

estimated based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

k) *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) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries and controlled trusts

The Company determines the basis of control in line with the requirements of IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements. Subsidiaries and controlled trusts are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the parent has power over the entity, it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries and controlled trusts are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

All intra-Group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity. The interest of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition to acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interest is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method are entities in respect of which, the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Generally, a Company has a significant influence if it holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting power of another entity. Investments in such entities are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of investment is increased/decreased to recognized investors share of profit or loss of the investee after the acquisition date.

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. Non current assets and disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Parent Company.

(iii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

a) *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated statement of income 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 financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

b) *Foreign operations*

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations that have a functional currency other than Indian rupees are translated into Indian rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and held in foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR), a component of equity, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interest. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount recognized in FCTR is transferred to the consolidated statement of income as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of

the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

c) *Others*

Foreign currency differences arising on the translation or settlement of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the FCTR to the extent the hedge is effective. To the extent the hedge is ineffective, such differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

When the hedged part of a net investment is disposed of, the relevant amount recognized in FCTR is transferred to the consolidated statement of income as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Foreign currency differences arising from translation of intercompany receivables or payables relating to foreign operations, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of net investment in foreign operation and are recognized in FCTR.

(iv) Financial instruments

A) *Non-derivative financial instruments:*

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognized 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 derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

a. *Cash and cash equivalents*

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 consolidated statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

b. *Investments*

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost:

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortized 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 the 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of income for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to the consolidated statement of income.

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

Instruments that do not meet the amortized 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 recognized in consolidated statement of income. The gain or loss on disposal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Group'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 recognized in other comprehensive income and the gain or loss is not transferred to consolidated statement of income on

disposal of these investments. Dividends from these investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

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 recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled receivables and other assets.

d. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Contingent consideration recognized in the business combination is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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 counterparty is primarily a bank.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in consolidated statement of income 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 recognized 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of income 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 recognized 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 recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the consolidated statement of income (gross revenues) upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, such cumulative balance is immediately recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

b. Hedges of net investment in foreign operations

The Company designates derivative financial instruments as hedges of net investments in foreign operations. The Company has also designated a foreign currency denominated borrowing as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations. Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments and gains/losses on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the FCTR to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results from operating activities.

c. Others

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments neither designated as cash flow hedges nor hedges of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of income 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 derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the group's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(v) Equity and share capital

a) *Share capital and Securities premium reserve*

The authorized share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2019 is ₹ 25,274 divided into 12,504,500,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each, 25,000,000 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 securities premium reserve.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company, as at 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) Shares held by controlled trust (Treasury shares)

The Company's equity shares held by the controlled trust, which is consolidated as a part of the Group are classified as Treasury shares. The Company has 13,728,607, 23,097,216 and 27,353,853 treasury shares as at March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively. Treasury shares are recorded at acquisition cost.

c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes. A portion of these earnings amounting as at March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019 to ₹ 1,139, ₹ 1,139, and ₹ 1,139 respectively, represents capital reserve and Nil, Nil and ₹ 28,565 as at March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, represents Special economic zone re-investment reserve which is not freely available for distribution.

d) 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 securities premium reserve upon exercise of stock options and restricted stock unit options by employees.

e) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, differences arising from translation of long-term inter-company receivables or payables relating to foreign operations settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, changes in fair value of the derivative hedging instruments and gains/losses on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as hedge of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and presented within equity in the FCTR.

f) Cash flow hedging reserve

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

g) Other reserves

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 recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes) and presented within equity in other reserves.

Other reserves also include Capital redemption reserve as at March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019 amounting to ₹ 80, ₹ 767 and Nil, respectively, which is not freely available for distribution.

h) Dividend

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on common stock 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.

i) 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 are created as an apportionment from retained earnings.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

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

Capital work- in-progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

b) Depreciation

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

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

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

Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as at each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

(vii) Business combination, Goodwill and Intangible assetsa) *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 recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

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 recognized as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment (if any).

Goodwill associated with disposal of an operation that is part of cash-generating unit is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained, unless some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the operation disposed.

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 and is included in selling and marketing expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Category	Useful life
Customer-related intangibles	5 to 15 years
Marketing related intangibles	3 to 5 years

(viii) 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 capitalized 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b) *Arrangements where the Company is the lessor*

In certain arrangements, the Company recognizes 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 recognizes unearned income as finance income over the lease term using the effective interest method.

(ix) Inventories

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

(x) ImpairmentA) *Financial assets*

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

Loss allowances for trade receivables and lease receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to account risk profiling of customers and historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For

other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

B) *Non-financial assets*

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

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 represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. An impairment in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(xi) Employee benefits

Post-employment and pension plans

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

Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains or losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are immediately recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and permanently excluded from profit or loss. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of remeasurement 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 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 recognizes actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

d. *Termination benefits*

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

e. *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 recognized 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.

f. *Compensated absences*

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated

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

(xii) 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 and for company's performance-based stock options over the defined 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of income 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.

(xiii) Provisions

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

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

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

(xiv) 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.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. *Time and materials contracts*

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

B. *Fixed-price contracts*

i. *Fixed-price development contracts*

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a

direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs incurred, for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

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

ii. Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

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

iii. Volume based contracts

Revenues and costs are recognized as the related services are rendered.

C. Products

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

D. Others

- Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price.

Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.

- The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled.
- Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.
- The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.
- Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortized over the contract term.
- The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.
- The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.
- The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service

before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

(xv) Finance expenses

Finance expenses comprises interest cost on borrowings, gains or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets measured 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method.

(xvi) Finance and other income

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

(xvii) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized 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 amounts 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 recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized 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 recognized 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 utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized 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 utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized, 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 realized simultaneously.

(xviii) Earnings per share

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

The number of equity shares 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 consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(xix) Cash flow statement

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

The amendment to IAS 7, require 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).

(xx) Assets held for sale

Sale of business is classified as held for sale, if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The

condition for classification as held for sale is met when disposal business is available for immediate sale and the same is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification as held for sale.

(xxi) 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.

(xxii) Disposal of assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On April 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method applied to contracts that were not completed as at April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted.

The adoption of the new standard has resulted in a reduction of ₹ 2,279 in opening retained earnings, primarily relating to certain contract costs because these do not meet the criteria for recognition as costs to fulfil a contract.

On account of adoption of IFRS 15, unbilled revenues pertaining to fixed price development contracts of ₹ 15,038 as at March 31, 2019, has been considered as non-financial Contract assets, which are billable on completion of milestones specified in the contracts.

Unbilled revenues ₹ 22,880 which are billable based on passage of time has been classified as unbilled receivables.

The adoption of IFRS 15, did not have any material impact on the consolidated statement of income and earnings per share for year ended March 31, 2019.

A. Contract Asset and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the company recognizes a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume-based contracts. The Company present such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realizable value.

Contract liabilities: During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized revenue of ₹ 14,570 arising from opening unearned revenue as at April 1, 2018.

Contract assets: During the year ended March 31, 2019, ₹ 13,558 of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed-price development contracts (balance as at April 1, 2018: ₹ 17,469), has been reclassified to trade receivables on completion of milestones.

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract by contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date which are, contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based. As at March 31, 2019, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was ₹ 373,879 of which approximately 59% is expected to be recognized as revenues within two years, and the remainder thereafter. This includes contracts that can be terminated for convenience without a substantive penalty since, based on current assessment, the occurrence of the same is expected to be remote.

C. Disaggregation of Revenues

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by business segment, customer location and contract-type. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors.

	IT Services										
	BFSI	Health BU	CBU	ENU	TECH	MFG	COMM	Total	Products	ISRE	Total
A. Revenue											
Rendering of services	173,516	73,942	88,797	72,329	76,108	46,155	32,489	563,336	-	7,965	571,301
Sales of products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,544	-	14,544
	173,516	73,942	88,797	72,329	76,108	46,155	32,489	563,336	14,544	7,965	585,845
B. Revenue by geography											
India	3,868	2,295	1,006	1,690	1,392	1,534	3,095	14,880	8,154	7,965	30,999
Americas	98,428	57,204	59,262	22,739	54,679	21,541	7,694	321,547	2,112	-	323,659
Europe	46,856	7,591	17,636	29,795	16,441	18,211	7,420	143,950	2,240	-	146,190
Rest of World	24,364	6,852	10,893	18,105	3,596	4,869	14,280	82,959	2,038	-	84,997
	173,516	73,942	88,797	72,329	76,108	46,155	32,489	563,336	14,544	7,965	585,845
C. Revenue by nature of contract											
Fixed price and volume based	89,378	53,462	50,425	51,799	47,055	31,843	19,847	343,809	-	6,176	349,985
Time and materials	84,138	20,480	38,372	20,530	29,053	14,312	12,642	219,527	-	1,789	221,316
Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,544	-	14,544
	173,516	73,942	88,797	72,329	76,108	46,155	32,489	563,336	14,544	7,965	585,845

IFRIC 22- Foreign currency transactions and Advance consideration

The Company has applied IFRIC 22 prospectively effective April 1, 2018. The effect on adoption of IFRIC 22 on the consolidated financial statements is insignificant.

New accounting standards not yet adopted:

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for annual periods beginning after April 1 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that could have potential impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company are:

IFRS 16 – Leases

On January 13, 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 16, Leases. IFRS 16 will replace the existing leases Standard, IAS 17 Leases, and related interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees.

The standard allows for two methods of transition: the full retrospective approach, requires entities to retrospectively apply the new standard to each prior reporting period presented and the entities need to adjust equity at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, or the modified retrospective approach, under which the date of initial application of the new leases standard, lessees recognize the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as at annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company will adopt this standard using modified retrospective method effective April 1, 2019, and accordingly, the comparative for year ended March 31, 2018 and 2019, will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

Based on assessment, the effect of adoption as on transition date would majorly result in recognizing a right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities approximately ₹ 13,266 and ₹ 15,867 respectively. There will be reclassification in the cash flow categories in the statement of cash flows.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments

On June 7, 2017, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRIC 23 which clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments

under IAS 12. The entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The effective date for adoption of IFRIC 23 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, though early adoption is permitted. The Company will apply IFRIC 23 prospectively from the effective date and the effect on adoption of IFRIC 23 on the consolidated financial statement is insignificant.

Amendment to IAS 12 – Income Taxes

In December 2017, the International Accounting Standard Board had issued amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes. The amendments clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognized. The effective date of these amendments is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, though earlier adoption is permitted. The Company does not plan to early adopt this amendment and is currently assessing the impact of this amendment on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

On 7 February 2018, the International Accounting Standard Board has issued amendments to IAS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements requiring an entity to determine the current service costs and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement using the assumptions used for the remeasurement; and determine the net interest for the remaining period based on the remeasured net defined benefit liability or asset. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. The Company will apply the amendment to IAS 19 prospectively from the effective date and the effect on adoption of the amendment on the consolidated financial statement is insignificant.

