Software, Inc.	USA
Wipro Overseas IT Services Pvt. Ltd			India

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Japan KK			Japan
Wipro Shanghai Limited			China
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited			India
Wipro Travel Services Limited			India
Wipro Holdings UK Limited			U.K.
	Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH		Austria
		Wipro Technologies Austria GmbH	Austria
	Wipro Digital Aps		Denmark
		Designit A/S [(A)]	Denmark
	Wipro Europe Limited		U.K.
		Wipro UK Limited	U.K.
	Wipro Financial Services UK Limited		U.K.
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited			Cyprus
	Wipro Doha LLC #		Qatar
	Wipro Technologies S.A DE C.V		Mexico
	Wipro BPO Philippines LTD. Inc.		Philippines
	Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság		Hungary
		Wipro Holdings Investment Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Hungary
	Wipro Technologies SA		Argentina
	Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE		Egypt
	Wipro Arabia Co. Limited *		Saudi Arabia
		Women’s Business Park Technologies Limited *	Saudi Arabia
	Wipro Poland Sp. Z.o.o		Poland
	Wipro IT Services Poland Sp.zo.o		Poland
	Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd		Australia
	Wipro Corporate Technologies Ghana Limited		Ghana
	Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited		South Africa
		Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	Nigeria
	Wipro IT Service Ukraine LLC		Ukraine
	Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.		Netherlands
		Wipro Portugal S.A.[(A)]	Portugal
		Wipro Technologies Limited, Russia	Russia

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
		Wipro Technology Chile SPA	Chile
		Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Canada
		Wipro Information Technology Kazakhstan LLP	Kazakhstan
		Wipro Technologies W.T. Sociedad Anonima	Costa Rica
		Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	Ireland
		Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	Venezuela
		Wipro Technologies Peru S.A.C	Peru
		InfoSERVER S.A.	Brazil
		Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda[(A)]	Brazil
	Wipro Technologies SRL		Romania
	PT WT Indonesia		Indonesia
	Wipro (Thailand) Co Limited		Thailand
	Wipro Bahrain Limited WLL		Bahrain
	Wipro Gulf LLC		Sultanate of Oman
	Rainbow Software LLC		Iraq
	Cellent GmbH		Germany
		Cellent Mittelstandsberatung GmbH	Germany
		Cellent Gmbh [(A)]	Austria
Wipro Networks Pte Limited			Singapore
	Wipro (Dalian) Limited		China
	Wipro Technologies SDN BHD		Malaysia
Wipro Chengdu Limited			China
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited *			India
Appirio India Cloud Solutions Private Limited			India
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited			Bangladesh

* All the above direct subsidiaries are 100% held by the Company except that the Company holds 66.67% of the equity securities of Wipro Arabia Limited Co and 74% of the equity securities of Wipro Airport IT Services Limited and 55% of the equity securities of Women's Business Park Technologies Limited are held by Wipro Arabia Co. Limited.

\# 51% of equity securities of Wipro Doha LLC are held by a local shareholder. However, the beneficial interest in these holdings is with the Company.

The Company controls 'The Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme Trust' and 'Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (RF) (PTY) LTD incorporated in South Africa.

(A) Step Subsidiary details of Wipro Portugal S.A, Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda, Designit A/s, Cellent GmbH, HPH Holdings Corp. and Appirio, Inc. are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Portugal S.A.			Portugal
	Wipro Technologies Gmbh		Germany
	New Logic Technologies SARL		France
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda			Brazil
	Wipro Do Brasil Sistemetas De Informatica Ltd		Brazil
Designit A/S			Denmark
	Designit Denmark A/S		Denmark
	Designit Munich GmbH		Germany
	Designit Oslo A/S		Norway
	Designit Sweden AB		Sweden
	Designit T.L.V Ltd.		Israel
	Designit Tokyo Lt.d		Japan
	Denextep Spain Digital, S.L		Spain
		Designit Colombia S A S	Colombia
		Designit Peru SAC	Peru
Cellent GmbH			Austria
	Frontworx Informations technologie GmbH		Austria
HPH Holdings Corp.			USA
	HealthPlan Services Insurance Agency, Inc.		USA
	HealthPlan Services, Inc.		USA
Appirio, Inc.			USA
	Appirio, K.K		Japan
	Topcoder, Inc.		USA
	Appirio Ltd		Ireland
		Appirio GmbH	Germany
		Apprio Ltd (UK)	U.K.
	Appirio Singapore Pte Ltd		Singapore

As at March 31, 2018,Wipro LLC holds 43.7% interest in Drivestream Inc and Wipro IT Services, Inc. holds 33.3% interest in Denim Group LLC.

The list of controlled trusts are:

Name of entity	Country of incorporation
Wipro Equity Reward Trust	India
Wipro Inc. Benefit Trust	India
Wipro Foundation	India

The other related parties are:

Name of the related parties	Nature
Azim Premji Foundation	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Foundation for Development	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji education trust	Entity controlled by Director
Hasham Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Prazim Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Zash Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Hasham Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt. Ltd	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Trust	Entity controlled by Director
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	Entity controlled by Director
Wipro GE Healthcare Private Limited	Entity controlled by Director
Key management personnel	
Azim H. Premji	Executive Chairman and Managing Director
T K Kurien	Executive Vice Chairman[3]
Abidali Z. Neemuchwala	Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director
Dr. Ashok Ganguly	Non-Executive Director
Narayanan Vaghul	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Jagdish N Sheth	Non-Executive Director[4]
William Arthur Owens	Non-Executive Director
M.K. Sharma	Non-Executive Director
Vyomesh Joshi	Non-Executive Director[1]
Ireena Vittal	Non-Executive Director
Rishad Azim Premji	Executive Director and Chief Strategy Officer
Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal	Chief Financial Officer
Dr. Patrick J. Ennis	Non-Executive Director[2]
Patrick Dupuis	Non-Executive Director[2]

(1) Up to July19, 2016.

(2) Effective April 1, 2016

(3) Up to January 31, 2017.

(4) Up to July 18, 2016.

Relative of key management personnel

- Yasmeen H. Premji
- Tariq Azim Premji

The Company has the following related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

Transaction / balances	Subsidiaries / Trusts		Entities controlled by Directors		Key Management Personnel (2)	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Sales of services	43,733	38,802	69	69	-	-
Purchase of services	19,250	16,895	^	3	-	-
Assets purchased/ capitalised	-	-	290	106	-	-
Dividend paid	24	42	3,171	5,087	191	287
Commission paid	1,147	882	-	-	-	-
Rent Paid	112	35	7	8	6	6
Rent Income	272	33	42	43	-	-
Acquisition of customer relationship (Refer note 5)	-	2,175	-	-	-	-
Others	6,717	1,852	31	90	-	-
Buyback of shares	-	-	63,745	19,638	1	2
Interest Income	-	2	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee commission	185	246	-	-	-	-
Key management personnel *						
Remuneration and short-term benefits	-	-	-	-	248	242
Other benefits	-	-	-	-	130	157
Balance as at the year end						
Receivables **	23,273	17,117	2	44	-	-
Payables	2,299	6,099	26	22	55	27

* Post employment benefit comprising compensated absences is not disclosed as this are determined for the Company as a whole. Benefits includes the prorated value of Restricted Stock Units ("RSU's") granted to the personnel, which vest over a period of time.

Other benefits include share based compensation ₹124 and ₹148 for the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 respectively.

\# Including relative of key management personnel.

** Includes the following balances being in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries of the Company including interest accrued, where applicable and inter-corporate deposits with subsidiary.

^ Value is less than ₹ 1.

Loan amounts outstanding from subsidiaries:

Name of the entity	Balance As at March 31,		Maximum amount due during the year	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited	-	1,917	1,930	2,022

The following are the significant related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Sale of services		
Wipro LLC	**25,260**	22,215
Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	**1,654**	2,813
Wipro Gallagher Solutions Inc	**1,316**	917
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	**1,068**	569
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	**909**	690
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	**1,753**	636
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	**1,518**	2,205
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	**2,039**	1,730
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.	**1,694**	1,475
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	**2,086**	1,003
Purchase of services		
Wipro Data Centre and Cloud Services, Inc.	**2,844**	3,389
Wipro LLC	**1,831**	2,247
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda	**2,542**	1,707
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	**1,724**	1,624
Wipro BPO Philippines Limited Inc	**1,668**	1,581
Wipro Technologies SRL	**1,622**	1,332
Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V	**965**	543
Wipro Portugal S.A.	**1,198**	767
Wipro IT Services Poland Sp. Zo.o.	**791**	941
Asset purchased/ capitalised		
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	**290**	106
Acquisition of customer relationship		
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	**-**	2,175
Dividend paid		
Prazim Traders	**891**	1,359
Zash Traders	**903**	1,355
Azim Premji Trust	**618**	1,228
Hasham Traders	**742**	1,113
Commission paid		
Wipro Japan KK	**457**	439
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	**624**	443
Rent paid		
Wipro Holdings UK Limited	**31**	34
Buyback of shares		
Azim Premji Trust	**57,494**	19,155
Rental income		
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	**40**	38
Designit Denmark A/S	**56**	28
Wipro LLC	**206**	-
Remuneration paid to key management personnel		
Azim Premji	**9**	8
Abidali Z. Neemuchwala	**182**	**136**

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Rishad Azim Premji	**59**	17
T K Kurien *	**-**	97
Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal	**47**	45
Corporate guarantee commission		
Wipro Gulf LLC	**45**	47
Wipro IT Services Inc.	**-**	45
Wipro Solutions Canada Ltd	**38**	43
Wipro LLC	**38**	40
Infocrossing Inc	**15**	32
Wipro Arabia Limited	**17**	18

* T K Kurien, who was Executive Vice Chairman of the Company retired from the services of the Company and the Board effective January 31, 2017. Compensation disclosed above is for the period from April 1, 2016 to January 31, 2017.

33. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments: As at March 31, 2018 and 2017 the Company had committed to spend approximately ₹ 12,545 and ₹ 11,340 respectively, under agreements to purchase/ construct property and equipment. These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.

Contingent liabilities to the extent not provided for:

	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Performance and financial guarantees given by the banks on behalf of the company	₹ **16,817**	₹ 17,375
Guarantees given by the Company on behalf of subsidiaries	**1,400**	6,237

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 March 2004, the Company received a tax demand for year ended March 31, 2001 arising primarily on account of denial of deduction under section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (Act) in respect of profit earned by the Company's undertaking in Software Technology Park at Bengaluru. The same issue was repeated in the successive assessments for the years ended March 31, 2002 to March 31, 2011 and the aggregate demand is ₹ 47,583 (including interest of ₹ 13,832). The appeals filed against the said demand before the Appellate authorities have been allowed in favor of the Company by the second appellate authority for the years up to March 31, 2008. Further appeals have been filed by the Income tax authorities before the Hon'ble High Court. The Hon'ble High Court has heard and disposed-off majority of the issues in favor of the Company up to years ended March 31, 2004. Department has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Supreme Court of India for the year ended March 31, 2001 to March 31, 2004.

On similar issues for years up to March 31, 2000, the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has upheld the claim of the Company under section 10A of the Act. For the year ended March 31, 2009, the appeals are pending before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (Tribunal). For years ended March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2011, the Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP) allowed the claim of the Company under section 10A of the Act. The Income tax authorities have filed an appeal before the Tribunal.

The Company received the draft assessment order for the year ended March 31, 2012 in March 2016 with a proposed demand of ₹ 4,241 (including interest of ₹ 1,376). Based on the DRP's direction, allowing majority of the issues in favor of the Company, the assessing officer has passed the final order with Nil demand. However, on similar issue for earlier years, the Income Tax authorities have appealed before the Tribunal.

For year ended March 31, 2013 the Company received the final assessment order in November 2017 with a proposed demand of ₹ 3,286 (including interest of ₹ 1,166), arising primarily on account of section 10AA issues with respect to exclusion from Export Turnover. The Company has filed an appeal before Honorable ITAT, Bengaluru within the prescribed timelines.

For year ended March 31, 2014 the Company received the draft assessment order in January 2018 with a proposed demand of ₹ 8,701 (including interest of ₹ 2,700), arising primarily on account of section 10AA issues with respect to exclusion from Export Turnover. The Company has filed the appeal before DRP.

Considering the facts and nature of disallowance and the order of the appellate authority / Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka upholding the claims of the Company for earlier years, the Company believes that the final outcome of the above disputes should be in favor of the Company and there should not be any material adverse impact on the financial statements.

Income tax claims against the Company (excluding interest) amounting to ₹ 64,643 and ₹ 55,942 have not been acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Interest, if these claims sustain on ultimate resolution, amounted to ₹ 36,797 as at March 31, 2018. These matters are pending before various Appellate Authorities and the management expects its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The contingent liability in respect of disputed demands for excise duty, custom duty, sales tax and other matters against the Company (excluding interest) amounting to ₹ 5,826 and ₹ 2,585 are not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively. Interest, if these claims sustain on ultimate resolution amounted to ₹ 1,919 as at March 31, 2018. However, the resolution of these legal proceedings is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

In December 2017, National Grid filed a legal claim against the Company in U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of New York seeking damages amounting to $ 140 million (₹9,124) plus additional costs related to an ERP implementation project that was completed in 2014. The Company expects to defend itself against the claim and believes that the claim will not sustain.

34. Corporate Social Responsibility

a. Gross amount required to be spend by the Wipro during the year ₹ 1,833 (March 31, 2017: ₹ 1,764).

b. Amount spent during the year on:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**		
	In cash	**Yet to be paid in cash**	**Total**
Construction/ acquisition of any asset	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
On purpose other than above (i) above	**1,630**	**236**	**1,866**
Total amount spent during the year	**₹ 1,630**	**₹ 236**	**₹ 1,866**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Construction/ acquisition of any asset	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
On purpose other than above (i) above	1,634	229	1,863
Total amount spent during the year	₹ 1,634	₹ 229	₹ 1,863

35. Segment information

The Company publishes this financial statement along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

36. Assets held for sale

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has signed a definitive agreement to divest its hosted datacenter services business to Ensono Holdings, LLC and its affiliates (Ensono Group). The sale is expected to conclude during the quarter ending June 30, 2018.

This disposal group does not constitute a major component of the Company and hence is not classified as discontinued operations. The assets associated with this transaction are classified as assets held for sale amounting to₹ 451.

Further on April 5, 2018, the Company has reduced its equity holding from 74% to 11% in Wipro Airport IT Services Limited.

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

N. Venkatram
Partner
Membership No. 71387

Mumbai
June 08, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Azim H Premji
Executive Chairman & Managing Director

N Vaghul
Director

Abidali Neemuchwala
Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director

Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal
Chief Financial Officer

M Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 08, 2018