Amendment to IFRS 3 – Business combination

On October 22, 2018, the International Accounting Standard Board has issued amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations', in connection with clarification of business definition, which help in determining whether an acquisition made is of a business or a group of assets. The amendment added a test that makes it easier to conclude that a company has acquired a group of assets, rather than a business, if the value of the assets acquired is substantially all concentrated in a single asset or group of similar assets. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with early application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of amendment to IFRS 3 on the Company's consolidated financial statement.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery*	Furniture fixtures and equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:						
As at April 1, 2017	₹ 3,814	₹ 27,581	₹ 108,967	₹ 15,748	₹ 432	₹ 156,542
Translation adjustment	28	265	904	188	2	1,387
Additions	2	1,197	11,767	1,776	1,003	15,745
Acquisition through business combinations	-	13	4	11	1	29
Disposals	-	(190)	(7,302)	(872)	(294)	(8,658)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(207)	(3,721)	(27,118)	(1,079)	(5)	(32,130)
As at March 31, 2018	3,637	25,145	87,222	15,772	1,139	132,915
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:						
As at April 1, 2017	-	₹ 6,361	₹ 77,005	₹ 11,968	₹ 365	₹ 95,699
Translation adjustment	-	49	509	104	-	662
Depreciation	-	1,023	14,078	1,381	387	16,869
Disposals	-	(70)	(6,640)	(758)	(242)	(7,710)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	-	(1,539)	(19,627)	(712)	(4)	(21,882)
As at March 31, 2018	-	5,824	65,325	11,983	506	83,638
Capital work-in-progress						₹ 15,680
Assets reclassified as held for sale						(514)
Net carrying value including Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2018						₹ 64,443
Gross carrying value:						
As at April 1, 2018	₹ 3,637	₹ 25,145	₹ 87,222	₹ 15,772	₹ 1,139	₹ 132,915
Translation adjustment	(5)	(8)	613	-	(6)	594
Additions	65	2,684	10,402	1,951	4	15,106
Disposals	-	(331)	(5,871)	(1,218)	(189)	(7,609)
As at March 31, 2019	₹ 3,697	₹ 27,490	₹ 92,366	₹ 16,505	₹ 948	₹ 141,006
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:						
As at April 1, 2018	-	5,824	65,325	11,983	506	₹ 83,638
Translation adjustment	-	8	332	(6)	(3)	331
Depreciation and impairment **	-	1,034	12,298	1,363	304	14,999
Disposals	-	(151)	(4,767)	(747)	(125)	(5,790)
As at March 31, 2019	-	6,715	73,188	12,593	682	93,178
Capital work-in-progress						₹ 22,773
Net carrying value including Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2019						₹ 70,601

* Including net carrying value of computer equipment and software amounting to ₹ 17,765 and ₹ 16,375, as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

** Includes impairment charge on software platform recognized on acquisitions, amounting to Nil, Nil and ₹ 1,480, for the year ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively is included in Cost of revenues in the consolidated statement of income.

5. Goodwill and intangible assets

The movement in goodwill balance is given below:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 125,796	₹ 117,584
Translation adjustment	2,970	4,529
Disposal (Refer Note 22)	-	(4,893)
Acquisition through business combination	1,172	-
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(12,354)	(240)
Balance at the end of the year	₹ 117,584	₹ 116,980

Acquisition through business combinations for the year ended March 31, 2018, includes goodwill recognized on four acquisitions. Also refer Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Company is organized by three operating segments: IT Services, IT Products and India State Run Enterprise. Goodwill as at March 31, 2018 and 2019 has been allocated to the IT Services operating segment.

Goodwill recognized on business combinations is allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGUs), within the IT Services operating segment, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisitions.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company realigned its CGUs (also refer Note 30). Consequently, goodwill has been allocated to the new CGUs as at March 31, 2019 as follows:

CGUs	As at March 31,
	2019
Banking Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	₹ 17,713
Healthcare and Life Sciences (Health BU)	50,670
Consumer (CBU)	13,587
Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities (ENU)	15,203
Manufacturing (MFG)	8,991
Technology (TECH)	9,846
Communication (COMM)	970
	₹ 116,980

Following table presents the allocation of goodwill to the CGUs for the year ended March 31, 2018:

CGUs	As at March 31,
	2018
Banking Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	₹ 17,475
Healthcare and Life Sciences (HLS)	49,085
Consumer (CBU)	14,776
Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities (ENU)	14,863
Manufacturing and Technology (MNT)	20,406
Communication (COMM)	979
	₹ 117,584

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Group 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 categorized 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 at March 31, 2018 and 2019, as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value. Further, none of the CGU's tested for impairment as at March 31, 2018 and 2019 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.

The movement in intangible assets is given below:

	Intangible assets		
	Customer related	Marketing related	Total
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2017	₹ 20,528	₹ 6,279	₹ 26,807
Translation adjustment	493	103	596
Acquisition through business combinations	5,565	169	5,734
As at March 31, 2018	₹ 26,586	₹ 6,551	₹ 33,137
Accumulated amortization/impairment:			
As at April 1, 2017	₹ 9,264	₹ 1,621	₹ 10,885
Translation adjustment	14	11	25
Amortization and impairment *	2,985	1,129	4,114
As at March 31, 2018	₹ 12,263	₹ 2,761	₹ 15,024
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2018	₹ 14,323	₹ 3,790	₹ 18,113
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2018	₹ 26,586	₹ 6,551	₹ 33,137
Translation adjustment	555	217	772
Disposal (Refer Note 22)	(217)	(823)	(1,040)
As at March 31, 2019	₹ 26,924	₹ 5,945	₹ 32,869
Accumulated amortization/impairment:			
As at April 1, 2018	₹ 12,263	₹ 2,761	₹ 15,024
Translation adjustment	35	64	99
Amortization and impairment *	3,148	1,136	4,284
Disposal (Refer Note 22)	(101)	(199)	(300)
As at March 31, 2019	₹ 15,345	₹ 3,762	₹ 19,107
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2019	₹ 11,579	₹ 2,183	₹ 13,762

* includes impairment charge on certain intangible assets recognized on acquisitions, amounting to ₹ 3,056, ₹ 643 and ₹ 838 for the year ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Amortization and impairment expense on intangible assets is included in selling and marketing expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Acquisition through business combinations for the year ended March 31, 2018, primarily includes intangible assets recognized on four acquisitions. Also refer Note 6 to the Consolidated financial statements.

As at March 31, 2019, the estimated remaining amortization period for intangible assets acquired on acquisition are as follows:

Acquisition	Estimated remaining amortization period
Global oil and gas information technology practice of the Commercial Business Services Business Unit of Science Applications International Corporation	1.25 – 2.25 years
Promax Application Group	
Opus Capital Markets Consultants LLC	3.25 years
ATCO I-Tek	1.75 years
Designit AS	5.50 years
Cellent AG	1.25 years
Appirio Inc.	1.75 – 3.75 years
Other entities	2.75 years
	1 – 13.25 years

6. Business combination

Summary of material acquisitions during the year ended March 31, 2017 is given below:

Appirio Inc.

On November 23, 2016, the Company obtained full control of Appirio Inc. ("Appirio"). Appirio is a global services company that helps customers create next-generation employee and customer experiences using latest cloud technology services. This acquisition will strengthen Wipro's cloud application service offerings. The acquisition was consummated for a consideration of ₹ 32,402 (USD 475.7 million).

The following table presents the allocation of purchase price:

Description	Pre-acquisition carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 526	₹ (29)	₹ 497
Technology platform	436	(89)	347
Customer related intangibles	-	2,323	2,323
Brand	180	2,968	3,148
Alliance relationship	-	858	858
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(2,791)	(2,791)
Total	₹ 1,142	₹ 3,240	₹ 4,382
Goodwill			28,020
Total purchase price			₹ 32,402

Net assets acquired include ₹ 85 of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables valued at ₹ 2,363.

The goodwill of ₹ 28,020 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the acquisition. Goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes.

If the acquisition had occurred on April 1, 2016, management estimates that consolidated revenue for the Company would have been ₹ 559,575 and the profit after taxes would have been ₹ 85,424 for twelve months ended March 31, 2017. The pro-forma amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results that would have occurred if the acquisition had occurred on date indicated or that may result in the future.

Summary of material acquisitions during the year ended March 31, 2018 is given below:

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has completed four business combinations (which individually and in aggregate are not material) for a total consideration of ₹ 6,924. These transactions include (a) an acquisition of IT service provider which is focused on Brazilian markets, (b) an acquisition of a design and business strategy consultancy firm based in United States, and (c) acquisition of intangible assets, assembled workforce and a multi-year service agreement which qualify as business combinations.

The following table presents the allocation of purchase price:

Description	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 5
Customer related intangibles	5,565
Other intangible assets	169
Total	₹ 5,739
Goodwill	1,185
Total purchase price	₹ 6,924

The goodwill of ₹ 1,185 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the acquisition. The goodwill was allocated among the reportable operating segments and is partially deductible for U.S. federal income tax purpose.

Net assets acquired include ₹ 58 of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables valued at ₹ 215.

7. Investments

Investments consist of the followings:

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Non-current		
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	₹ 4,140	₹ 6,916
Financial instruments at amortized cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits *	3,528	-
	₹ 7,668	₹ 6,916
Current		
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	₹ 1,545	₹ -
Financial instruments at FVTPL		
Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds	46,438	13,960
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds	176,234	185,048
Financial instruments at amortized cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits *	24,877	21,708
	₹ 249,094	₹ 220,716
Total	₹ 256,762	₹ 227,632

* These deposits earn a fixed rate of interest. Term deposits include deposits in lien with banks amounting to ₹ 463 (March 31, 2018: ₹ 453).

Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company has no material associates as at March 31, 2019. The aggregate summarized financial information in respect of the Company's immaterial associates that are accounted for using the equity method is set forth below:

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Carrying amount of the Company's interest in associates accounted for using the equity method	1,206	1,235

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2018	2019
Company's share of net profit / (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method in consolidated statement of income	11	(43)

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company increased its investment in Drivestream Inc. from 19% to 43.7%. Drivestream Inc. is a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The carrying value of the investment as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, is ₹ 630 and ₹ 653 respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company invested in Denim Group LLC for 33.3% stake, a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The carrying value of the investment as at March 31, 2018 and 2019 is ₹ 576 and ₹ 582 respectively.

8. Trade receivables

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Trade receivables	₹ 121,413	₹ 119,686
Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	(14,570)	(14,824)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(1,407)	-
	₹ 105,436	₹ 104,862
Non-current	4,446	4,373
Current	100,990	100,489

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

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 9,108	₹ 14,570
Additions during the year, net (Refer Note 21)	5,456	980
Charged against allowance	(29)	(772)
Translation adjustment	35	46
Balance at the end of the year	₹ 14,570	₹ 14,824

9. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Stores and spare parts	₹ 769	₹ 677
Finished goods and traded goods	2,601	3,274
	₹ 3,370	₹ 3,951

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, consist of cash and balances on deposit with banks. Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

As at March 31,			
	2017	2018	2019
Cash and bank balances	₹ 27,808	₹ 23,300	₹ 41,966
Demand deposits with banks *	24,902	21,625	116,563
	₹ 52,710	₹ 44,925	₹ 158,529

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

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

As at March 31,			
	2017	2018	2019
Cash and cash equivalents (as above)	₹ 52,710	₹ 44,925	₹ 158,529
Bank overdrafts	(1,992)	(3,999)	(4)
	₹ 50,718	₹ 40,926	₹ 158,525

11. Other assets

As at March 31,		
	2018	2019
Non-current		
Financial asset		
Security deposits	₹ 1,197	₹ 1,436
Other deposits	250	777
Interest receivables	-	1,139
Finance lease receivables	2,739	1,794
	₹ 4,186	₹ 5,146

Finance lease receivables

Finance lease receivables consist of assets that are leased to customers for a contract term normally ranging 1 to 7 years, with lease payments due in monthly or quarterly installments. Details of finance lease receivables are given below:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Not later than one year	₹ 2,414	₹ 1,742	₹ 2,271	₹ 1,618
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,890	1,813	2,739	1,752
Later than five years	-	44	-	42
Gross investment in lease	5,304	3,599	5,010	3,412
Less: Unearned finance income	(294)	(187)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables	₹ 5,010	₹ 3,412	₹ 5,010	₹ 3,412
Non-current finance lease receivables			2,739	1,794
Current finance lease receivables			2,271	1,618

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Non-Financial asset		
Prepaid expenses including rentals for leasehold land	₹ 7,602	₹ 6,323
Cost to obtain contract	-	4,212
Others	4,468	5,337
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(530)	-
	₹ 11,540	₹ 15,872
Other non-current assets	₹ 15,726	₹ 21,018
Current		
Financial asset		
Security deposits	₹ 1,238	₹ 1,050
Other deposits	59	33
Due from officers and employees	697	738
Finance lease receivables	2,271	1,618
Interest receivables	491	1,789
Others	2,673	9,383
	₹ 7,429	₹ 14,611
Non-Financial asset		
Prepaid expenses	₹ 14,407	₹ 12,148
Due from officers and employees	1,175	871
Advance to suppliers	1,819	3,247
Deferred contract costs	3,211	-
Balance with excise, customs and other authorities	3,886	5,543
Cost to obtain contract	-	1,170
Others	50	107
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(1,381)	-
	₹ 23,167	₹ 23,086
Other current assets	₹ 30,596	₹ 37,697
Total	₹ 46,322	₹ 58,715

12. Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts

Short-term loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts

The Company had loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts amounting to ₹ 79,598 and ₹ 68,085, as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively. The principal source of borrowings from banks as at March 31, 2019 primarily consists of lines of credit of approximately ₹ 7,979 million, U.S. Dollar (U.S.\$) 1,410 million, Canadian Dollar (CAD) 57 million, EURO 20 million and Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) 13,000 million from bankers for working capital requirements and other short-term needs. As at March 31, 2019, the Company has unutilized lines of credit aggregating U.S.\$ 440 million, EURO 20 million, CAD 38 million, ₹ 7,957 million and IDR 13,000 million. To utilize 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 various currencies equivalent to ₹ 44,022 and ₹ 40,470, as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively, towards operational requirements that can be used for the issuance of letters of credit and bank guarantees. As at March 31, 2018, and 2019, an amount of ₹ 22,476, and ₹ 22,014, respectively, was unutilized out of these non-fund based facilities.

Long-term loans and borrowings

Currency	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2019			
	Foreign currency in millions	Indian Rupee	Foreign currency in millions	Indian Rupee	Interest rate	Final maturity
Unsecured external commercial borrowing						
U.S. Dollar	150	9,777	-	-	-	-
Unsecured loans						
U.S. Dollar	625	40,715	382	26,395	3.01% - 3.81%	July 2021
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	72	3,660	52	2,701	1.48% - 3.26%	July 2021
Indian Rupee	-	366	-	162	8.29% - 9.35%	December 2021
Australian Dollar (AUD)	2	92	1	70	4.65%	January 2022
Great British Pound (GBP)	^	42	^	31	2.93%	February 2022
Euro	^	24	^	19	2.98%	December 2020
Brazilian Real (BRL)	1	12	^	2	14.04%	May 2019
		₹ 54,688		₹ 29,380		
Obligations under finance leases		5,442		2,002		
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale		(1,469)		-		
		3,973		2,002		
		₹ 58,661		₹ 31,382		
Non-current portion of long-term loans and borrowings		45,268		28,368		
Current portion of long-term loans and borrowings		13,393		3,014		

^ Value is less than ₹ 1.

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

	April 1, 2017	Cash flow	Non-cash changes		Less: Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	March 31, 2018
			Assets taken on financial lease	Foreign exchange movements		
Borrowings from banks	₹ 120,911	₹ (6,661)	₹ -	₹ 5,439	₹ -	₹ 119,689
Bank overdrafts	1,992	2,007	-	-	-	3,999
External commercial borrowings	9,728	-	-	49	-	9,777
Obligations under finance leases	8,280	(3,627)	766	23	(1,469)	3,973
Loans from other than bank	1,501	(695)	-	15	-	821
	₹ 142,412	₹ (8,976)	₹ 766	₹ 5,526	₹ (1,469)	₹ 138,259

	April 1, 2018	Cash flow	Non-cash changes		March 31, 2019
			Assets taken on financial lease	Foreign exchange movements	
Borrowings from banks	₹ 119,689	₹ (26,228)	₹ -	₹ 3,518	₹ 96,979
Bank overdrafts	3,999	(3,995)	-	-	4
External commercial borrowings	9,777	(10,064)	-	287	-
Obligations under finance leases	3,973	(2,234)	14	249	2,002
Loans from other than bank	821	(352)	-	13	482
	₹ 138,259	₹ (42,873)	₹ 14	₹ 4,067	₹ 99,467

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 at March 31, 2018 and 2019, the Company has met all the covenants under these arrangements.

Obligations under finance leases amounting to ₹ 5,442 and ₹ 2,002 as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively, are secured by underlying property, plant and equipment.

Interest expense on borrowings was ₹ 1,916, ₹ 3,045 and ₹ 4,058 for the year ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Finance lease payables consist of liabilities that are taken on lease for a contract term ranging from 1 to 5 years, with lease payments due in monthly or quarterly installments. Details of finance lease payables are given below:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Not later than one year	₹ 3,838	₹ 1,555	₹ 3,720	₹ 1,506
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,784	506	1,722	496
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
Total minimum lease payments	5,622	2,061	5,442	2,002
Less: Amounts representing interest	(180)	(59)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment payables	₹ 5,442	₹ 2,002	₹ 5,442	₹ 2,002
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	(1,469)	-	(1,469)	-
Obligation under finance lease	₹ 3,973	₹ 2,002	₹ 3,973	₹ 2,002
Non-current finance lease payables			1,722	496
Current finance lease payables			2,251	1,506

13. Trade payables and accrued expenses

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Trade payables	₹ 24,406	₹ 28,527
Accrued expenses	45,632	59,777
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	(1,909)	-
	₹ 68,129	₹ 88,304

14. Other liabilities and provisions

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Other liabilities		
Non-current		
Financial liabilities		
Deposits and others	₹ 7	₹ -
	₹ 7	₹ -
Non-Financial liabilities		
Employee benefits obligations	₹ 1,791	₹ 2,083
Others	2,440	3,175
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	(8)	-
	₹ 4,223	₹ 5,258
Other non-current liabilities	₹ 4,230	₹ 5,258
Current		
Financial liabilities		
Deposits and others	₹ 1,050	₹ 644
	₹ 1,050	₹ 644
Non-Financial liabilities		
Statutory and other liabilities	₹ 4,263	₹ 5,430
Employee benefits obligations	8,537	10,065
Advance from customers	1,901	1,361
Others	1,139	1,190

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	(277)	-
	₹ 15,563	₹ 18,046
Other current liabilities	₹ 16,613	₹ 18,690
Total	₹ 20,843	₹ 23,948
Provisions		
Non-current		
Provision for warranty	₹ 3	₹ 2
	₹ 3	₹ 2
Current		
Provision for warranty	₹ 290	₹ 275
Others	506	363
	₹ 796	₹ 638
	₹ 799	₹ 640

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 utilized 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:

	Year ended March 31, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2019		
	Provision for warranty	Others	Total	Provision for warranty	Others	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 440	₹ 834	₹ 1,274	₹ 293	₹ 506	₹ 799
Additional provision during the year	317	7	324	295	13	308
Provision used during the year	(464)	(335)	(799)	(311)	(156)	(467)
Balance at the end of the year	₹ 293	₹ 506	₹ 799	₹ 277	₹ 363	₹ 640

15. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value):

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 44,925	₹ 158,529
Investments		
Financial instruments at FVTPL	46,438	13,960
Financial instruments at FVTOCI	181,919	191,964
Amortized cost	28,405	21,708
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	105,436	104,862
Unbilled receivables *	42,486	22,880
Other assets	11,615	19,757
Derivative assets	1,273	5,104
	₹ 462,497	₹ 538,764
Liabilities		
Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables and accrued expenses	₹ 68,129	₹ 88,304
Other liabilities	1,057	644
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	138,259	99,467
Derivative liabilities	2,217	1,310
	₹ 209,662	₹ 189,725

* On account of adoption of IFRS 15, unbilled revenues pertaining to fixed price development contracts of ₹ 15,038, as at March 31, 2019, have been considered as non-financial Contract assets, which are billable upon completion of milestones specified in the contracts.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

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

	Financial assets		
	Gross amounts of recognized other financial assets	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of recognized other financial assets presented in the balance sheet
As at March 31, 2018	165,985	(6,448)	159,537
As at March 31, 2019	154,129	(6,630)	147,499

	Financial liabilities		
	Gross amounts of recognized trade payables and other payables	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of recognized trade payables and other payables presented in the balance sheet
As at March 31, 2018	75,634	(6,448)	69,186
As at March 31, 2019	95,578	(6,630)	88,948

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

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets, long and short-term loans and borrowings, finance lease payables, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, 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 at March 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 commercial papers, certificate of deposits 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, 2019			
	Fair value measurements at reporting date				Fair value measurements at reporting date			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	1,139	-	1,139	-	3,149	-	3,149	-
Others	134	-	134	-	1,955	-	1,955	-
Investments:								
Investment in liquid and short-term mutual funds	46,438	46,438	-	-	13,960	13,960	-	-
Investment in equity instruments	5,685	-	-	5,685	6,916	-	248	6,668
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds	176,234	1,951	174,283	-	185,048	6,865	178,183	-
Liabilities								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	(1,276)	-	(1,276)	-	(130)	-	(130)	-
Others	(941)	-	(941)	-	(1,180)	-	(1,180)	-

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, 2019, 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 recognized 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

	Investment in equity instruments	Derivative Assets – Others	Liabilities-Contingent consideration
Balance as at April 1, 2017	₹ 5,303	₹ 426	₹ (339)
Additions	1,851	-	-
Payouts	-	-	164
Transferred to Investments accounted for using the equity method	(357)	-	-
Gain/loss recognized in consolidated statement of income	-	(426)	167
Gain/loss recognized in foreign currency translation reserve	53	-	(32)
Gain/loss recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,165)	-	-
Finance expense recognized in consolidated statement of income	-	-	40
Balance as at March 31, 2018	₹ 5,685	₹ -	₹ -
Balance as at April 1, 2018	₹ 5,685	₹ -	₹ -
Additions	2,869	-	-
Transfers out of level 3	(647)	-	-
Disposal	(1,341)	-	-
Gain/loss recognized in foreign currency translation reserve	203	-	-
Gain/loss recognized in other comprehensive income	(101)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	₹ 6,668	₹ -	₹ -

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:**As at March 31, 2019**

Items	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Movement by	Increase (₹)	Decrease (₹)
Unquoted equity Investments	Discounted cash flow model	Long term growth rate Discount rate	0.5% 0.5%	201 (243)	(187) 256

As at March 31, 2018

Items	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Movement by	Increase (₹)	Decrease (₹)
Unquoted equity Investments *	Third party quote	Revenue achievement	1.0%	18	(18)

* Carrying value ₹ 1,545 as at March 31, 2018.

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 million)

	As at March 31,			
	2018		2019	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value
Designated derivatives instruments				
Sell : Forward contracts	USD 904	₹ 951	USD 333	₹ 1410
	€ 134	₹ (531)	€ -	-
	£ 147	₹ (667)	£ -	-
	AUD 77	₹ 29	AUD 97	₹ 15
Range forward options contracts	USD 182	₹ 5	USD 1,067	₹ 1,149
	£ 13	₹ 5	£ 191	₹ 68
	€ 10	₹ 2	€ 153	₹ 349
	AUD -	₹ -	AUD 56	₹ 39
Interest rate swaps	USD 75	₹ (7)	USD 75	₹ (11)
Non-designated derivatives instruments				
Sell : Forward contracts	USD 939	₹ (360)	USD 1,182	₹ 1,359
	€ 58	₹ 6	€ 32	₹ 55
	£ 95	₹ (56)	£ 1	₹ (1)
	AUD 77	₹ 68	AUD 82	₹ 28
	SGD 6	₹ (1)	SGD 11	₹ 1
	ZAR 132	₹ (16)	ZAR 56	₹ 14
	CAD 14	₹ 32	CAD 56	₹ 40
	SAR 62	-	SAR 123	₹ (1)

(in million)

	As at March 31,			
	2018		2019	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value
	AED 8	-	AED 9	^
	PLN 36	₹ 12	PLN 38	₹ 15
	CHF 6	₹ 3	CHF 10	^
	QAR 11	₹ (3)	QAR 3	₹ (1)
	TRY 10	₹ 8	TRY 28	₹ 12
	MXN 61	₹ (6)	MXN -	-
	NOK 34	₹ 3	NOK 29	₹ 4
	OMR 3	₹ (1)	OMR 1	₹ (1)
			SEK 35	₹ 5
Range forward options contracts	USD 50	₹ (6)	USD 150	₹ 161
	€ -	-	€ 31	₹ 12
	£ 20	₹ (2)	£ 71	₹ 57
Buy : Forward contracts	USD 575	₹ (417)	USD 730	₹ (971)
	JPY 399	₹ 6	JPY 154	^
	MXN -	-	MXN 9	^
	DKK 9	₹ (1)	DKK 75	₹ (13)
		₹ (944)		₹ 3,794

^ Value is less than ₹ 1.

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

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Balance as at the beginning of the year	₹ 7,325	₹ (143)
Deferred cancellation gain/(loss), net	(6)	6
Changes in fair value of effective portion of derivatives	(12)	1,069
Net (gain)/loss reclassified to consolidated statement of income on occurrence of hedged transactions	(7,450)	2,087
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives, net	₹ (7,468)	₹ 3,162
Balance as at the end of the year	(143)	3,019
Deferred tax thereon	29	(604)
Balance as at the end of the year, net of deferred tax	₹ (114)	₹ 2,415

The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedging reserves as at March 31, 2019 are expected to occur and be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income over a period of two years.

As at March 31, 2018 and 2019 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 receivables, 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 2019 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 loans and borrowings in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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 at March 31, 2018, and 2019 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 (consolidated statement of income ₹ 414 and other comprehensive income ₹ 1,086) and ₹ 2,002 (consolidated statement of income ₹ 602 and other comprehensive income ₹ 1,400) 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 at March 31, 2018 and 2019:

As at March 31, 2018							
	US \$	Euro	Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Other currencies [#]	Total
Trade receivables	₹ 32,948	₹ 7,273	₹ 6,585	₹ 3,459	₹ 990	₹ 3,651	₹ 54,906
Unbilled revenues	13,893	2,571	5,189	2,094	338	1,609	25,694
Cash and cash equivalents	9,144	3,791	1,685	786	34	2,241	17,681
Other assets	13,796	1,993	4,061	1,164	940	4,459	26,413
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	(49,257)	(41)	(37)	(165)	-	(137)	(49,637)
Trade payables accrued expenses and other liabilities	(23,561)	(3,962)	(5,958)	(1,516)	(652)	(2,942)	(38,591)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	₹ (3,037)	₹ 11,625	₹ 11,525	₹ 5,822	₹ 1,650	₹ 8,881	₹ 36,466

As at March 31, 2019

	US \$	Euro	Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Other currencies [#]	Total
Trade receivables	₹ 39,896	₹ 8,030	₹ 5,212	₹ 3,542	₹ 1,528	₹ 3,880	₹ 62,088
Unbilled receivables	8,038	1,609	3,146	1,225	204	743	14,965
Contract assets	4,706	1,445	2,270	836	150	598	10,005
Cash and cash equivalents	21,997	2,884	1,573	1,003	1,928	2,204	31,589
Other assets	8,553	1,173	4,056	1,038	1,033	4,544	20,397
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	(50,516)	(20)	(21)	(33)	-	(21)	(50,611)
Trade payables accrued expenses and other liabilities	(27,202)	(5,779)	(4,646)	(1,526)	(806)	(2,787)	(42,746)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	₹ 5,472	₹ 9,342	₹ 11,590	₹ 6,085	₹ 4,037	₹ 9,161	₹ 45,687

Other currencies reflect currencies such as Saudi Riyal, Singapore Dollars, Danish Krone, etc.

As at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively, every 1% increase/decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately ₹ 365 and ₹ 457, 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, 2019, additional net annual interest expense on floating rate borrowing would amount to approximately ₹ 866.

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 at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively, or revenues for the year ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and

2019, 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 at March 31, 2019, 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						
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	₹ 138,259	₹ 95,466	₹ 18,997	₹ 28,190	₹ 6	₹ 142,659
Trade payables and accrued expenses	68,129	68,129	-	-	-	68,129
Derivative liabilities	2,217	2,210	7	-	-	2,217
Other liabilities	1,057	1,050	7	-	-	1,057

As at March 31, 2019						
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	₹ 99,467	₹ 73,559	₹ 24,887	₹ 4,309	₹ -	₹ 102,755
Trade payables and accrued expenses	88,304	88,304	-	-	-	88,304
Derivative liabilities	1,310	1,310	-	-	-	1,310
Other liabilities	644	644	-	-	-	644

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	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 44,925	₹ 158,529
Investment	249,094	220,716
Loans and borrowings	(138,259)	(99,467)
	₹ 155,760	₹ 279,778

16. Foreign currency translation reserve

The movement in foreign currency translation reserve attributable to equity holders of the Company is summarized below:

As at March 31,		
	2018	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 13,107	₹ 16,618
Translation difference related to foreign operations, net	3,560	3,129
Reclassification of foreign currency translation differences to profit and loss on sale of hosted Data center services business	-	(4,131)
Reclassification of foreign currency translation differences to profit and loss on sale of Workday and Cornerstone OnDemand business	-	(79)
Change in effective portion of hedges of net investment in foreign operations	(49)	(287)
Total change during the year	3,511	(1,368)
Balance at the end of the year	₹ 16,618	₹ 15,250

17. Income taxes

Income tax expenses has been allocated as follows:

Year ended March 31,			
	2017	2018	2019
Income tax expense as per the consolidated statement of income	₹ 25,213	₹ 22,390	₹ 25,242
Income tax included in Other comprehensive income on:			
Unrealized gains/ (losses) on investment securities	594	(644)	(65)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives	962	(1,448)	633
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains/(losses)	43	255	47
	₹ 26,812	₹ 20,553	₹ 25,857

Income tax expenses consists of the following:

Year ended March 31,			
	2017	2018	2019
Current taxes			
Domestic	₹ 21,089	₹ 18,500	₹ 17,987
Foreign	5,412	7,834	5,663
	26,501	26,334	23,650
Deferred taxes			
Domestic	(63)	3	(180)
Foreign	(1,225)	(3,947)	1,772
	(1,288)	(3,944)	1,592
	₹ 25,213	₹ 22,390	₹ 25,242

Income tax expenses are net of reversal of provisions pertaining to earlier periods, amounting to ₹ 593, ₹ 380 and ₹ 2,267 for the year ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, 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,		
	2017	2018	2019
Profit before taxes	₹110,356	₹102,474	₹115,415
Enacted income tax rate in India	34.61%	34.61%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	38,194	35,466	40,326
Effect of:			
Income exempt from tax	(12,684)	(12,878)	(18,469)
Basis differences that will reverse during a tax holiday period	(274)	167	(796)
Income taxed at higher/(lower) rates	(1,105)	(111)	(1,002)
Reversal of deferred tax for past years due to rate reduction *	-	(1,563)	-
Taxes related to prior years	(593)	(380)	(2,267)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	40	239	3,972
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	1,787	1,431	3,503
Others, net	(152)	19	(25)
Income tax expense	₹ 25,213	₹ 22,390	₹ 25,242
Effective income tax rate	22.85%	21.85%	21.87%

* 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 2018, the Company took a positive impact of ₹ 1,563 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	2019
Carry-forward losses *	₹ 5,694	₹ 3,149
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,107	3,713
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	4,499	4,521
Minimum alternate tax	74	-
Cash flow hedges	29	-
Others	-	318
	13,403	11,701
Property, plant and equipment	(2,166)	(1,840)
Amortizable goodwill	(1,810)	(1,899)
Intangible assets	(3,190)	(2,295)
Interest on bonds and fair value movement of investments	(1,712)	(1,455)
Cash flow hedges	-	(604)
Contract liabilities	(273)	(289)
Others	(403)	(1,132)
	(9,554)	(9,514)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	₹ 3,849	₹ 2,187
Amounts presented in statement of financial position:		
Deferred tax assets	₹ 6,908	₹ 5,604
Deferred tax liabilities	₹ (3,059)	₹ (3,417)

* Includes deferred tax asset recognized on carry forward losses pertaining to business combinations.

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of income	Credit/ (charge) in the Other comprehensive income	On account of business combination	As at March 31, 2017
Carry forward losses	5,250	825	(562)	-	5,513
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,270	(44)	(75)	-	3,151
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	3,039	(77)	(7)	-	2,955
Minimum alternate tax	1,457	63	-	-	1,520
Property, plant and equipment	(4,262)	(249)	358	-	(4,153)
Amortizable goodwill	(3,963)	(401)	307	-	(4,057)
Intangible assets	(4,665)	2,639	279	(2,764)	(4,511)
Interest on bonds and fair value movement of investments	(814)	(837)	(594)	-	(2,245)
Cash flow hedges	(458)	-	(961)	-	(1,419)
Contract liabilities	(4)	(192)	13	-	(183)
Others	328	(439)	24	-	(87)
Total	(822)	1,288	(1,218)	(2,764)	(3,516)

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of income	Credit/ (charge) in the Other comprehensive income	On account of business combination	Assets held for sale	As at March 31, 2018
Carry forward losses	5,513	133	48	-	-	5,694
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,151	243	(246)	-	(41)	3,107
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	2,955	1,564	2	-	(22)	4,499
Minimum alternate tax	1,520	(1,446)	-	-	-	74
Property, plant and equipment	(4,153)	912	(75)	-	1,150	(2,166)
Amortizable goodwill	(4,057)	1,522	(53)	-	778	(1,810)
Intangible assets	(4,511)	1,546	(112)	(113)	-	(3,190)
Interest on bonds and fair value movement of investments	(2,245)	(112)	645	-	-	(1,712)
Cash flow hedges	(1,419)	-	1,448	-	-	29
Contract liabilities	(183)	(35)	(9)	-	(46)	(273)
Others	(87)	(383)	(75)	-	142	(403)
Total	(3,516)	3,944	1,573	(113)	1,961	3,849

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of income	Credit/ (charge) in the Other comprehensive income	Others (Note 32)	As at March 31, 2019
Carry forward losses	5,694	(2,879)	334	-	3,149
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,107	295	(22)	333	3,713
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	4,499	9	2	11	4,521
Minimum alternate tax	74	(74)	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(2,166)	219	(94)	201	(1,840)
Amortizable goodwill	(1,810)	16	(105)	-	(1,899)
Intangible assets	(3,190)	1,076	(181)	-	(2,295)
Interest on bonds and fair value movement of investments	(1,712)	186	71	-	(1,455)
Cash flow hedges	29	-	(633)	-	(604)
Contract liabilities	(273)	(1)	(15)	-	(289)
Others	(403)	(439)	27	1	(814)
Total	3,849	(1,592)	(616)	546	2,187

Deferred taxes on unrealized foreign exchange gain / loss relating to cash flow hedges, fair value movements in investments and actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax liability on the intangible assets identified and carry forward losses on acquisitions is recorded by an adjustment to goodwill. Other than these, the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities is primarily recorded in the consolidated statement of income. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers the extent to which it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be realized. 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 realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if the estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

Deferred tax asset amounting to ₹ 3,756 and ₹ 6,769 as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively in respect of unused tax losses have not been recognized by the Company. The tax loss carry-forwards of ₹ 14,510 and ₹ 24,355 as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively, relates to certain subsidiaries on which deferred tax asset has not been recognized by the Company, because there is a lack of reasonable certainty that these subsidiaries may generate future taxable profits. Approximately, ₹ 6,223 and ₹ 8,191 as

at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively, of these tax loss carry-forwards is not currently subject to expiration dates. The remaining tax loss carry-forwards of approximately ₹ 8,287 and ₹ 16,164 as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively, expire in various years through fiscal 2038.

The Company has recognized deferred tax assets of ₹ 5,694 and ₹ 3,149 primarily in respect of carry forward losses of its various subsidiaries as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively. Management's projections of future taxable income and tax planning strategies support the assumption that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to utilize these deferred tax assets.

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 and accordingly, a deferred tax asset of ₹ 74 and Nil has been recognized in the statement of consolidated financial position as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

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 the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 scheme. Units designated in 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 2032-33. 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 ₹ 11,958, ₹ 11,635 and ₹ 15,390 for the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, compared to the effective tax amounts that we estimate the Company would have been required to pay if these incentives had not been available. The per share effect of these tax incentives for the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019 was ₹ 1.85, ₹ 1.84 and ₹ 2.56, respectively.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries 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 cumulative earnings of subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 51,432 and ₹ 52,488 as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively and branch profit tax @ 15% of the US branch profit have not been recognized. Further, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of the unrecognized deferred tax liabilities for these undistributed earnings.

18. Dividends, Bonus and Buyback of equity shares

The Company declares and pays dividends 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 ₹ 3, ₹ 1 and ₹ 1, during the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, including an interim dividend of ₹ 2, ₹ 1 and ₹ 1 for the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, 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 year ended March 31, 2019, the bonus issue in the proportion of 1:3 i.e.1 (One) bonus equity share of ₹ 2 each for every 3 (three) fully paid-up equity shares held (including ADS holders) was approved by the shareholders of the Company on February 22, 2019, through Postal Ballot

/e-voting. Subsequently, on March 8, 2019, the Company allotted 1,508,469,180 equity shares to shareholders who held equity shares as on the record date of March 7, 2019 and ₹ 3,016 (representing par value of ₹ 2 per share) was transferred from capital redemption reserves, securities premium reserve and retained earnings to the share capital.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, 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 utilized from the securities premium reserve and retained earnings respectively. Further, capital redemption reserves (included in other 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.

19. 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 at March 31, 2018 and 2019 was as follows:

	As at March 31,		
	2018	2019	% Change
Equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	₹ 482,936	₹ 568,116	17.64%
As percentage of total capital	78%	85%	
Current loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	92,991	71,099	
Long-term loans and borrowings	45,268	28,368	
Total loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	₹ 138,259	₹ 99,467	(28.06%)
As percentage of total capital	22%	15%	
Total capital (loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts and equity)	₹ 621,195	₹ 667,583	7.47%

Loans and borrowings represent 22% and 15% of total capital as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively. The Company is not subjected to any externally imposed capital requirements.

20. Revenue

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
Rendering of services	₹ 522,061	₹ 524,543	₹ 571,301
Sales of products	28,341	20,328	14,544
	₹ 550,402	₹ 544,871	₹ 585,845

21. Expenses by nature

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
Employee compensation	₹ 268,081	₹ 272,223	₹ 299,774
Sub-contracting/ technical fees	82,747	84,437	94,725
Cost of hardware and software	27,216	18,985	13,567
Travel	20,147	17,399	17,768
Facility expenses	19,297	21,044	22,213
Depreciation, amortization and impairment *	23,107	21,124	19,474
Communication	5,370	5,353	4,561
Legal and professional fees	4,957	4,690	4,361
Rates, taxes and insurance	2,261	2,400	1,621
Marketing and brand building	2,936	3,140	2,714
Lifetime expected credit loss and provision for deferred contract cost **	2,427	6,565	980
Miscellaneous expenses ***	5,836	4,705	11,736
Total cost of revenues, selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses	₹ 464,382	₹ 462,065	₹ 493,494

* Depreciation, amortization and impairment includes impairment on certain software platform and intangible assets recognized on acquisitions, amounting to ₹ 3,056, ₹ 643, ₹ 2,318, for the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

** Consequent to insolvency of two of our customers, the Company has recognized provision of ₹ 4,612 for impairment of receivables and deferred contract cost. ₹ 416 and ₹ 4,196 of these provisions have been included in cost of revenue and General and administrative expenses, respectively for the year ended March 31, 2018.

** Miscellaneous expenses for the year ended March 31, 2019, includes an amount of ₹ 5,141 (\$ 75) paid to National Grid on settlement of a legal claim against the Company.

22. Other operating income

Sale of hosted data center services business: During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has concluded the divestment of its hosted data center services business.

The calculation of the gain on sale is shown below:

Particulars	Total
Cash considerations (net of disposal costs ₹ 660)	₹ 25,432
Less: Carrying amount of net assets disposed (including goodwill of ₹ 13,009)	(26,455)
Add: Reclassification of exchange difference on foreign currency translation	4,131
Gain on sale	₹ 3,108

In accordance with the sale agreement, total cash consideration is ₹ 28,124 and the Company paid ₹ 3,766 to subscribe for units issued by the buyer. Units amounting to ₹ 2,032 are callable by the buyer if certain business targets committed by the Company are not met over a period of three years. The fair value of these callable units is estimated to be insignificant as at reporting date. Consequently, the sale consideration accounted of ₹ 24,358 and units amounting to ₹ 1,734 units issued by the buyer.

Loss of control in subsidiary: During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has reduced its equity holding from 74% to 11% in Wipro Airport IT Services Limited. The loss/ gain on this transaction is insignificant.

The assets and liabilities associated with these transactions were classified as assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale amounting to ₹ 27,201 and ₹ 6,212 respectively as at March 31, 2018.

Sale of Workday and Cornerstone OnDemand business: During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has concluded the Sale of Workday and Cornerstone OnDemand business except in Portugal, France and Sweden.

The calculation of the gain is as shown below:

Particulars	Total
Cash considerations	₹ 6,645
Less: Carrying amount of net assets disposed (includes goodwill of ₹ 4,893 and intangible assets of ₹ 740)	5,475
Add: Reclassification of exchange difference on foreign currency translation	79
Gain on sale	₹ 1,249

Assets pertaining to Portugal, France and Sweden are classified as Assets held for sale ₹ 240 as at March 31, 2019, which was concluded on May 31, 2019.

These disposal groups do not constitute a major component of the Company and hence were not classified as discontinued operations.

23. Finance expense

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
Interest expense	₹ 2,675	₹ 3,451	₹ 5,616
Exchange fluctuation on foreign currency borrowings, net	3,267	2,379	1,759
	₹ 5,942	₹ 5,830	₹ 7,375

24. Finance and other income and Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
Interest income	₹ 18,066	₹ 17,806	₹ 20,261
Dividend income	311	609	361
Net gain from investments classified as FVTPL	3,822	5,410	1,990
Net gain from investments classified as FVOCI	220	174	311
Finance and other income	₹ 22,419	₹ 23,999	₹ 22,923
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net on financial instrument measured at FVTPL	6,975	(107)	1,251
Other Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	(3,198)	1,595	1,964
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	₹ 3,777	₹ 1,488	₹ 3,215
	₹ 26,196	₹ 25,487	₹ 26,138

25. 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,		
	2017	2018	2019
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ 84,895	₹ 80,081	₹ 90,031
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	6,476,108,013	6,333,391,200	6,007,376,837
Basic earnings per share	₹ 13.11	₹ 12.64	₹ 14.99

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,		
	2017	2018	2019
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ 84,895	₹ 80,081	₹ 90,031
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	6,476,108,013	6,333,391,200	6,007,376,837
Effect of dilutive equivalent share options	19,021,504	11,091,433	14,927,530
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	6,495,129,517	6,344,482,633	6,022,304,367
Diluted earnings per share	₹ 13.07	₹ 12.62	₹ 14.95

Earnings per share and number of share outstanding for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, have been proportionately adjusted for the bonus issue in the ratio of 1:3 i.e.1 (One) bonus equity share of ₹ 2 each for every 3 (three) fully paid-up equity shares held (including ADS holders). Refer Note 18.

26. Employee stock incentive plans

The stock compensation expense recognized for employee services received during the year ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, were ₹ 1,742, ₹ 1,347 and ₹ 1,938, 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 subject to vesting conditions. WERT held 13,728,607, 23,097,216 and 27,353,853 treasury shares as at March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Wipro Employee Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit Option Plans

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

Name of Plan	Number of Options reserved under the plan	Range of Exercise Price
Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan) *	59,797,979	US \$ 0.03
Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2005 (WSRUP 2005 plan) *	59,797,979	₹ 2
Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) *	49,831,651	₹ 2
Wipro Equity Reward Trust Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 2013 **	39,546,197	₹ 2
Wipro Employee Stock Option plan 2000 (2000 plan) ***	747,474,747	₹ 171 - 490

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

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

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

*** The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans is up to July 26, 2020 until the options are available for grant under the plan.

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

Particulars	Range of exercise price	Year ended March 31,					
		2017		2018		2019	
		Numbers	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Numbers	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Numbers	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	20,181 7,254,326 3,747,430	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	20,181 7,952,083 5,288,783	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 13,543,997 10,199,054	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03
Bonus on outstanding Refer Note 18	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- - -	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 6,968,406 4,077,070	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 4,773,755 3,957,434	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03
Granted *	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 2,398,000 2,379,500	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 4,612,400 3,897,000	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 4,607,000 4,849,000	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03
Exercised	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- (1,113,775) (174,717)	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	(20,181) (5,325,217) (2,565,976)	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- (2,739,097) (1,541,803)	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03
Forfeited and Expired	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- (586,468) (663,430)	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- (663,675) (497,823)	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- (2,578,192) (3,016,895)	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03
Outstanding at the end of the year	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	20,181 7,952,083 5,288,783	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 13,543,997 10,199,054	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 17,607,463 14,446,790	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03
Exercisable at the end of the year	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	20,181 698,320 141,342	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 1,875,994 789,962	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03	- 1,300,781 948,877	₹ 480.20 ₹ 2 US \$ 0.03

The following table summarizes information about outstanding stock options and restricted stock unit option plan :

Year ended March 31,									
Range of exercise price	2017			2018			2019		
	Numbers	Weighted Average Remaining life (months)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Numbers	Weighted Average Remaining life (months)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Numbers	Weighted Average Remaining life (months)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
₹ 480.20	20,181	-	₹ 480.20	-	-	₹ 480.20	-	-	₹ 480.20
₹ 2	7,952,083	19	₹ 2	13,543,997	27	₹ 2	17,607,463	24	₹ 2
US \$ 0.03	5,288,783	24	US \$ 0.03	10,199,054	28	US \$ 0.03	14,446,790	26	US \$ 0.03

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019 was ₹ 569.52, ₹ 337.74 and ₹ 349.81 for each option, respectively. The weighted average share price of options exercised during the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019 was ₹ 536.80, ₹ 303.44 and ₹ 325.85 for each option, respectively.

* Includes 79,000, 1,097,600 and 1,567,000 Performance based stock options (RSU) during the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively. 188,000, 1,113,600 and 1,673,000 Performance based stock options (ADS) during the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, 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).

27. Employee benefits

a) Employee costs includes

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
Salaries and bonus	₹ 258,207	₹ 261,981	₹ 289,005
Employee benefits plans			
Gratuity and other defined benefit plans	1,095	1,532	1,459
Defined contribution plans	7,037	7,363	7,372
Share based compensation	1,742	1,347	1,938
	₹ 268,081	₹ 272,223	₹ 299,774

The employee benefit cost is recognized in the following line items in the consolidated statement of income:

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
Cost of revenues	₹ 226,595	₹ 228,937	₹ 251,818
Selling and marketing expenses	26,051	28,070	30,972
General and administrative expenses	15,435	15,216	16,984
	₹ 268,081	₹ 272,223	₹ 299,774

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

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)			
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	₹ (189)	₹ (18)	₹ (49)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from financial assumptions	363	(296)	73
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from demographic assumptions	(73)	(54)	(40)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from experience adjustments	(313)	(454)	(266)
	₹ (212)	₹ (822)	₹ (282)

b) Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans include gratuity for employees drawing salary in Indian rupees and certain benefits plans in foreign jurisdictions

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

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
Current service cost	₹ 1,130	₹ 1,525	₹ 1,434
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(35)	7	25
Net gratuity cost/ (benefit)	1,095	1,532	1,459
Actual return on plan assets	₹ 692	₹ 501	₹ 607

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

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	₹ 8,270	₹ 8,654
Acquisitions (Note 32)	38	1,094
Current service cost	1,525	1,434
Interest on obligation	490	583
Benefits paid	(865)	(1,047)
Remeasurement loss/(gains)		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from financial assumptions	(296)	73
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from demographic assumptions	(54)	(40)
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from experience adjustments	(454)	(266)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	₹ 8,654	₹ 10,485

Change in plan assets is summarized below:

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	₹ 7,919	₹ 8,507
Acquisitions (Note 32)	28	109
Expected return on plan assets	483	558
Employer contributions	59	254
Benefits paid	-	(34)
Remeasurement (loss)/gains		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	18	49
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	₹ 8,507	₹ 9,443
Present value of unfunded obligation	(147)	₹ (1,042)
Recognized asset/(liability)	(147)	₹ (1,042)

As at March 31, 2018 and 2019, plan assets were primarily

invested in insurer managed funds

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	2019
Discount rate	6.30%	6.05%
Expected return on plan assets	6.30%	6.05%
Expected rate of salary increase	6.89%	6.80%
Duration of defined benefit obligations	8 years	8 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 government securities for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future salary increase 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, 2020	₹ 1,162
Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ending March 31:	
2020	₹ 1,686
2021	1,203
2022	1,171
2023	1,150
2024	1,133
Thereafter	7,552
Total	₹ 13,895

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions

used to measure the Company's benefit obligations as at March 31, 2019.

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

As at March 31, 2019, every 0.5 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in discount rate will result in (decrease)/ increase of defined benefit obligation by approximately ₹ (405) and ₹ 435 respectively (March 31, 2018: ₹ (320) and ₹ 341 respectively).

As at March 31, 2019, every 0.5 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in expected rate of salary will result in increase/ (decrease) of defined benefit obligation by approximately ₹ 245 and ₹ (229) respectively (March 31, 2018: ₹ 184 and ₹ (173) respectively).

c) Provident fund:

The details of fund and plan assets are given below:

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Fair value of plan assets	₹ 46,016	₹ 53,015
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(46,016)	(53,015)
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	2019
Discount rate for the term of the obligation	7.35%	7.00%
Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio	7 years	8 years
Guaranteed rate of return	8.55%	8.65%

28. Related party relationship and transactions

List of subsidiaries and associates as of March 31, 2019 are provided in the table below:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro LLC	Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC. Wipro Insurance Solutions LLC Wipro IT Services, LLC.	Opus Capital Markets Consultants LLC Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions Americas LLC HealthPlan Services, Inc. *** Appirio, Inc. *** Cooper Software, LLC. Infocrossing, LLC Wipro US Foundation	USA USA USA USA USA USA USA USA
Wipro Overseas IT Services Pvt. Ltd			India
Wipro Japan KK			Japan
Wipro Shanghai Limited			China
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited			India
Wipro Travel Services Limited			India
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited	Wipro Digital Aps Wipro Europe Limited Wipro Financial Services UK Limited Wipro IT Services S.R.L.	Designit A/S *** Wipro UK Limited	U.K. Denmark Denmark U.K. U.K. U.K. Romania
Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH **			Austria
Wipro Technologies Austria GmbH **			Austria
NewLogic Technologies SARL **			France
Wipro Cyprus SE	Wipro Doha LLC # Wipro Technologies SA DE CV Wipro Philippines, Inc. Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság Wipro Information TechnologyEgypt SAE Wipro Arabia Co. Limited * Wipro Poland Sp. Z.O.O Wipro IT Services Poland Sp Z.O.O Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd	Wipro Holdings Investment Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság Women's Business Park Technologies Limited *	Cyprus Qatar Mexico Philippines Hungary Hungary Egypt SaudiArabia Saudi Arabia Poland Poland Australia

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
	Wipro Corporate Technologies Ghana Limited Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited Wipro IT Service Ukraine LLC Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV. Wipro Technologies S.R.L. PT. WT Indonesia Wipro (Thailand) Co. Limited Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C Wipro Gulf LLC Rainbow Software LLC Cellent GmbH	Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited Wipro Technologies SA Wipro Portugal S.A. *** Limited Liability Company Wipro Technologies Limited Wipro Technology Chile SPA Wipro Solutions Canada Limited Wipro Information Technology Kazakhstan LLP Wipro Technologies W.T. Sociedad Anonima Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A. Wipro Technologies Peru S.A.C Wipro do Brasil Servicos de Tecnologia S.A. Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda *** Cellent GmbH ***	Ghana South Africa Nigeria Ukraine Netherlands Argentina Portugal Russia Chile Canada Kazakhstan Costa Rica Ireland Venezuela Peru Brazil Brazil Romania Indonesia Thailand Bahrain Sultanate of Oman Iraq Germany Austria
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	Wipro (Dalian) Limited Wipro Technologies SDN BHD		Singapore China Malaysia
Wipro Chengdu Limited			China
Appirio India Cloud Solutions Private Limited**			India
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited			Bangladesh
Wipro HR Services India Private Limited			India

* 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 Co. 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', 'Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (RF) (PTY) LTD incorporated in South Africa.

*** Step Subsidiary details of Wipro Portugal S.A, Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda, Designit A/S, Cellent GmbH, HealthPlan Services, Inc. and Appirio, Inc. are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Portugal S.A.	Wipro Technologies GmbH		Portugal Germany
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	Wipro Do Brasil Sistemetas De Informatica Ltd		Brazil Brazil
Designit A/S	Designit Denmark A/S Designit Germany GmbH Designit Oslo A/S Designit Sweden AB Designit T.L.V Ltd. Designit Tokyo Ltd. Denextep Spain Digital, S.L	Designit Colombia S A S Designit Peru SAC	Denmark Denmark Germany Norway Sweden Israel Japan Spain Colombia Peru
Cellent GmbH	Frontworx Informations technologie GmbH		Austria Austria
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	HealthPlan Services Insurance Agency, LLC.		USA USA
Appirio, Inc.	Appirio, K.K Topcoder, Inc. Appirio Ltd	Appirio GmbH Appirio Ltd (UK)	USA Japan USA Ireland Germany U.K.

** Vide its order dated March 29, 2019, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Bengaluru bench, approved the scheme of amalgamation for the merger of wholly owned subsidiaries Wipro Information Technology Austria GmbH, Wipro Technologies Austria GmbH, NewLogic Technologies SARL and Appirio India Cloud Solutions Private Limited with Wipro Limited. As per the said scheme, the appointed date is April 1, 2018.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company held 43.7% interest in Drivestream Inc, 33% interest in Denim Group Limited and 33.3% in Denim Group Management, LLC, investments accounted for using the equity method.

The list of controlled trusts are:

Name of entity	Country of incorporation
Wipro Equity Reward 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
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 ^(vii)
Abidali Z Neemuchwala	Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
Dr. Ashok Ganguly	Non-Executive Director
N Vaghul	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Jagdish N Sheth	Non-Executive Director ^(v)
William Arthur Owens	Non-Executive Director
M.K. Sharma	Non-Executive Director
Vyomesh Joshi	Non-Executive Director ^(vi)
Ireena Vittal	Non-Executive Director
Rishad A Premji	Executive Director and Chief Strategy Officer ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾
Dr. Patrick J. Ennis	Non-Executive Director ^(iv)
Patrick Dupuis	Non-Executive Director ^(iv)
Arundhati Bhattacharya	Additional Director ^(viii)
Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal	Chief Financial Officer ⁽ⁱ⁾

⁽ⁱ⁾ Effective April 1, 2015

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Effective May 1, 2015

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Effective February 1, 2016

^(iv) Effective April 1, 2016

^(v) Up to July 18, 2016

^(vi) Up to July 19, 2016

^(vii) Up to January 31, 2017

^(viii) Effective January 1, 2019

Relatives of key management personnel:

- Yasmeen H. Premji

- Tariq Azim Premji

The Company has the following related party transactions:

Transaction / balances	Entities controlled by Directors			Key Management Personnel		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Sales of goods and services	114	136	102	-	-	-
Assets purchased	106	290	240	-	-	-
Dividend	5,087	3,171	3,171	287	191	191
Buyback of shares	19,638	63,745	-	2	^	-
Rental Income	43	42	43	-	-	-
Rent Paid	8	7	8	6	6	5
Others	93	31	63	-	-	-
Key management personnel *						
Remuneration and short-term benefits	-	-	-	231	248	341
Other benefits	-	-	-	156	130	173
Balance as at the year end						
Receivables	76	39	132	-	-	-
Payables	22	57	8	27	55	155

^ Value is less than ₹ 1

Further investment in associates during the year ₹ 261 and Nil as at March 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

* Post employment benefit comprising compensated absences is not disclosed as this is 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 ₹ 148, ₹ 124 and ₹ 166, as at March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

29. Commitments and contingencies

Operating leases: The Company has taken office, vehicles and IT equipment under cancellable and non-cancellable 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 to 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 ₹ 5,953, ₹ 6,236 and ₹ 6,490 for the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively:

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2019
Not later than one year	₹ 6,186	₹ 7,006
Later than one year but not later than five years	12,470	11,106
Later than five years	2,354	1,629
	₹ 21,010	₹ 19,741

Capital commitments: As at March 31, 2018 and 2019, the Company had committed to spend approximately ₹ 13,091 and ₹ 12,443 respectively, under agreements to purchase/construct property and equipment. These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.

Guarantees: As at March 31, 2018 and 2019, performance and financial guarantees provided by banks on behalf of the Company to the Indian Government, customers and certain other agencies amount to approximately ₹ 21,546 and ₹ 18,456 respectively, as part of the bank line of credit.

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 financial position of the Company. The significant of such 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 (ITAT). 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 ITAT.

For year ended March 31, 2013, the Company received the final assessment order in November 2017 with a 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 Hon'ble ITAT, Bengaluru within the prescribed timelines.

For year ended March 31, 2014, the Company received the final assessment order in September 2018 with a demand of ₹ 1,030 (including Nil interest), arising primarily on account of transfer pricing issues. The Company has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble ITAT, Bengaluru within the prescribed timelines.

For year ended March 31, 2015, the Company received the Draft assessment order in December 2018 with a demand of ₹ 6,467 (including interest of ₹ 2,007), arising primarily on account of Capitalization of wages. The Company has filed objections before the Dispute Resolution Panel (Bengaluru) within the prescribed timelines.

Income tax demands against the Company amounting to ₹ 101,440 and ₹ 66,441 are not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019, respectively. The contingent liability has been reworked on the basis of recent judicial pronouncements and updates. 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 amounts to ₹ 7,745 and ₹ 8,477 as at March 31, 2018 and 2019. 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.

30. Segment information

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has organized India State Run Enterprise segment (ISRE) as a separate segment, which was earlier part of IT Services segment.

The Company is now organized by the following operating segments: IT Services, IT Products and India State Run Enterprise segment (ISRE).

Comparative information has been restated to give effect to the above changes.

IT Services: The IT Services segment primarily consists of IT Service offerings to customers organized by industry verticals. Effective April 1, 2018, consequent to change in organization structure, the Company reorganized its industry verticals. The Manufacturing (MFG) and Technology Business unit (TECH) are split from the former Manufacturing & Technology (MNT) business unit.

The revised industry verticals are as follows: Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Health Business unit (Health BU) previously known as Health Care and Life Sciences Business unit (HLS), Consumer Business unit (CBU), Energy, Natural Resources & Utilities (ENU), Manufacturing (MFG), Technology (TECH) and Communications (COMM). Key service offerings to customers includes software application development and maintenance, research and development services for hardware and software design, business application services, analytics, consulting, infrastructure outsourcing services and business process services.

Comparative information has been restated to give effect to the above changes.

IT Products: The Company is a value added reseller of desktops, servers, notebooks, storage products, networking solutions and packaged software for leading international brands. In certain total outsourcing contracts of the IT Services segment, the Company delivers hardware, software products and other related deliverables. Revenue relating to the above items is reported as revenue from the sale of IT Products.

India State Run Enterprise segment (ISRE): This segment consists of IT Services offerings to entities/ departments owned or controlled by Government of India and/ or any State Governments.

The Chairman and Managing Director of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by IFRS 8, "Operating Segments." The Chairman of the Company evaluates the segments based on their revenue growth and operating income.

Assets and liabilities used in the Company's business are not identified to any of the operating segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

Information on reportable segment for the year ended March 31, 2017 is as follows:

	IT Services								IT Products	ISRE	Reconciling Items	Total
	BFSI	Health BU	CBU	ENU	TECH	MFG	COMM	Total				
Revenue	133,332	81,980	78,101	68,223	72,069	46,907	38,584	519,196	25,922	9,244	(183)	554,179
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,082	-	-	-	4,082
Segment Result	25,721	9,524	15,928	14,485	16,634	6,843	6,125	95,260	(1,680)	(2,326)	(506)	90,748
Unallocated								(951)	-	-	-	(951)
Segment Result Total								98,391	(1,680)	(2,326)	(506)	93,879
Finance expense												(5,942)
Finance and other income												22,419
Profit before tax												110,356
Income tax expense												(25,213)
Profit for the year												85,143
Depreciation, amortization and impairment												23,107

Information on reportable segment for the year ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	IT Services								IT Products	ISRE	Reconciling Items	Total
	BFSI	Health BU	CBU	ENU	TECH	MFG	COMM	Total				
Revenue	144,139	74,136	77,914	67,841	73,947	46,081	33,658	517,716	17,998	10,694	(49)	546,359
Segment Result	24,549	9,624	12,619	8,097	14,680	7,007	3,236	79,812	362	454	319	80,947
Unallocated								3,347	-	-	-	3,347
Segment Result Total								83,159	362	454	319	84,294
Finance expense												(5,830)
Finance and other income												23,999
Share of net profit of associates accounted for using the equity method												11
Profit before tax												102,474
Income tax expense												(22,390)
Profit for the year												80,084
Depreciation, amortization and impairment												21,124

Information on reportable segment for the year ended March 31, 2019 is as follows:

	IT Services								IT Products	ISRE	Reconciling Items	Total
	BFSI	Health BU	CBU	ENU	TECH	MFG	COMM	Total				
Revenue	175,262	75,081	89,313	72,830	76,591	46,496	32,680	568,253	12,312	8,544	(49)	589,060
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,344	-	-	-	4,344
Segment Result	33,831	8,638	16,828	7,081	15,916	8,327	4,396	95,017	(1,047)	(1,829)	283	92,424
Unallocated								3,142	-	-	-	3,142
Segment Result Total								102,503	(1,047)	(1,829)	283	99,910
Finance expense												(7,375)
Finance and other income												22,923
Share of net loss of associates accounted for using the equity method												(43)
Profit before tax												115,415
Income tax expense												(25,242)
Profit for the year												90,173
Depreciation, amortization and impairment												19,474

The Company has four geographic segments: India, Americas, Europe and Rest of the world. Revenues from the geographic segments based on domicile of the customer are as follows:

	Year ended March 31,		
	2017	2018	2019
India	₹ 46,555	₹ 43,099	₹ 30,999
Americas *	290,719	283,515	325,432
Europe	133,909	138,597	147,074
Rest of the world	82,996	81,148	85,555
	₹ 554,179	₹ 546,359	₹ 589,060

* Substantially related to operations in the United States of America.

No customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues during the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide disclosure of geographical location wise assets, since the meaningful segregation of the available information is onerous.

Notes:

- "Reconciling items" includes elimination of inter-segment transactions and other corporate activities.
- Revenue from sale of traded cloud-based licenses is reported as part of IT Services revenues.
- For the purpose of segment reporting, the Company has included the impact of "foreign exchange gains / (losses), net" in revenues (which is reported as a part of operating profit in the consolidated statement of income).
- For evaluating performance of the individual

- operating segments, stock compensation expense is allocated on the basis of straight-line amortization. The differential impact of accelerated amortization of stock compensation expense over stock compensation expense allocated to the individual operating segments is reported in reconciling items. The Company generally offers multi-year payment terms in certain total outsourcing contracts. These payment terms primarily relate to IT hardware, software and certain transformation services in outsourcing contracts. The finance income on deferred consideration earned under these contracts is included in the revenue of the respective segment and is eliminated under reconciling items.
- Segment results for ENU and COMM industry vertical for the year ended March 31, 2018, is after considering the impact of provision of ₹ 3,175 and ₹ 1,437, respectively, for impairment of receivables and deferred contract cost. Refer Note 21.
- Net gain from the sale of hosted data center services, Workday and Cornerstone OnDemand business and disposal of Wipro Airport IT Services Limited, amounting to ₹ 4,344, is included as part of IT services segment result for the year ended March 31, 2019. Refer Note 22.
- Segment results for ENU industry vertical for the year ended March 31, 2019, is after considering the impact of ₹ 5,141 (\$ 75) paid to National Grid on settlement of a legal claim against the Company.
- Segment results for Health BU industry vertical for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2019, is after considering the impact of impairment charges on certain software platform and intangible assets recognized on acquisitions. Refer Note 21.

- j) Segment results of IT Services segment is after recognition of share-based compensation expense ₹ 1,550, ₹ 1,402 and ₹ 1,841 for the years ended March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively. The share-based compensation expense pertaining to other segments is not material.

31. Bank balance

Details of balance with banks as at March 31, 2019 are as follows:

	In Current Account	In Deposit Account	Total
Citi Bank	₹ 24,507	₹ 14,737	₹ 39,244
HDFC Bank	1,309	25,152	26,461
Axis Bank	1	21,551	21,552
Kotak Mahindra Bank	28	17,221	17,249
HSBC	9,776	4,112	13,888
Saudi British Bank	845	7,006	7,851
ANZ Bank	432	6,843	7,275
ICICI Bank	28	5,555	5,583
State Bank of India	156	5,110	5,266
BNP Paribas	147	3,630	3,777
IndusInd Bank	-	2,800	2,800
Canara Bank	-	2,500	2,500
Wells Fargo Bank	2,472	-	2,472
Standard Chartered Bank	374	-	374
Indian Overseas Bank	1	342	343
Bank of Montreal	270	-	270
MUFG Bank	180	-	180
UniCredit Bank	169	-	169
RABO Bank	102	-	102
Others	1,169	4	1,173
Total	₹ 41,966	₹ 116,563	₹ 158,529

32. As part of a customer contract with Alight LLC, Wipro has acquired Alight HR Services India Private Limited (currently known as Wipro HR Services India Private Limited) for a consideration of ₹ 8,275 (USD

117). Considering the terms and conditions of the agreement, the Company has concluded that this transaction does not meet the definition of Business under IFRS 3. The transaction was consummated on September 1, 2018. Net assets taken over was ₹ 4,128. The excess of consideration paid and net assets taken over is accounted as 'costs to obtain contract', which will be amortized over the tenure of the contract as reduction in revenues.

33. Events after the reporting period

On April 16, 2019, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to buyback up to 323,076,923 equity shares of the Company for an aggregate amount not exceeding ₹ 105,000 million, being 5.35% of total paid-up equity share capital as at March 31, 2019, at a price of ₹ 325 per equity share. Subsequently, vide resolution dated June 1, 2019 the shareholders approved the buyback of equity shares through postal ballot/e-voting. The Company will file the draft letter of offer with the Securities and Exchange Board of India in due course for its approval and will open the buyback offer for tendering of shares by the shareholders, following approval from the Securities and Exchange Board of India. The buyback is proposed to be made from all existing shareholders of the Company as on the record date for the buyback, i.e., June 21, 2019, on a proportionate basis under the "tender offer" route in accordance with the provisions contained in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018 and the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

On June 4, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire International TechneGroup Incorporated, a global digital engineering and manufacturing solutions company for a consideration of US\$ 45 million. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals and is expected to close in the quarter ending September 30, 2019.

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

Business Responsibility Report

Section A: General Information about the Company

1. **Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company**
L32102KA1945PLC020800.
2. **Name of the Company**
Wipro Limited
3. **Registered address**
Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru - 560 035, Karnataka, India
4. **Website**
www.wipro.com
5. **E-mail id**
sustain.report@wipro.com
6. **Financial Year reported**
April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019 (FY 2018-19)
7. **Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)**
IT Software, Services and related activities. NIC Code-62013, 62020.
8. **List three key products/services that the Company manufactures/provides (as in balance sheet)**
Please refer pages from 22 to 26 of this Annual Report
9. **Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company**
 - i. **Number of International Locations (Provide details of major 5)**
202 office locations
Please refer complete list of locations available on the Company's website at www.wipro.com.
 - ii. **Number of National Locations**
54 locations (including 3 data centers)
Please refer complete list of locations available on the Company's website at www.wipro.com.

10. Markets served by the Company – Local/State/ National/International/

Please refer to "Geography Wise Performance" on page 33 of this Annual Report.

Section B: Financial Details of the Company

1. **Paid up Capital**
As at March 31, 2019, the paid up equity share capital of the Company stood at ₹ 12,067,870,776/- consisting of 6,033,935,388 equity shares of ₹ 2 each.
2. **Total Turnover**
For the financial year 2018-19, the total turnover of the Company on a consolidated basis was ₹ 585,845 million.
3. **Total profit after taxes**
For the financial year 2018-19, the net profit of the Company on a consolidated basis was ₹ 90,179 million.
4. **Total Spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of profit after tax**
Please refer to Corporate Social Responsibility Report for the year on pages from 88 to 94 of this Annual Report.
5. **List of activities in which expenditure in 4 above has been incurred:-**
Please refer to Corporate Social Responsibility Report for the year on pages from 88 to 94 of this Annual Report.

Section C: Other Details

1. **Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company/ Companies?**
The Company has 85 subsidiaries as on March 31, 2019. Please refer the complete list on pages from 198 to 201 of this Annual Report.
2. **Do the Subsidiary Company/Companies participate in the BR Initiatives of the parent company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary company(s).**
As the BR Initiatives of the Company are run at global level, all subsidiaries participate in the BR Initiatives.

3. Do any other entity/entities (e. g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with, participate in the BR initiatives of the Company? If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity/entities? [Less than 30%, 30-60%, More than 60%]

Yes, less than 30%.

Section D: BR Information

1. Details of Director responsible for BR

a) Details of the Director responsible for implementation of the BR policy/policies

The “Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee” is responsible for the implementation of the CSR policy. Please refer page 123 of this Annual Report.

b) Details of the BR head

DIN(if applicable)	Not applicable
Name	Anurag Behar
Designation	Chief Sustainability Officer
Telephone No.	080 28440011
Email id	anurag.bekar@wipro.com

2. Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy/policies (Reply in Y/N)

a) Do you have a policy /policies for:

- Principle 1: Yes. Wipro has a policy on Ethics, Transparency and Accountability. Our Code of Business Conduct (COBC) is applicable to our customers, suppliers, partners, competitors, employees and other stakeholders, which is available at <https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/investor/corporate-governance/policies-and-guidelines/ethical-guidelines/code-of-business-conduct-and-ethics.pdf>.
- Principle 2: Yes. Our Policy on Ecological Sustainability is available at <https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/sustainability/pdf/ecological-sustainability-policy.pdf>.
- Principle 3: Yes. Wipro's COBC and policy on Health and Safety is available at http://wiprofoundation.org/files/Health_and_Safety_Policy.pdf.

- Principle 4: Yes. Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility is available at <https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/investor/corporate-governance/policies-and-guidelines/ethical-guidelines/12773-policy-on-corporate-social-responsibility.pdf>.
- Principle 5: Yes. Wipro's COBC addresses principles of Human Rights as per the principles of the UN Global Compact and is available at <https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/sustainability/pdf/Human-Rights-Policy.pdf>.
- Principle 6: Yes. Our Policy on Ecological Sustainability.
- Principle 7: There is no distinct policy on public advocacy. However, refer to human capital (page 38 to 44), natural capital (page 55) and social capital (page 47 to 54) for our engagements through various organizations on material issues.
- Principle 8: Wipro does not have a separate policy. However, these aspects are covered in the COBC, the Ecological Sustainability Commitment and policy on Corporate Social Responsibility.
- Principle 9: Yes. Wipro's COBC covers this.

b) Has the policy being formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?

Yes, for all principles.

c) Does the policy conform to any national/ international standards? If yes, specify? (50 words)

- Principle 1: Yes. Wipro's COBC subscribes to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of USA. Our financial reporting, Internal Controls and Procedures and Disclosures are in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- Principle 2: Yes. Wipro has been following the ISO 14001 Standard and Guidelines for our Environmental Management System. For designing our Green Buildings, we have adhered to the international Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standard.

- Principle 3: Yes. We are certified against OHSAS 18001 Standard across our key locations.
 - Principle 4: Yes, This report is assured against Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), IIRC guidelines and TCFD recommendations, which have a key stakeholder engagement requirement.
 - Principle 5: The Human Right policy is guided by UN Global Compact, UNDHR and the ILO Declaration. Wipro also supports the UN guiding principles on Business and Human Rights.
 - Principle 6: Yes. Our Environmental Management System is based on the ISO 14001 Standard and the Green Buildings complies with the international LEED standard.
 - Principle 7: Not Applicable
 - Principle 8: Yes. We subscribe to the UN Global Compact principles. We also disclose details of our programs and key outcomes as part of UNGC Communication on Progress.
 - Principle 9: Yes. We subscribe to the UN Global Compact principles with respect to this principle.
- d) Has the policy being approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/CEO/ appropriate Board Director?**
- Principle 1: Yes. The COBC is approved by our Board of Directors and endorsed by our Chairman.
 - Principle 2: Yes. The Policy on Ecological Sustainability is approved by the Board of Directors and signed by Mr. Abidali Z Neemuchwala, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director.
 - Principle 3: Yes. The COBC is approved by the Board of Directors. The Policy on Health and Safety has been signed by Mr. Saurabh Govil, President-Human Resources.
 - Principle 4: Yes. The COBC is approved by our Board of Directors and endorsed by our Chairman. The Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility is approved by the Board.
- Principle 5: Yes. The COBC is approved by our Board of Directors and endorsed by our Chairman. The Human rights policy is endorsed by the board.
 - Principle 6: Yes. The COBC is approved by our Board of Directors and endorsed by our Chairman. The Policy on Ecological Sustainability is signed by Mr. Abidali Z Neemuchwala, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director.
 - Principle 7: Not Applicable.
 - Principle 8: Yes. The Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is approved by the Board of Directors. The COBC is approved by our Board of Directors and endorsed by our Chairman. The Policy on Ecological Sustainability is approved by the Board and signed by Mr. Abidali Z Neemuchwala, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director.
 - Principle 9: Yes. The COBC is approved by our Board of Directors and endorsed by our Chairman. The Policy on Ecological Sustainability is approved by the Board of Directors and signed by Mr. Abidali Z Neemuchwala, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director.
- e) Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board/Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?**
- The “Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee” oversees the implementation of policies and initiatives related to CSR. The CSR policy is available at <https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/investor/corporate-governance/policies-and-guidelines/ethical-guidelines/12773-policy-on-corporate-social-responsibility.pdf>.
- f) Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online.**
- COBC-**
- <https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/investor/corporate-governance/policies-and-guidelines/ethical-guidelines/code-of-business-conduct-and-ethics.pdf>.
- Policy on Health and Safety-**
- http://wiprofoundation.org/files/Health_and_Safety_Policy.pdf.

Policy on Ecological Sustainability-

<https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/sustainability/pdf/ecological-sustainability-policy.pdf>.

Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility-

<https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/investor/corporate-governance/policies-and-guidelines/ethical-guidelines/12773-policy-on-corporate-social-responsibility.pdf>.

Policy on Human Rights-

<https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/sustainability/pdf/Human-Rights-Policy.pdf>.

GRI Report FY 2017-18

https://www.wipro.com/content/dam/nexus/en/sustainability/sustainability_reports/sustainability-report-fy-2017-18.pdf.

g) Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?

Yes, the policies have been formally communicated to internal and external stakeholders. They are available online for all stakeholders to refer to in the above mentioned links.

h) Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy/policies?

Yes, for all principles, although Wipro does not have a policy on public policy and advocacy. The sustainability organization and government relations group oversees the public policy initiatives.

i) Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/policies?

Yes, for all principles. A 24x7 multi-lingual online and hotline ombuds process is in place to address grievances from stakeholders across the organization.

Analyst and Investors provide regular feedback through media, interviews and ratings. Employees have multiple channels for grievance redressal.

Suppliers can provide feedback either through the ombuds process, helpline, helpdesk or forums like the Annual Supplier Meet.

Customers have multiple channels for raising grievances—account managers, client engagement managers, the customer advocacy group and through independently administered satisfaction surveys. There are ongoing, project based and annual feedbacks from our Customers.

j) Has the Company carried out independent audit/evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency

This report is assured against BRR, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standard and IIRC guidelines by independent assurance provider DNV GL. Refer to pages from 353 to 355 of this Annual Report for Assurance Statement.

Internal Audit Function: The internal audit function carries out an audit of processes and practices across functions of the organization using the Code of Business Conduct as the guideline.

3. Governance related to BR

Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, Committee of the Board or CEO assess the BR performance of the Company. Within 3 months, 3-6 months, Annually, More than 1 year.

Quarterly.

Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently it is published?

Wipro's Annual Report includes an articulation of the 9 NVG principles. We also publish an annual Sustainability Report which is available at <https://www.wipro.com/sustainability>.

Section E: Principle-wise performance

Principle 1

1.1 Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the Company? COBC extends to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/Others?

Yes, COBC extends to all.

1.2 How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management? If so, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

Please refer page 28 of this Annual Report.

Principle 2

2.1 List up to 3 of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and/or opportunities.

Our work in the space of IT services and consulting includes cloud based services, managed services, Internet of things, infrastructure services and digital offerings, all of which fundamentally are premised on improving resource efficiency and reducing environmental footprint. We work in the domains of health care and life sciences, government services, banking, transportation, energy and natural resources, helping enhance provisioning of services across all sections of the society.

2.2 For each such product, provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material etc.) per unit of product (optional): Reduction during sourcing/ production/ distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain, Reduction during usage by consumers (energy, water) that has been achieved since the previous year?

- 1) Wipro offers a range of IT services and solutions like cloud based services, managed services, Internet of things, digital offerings which significantly help improve process efficiency and business outcomes for our customers. All these solutions directly or indirectly also improve the environmental impacts for our customers. However due to the nature of our services, it is difficult to quantify.
- 2) The natural capital valuation study (refer page 55) and the green initiatives in ICT hardware procurement cover initiatives across the value chain.

2.3 Does the Company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)? If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Also, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

Green Procurement program for ICT Hardware and Electronic End of Life as part of which we sourced more than 6,000 Electronic Product

Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) registered electronic products in calendar year 2018.

Please refer pages 48 and 49 of this Annual Report.

2.4 Has the Company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local & small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work? If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?

Local Procurement: Wipro encourages sourcing from the local economy. Local sourcing reduces costs, provides local employment benefits and reduced environmental footprint in sourcing.

Please refer pages 48 and 49 of this Annual Report.

2.5 Does the Company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%). Also, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

Please refer pages 61 and 62 of this Annual Report.

Principle 3

3.1 Please indicate the Total number of employees.

Please refer page 8 of this Annual Report.

3.2 Please indicate the Total number of employees hired on temporary/contractual/casual basis.

Please refer page 8 of this Annual Report.

3.3 Please indicate the Number of permanent women employees.

Please refer page 8 of this Annual Report.

3.4 Please indicate the Number of permanent employees with disabilities

Please refer page 8 of this Annual Report.

3.5 Do you have an employee association that is recognized by management?

Please refer page 42 of this Annual Report.

3.6 What percentage of your permanent employees are members of this recognized employee association?

Please refer to page 42 of this Annual report.

- 3.7 Please indicate the number of complaints relating to child labor, forced labor, involuntary labor, sexual harassment, in the last financial year, and those that are pending, as on the end of the financial year.**

Please refer page 28 of this Annual Report. Also, refer <http://wiprosustainabilityreport.com/18-19/AR-supportings>.

- 3.8 What percentage of your under mentioned employees were given safety & skill up-gradation training in the last year?**

1. Permanent Employees
2. Permanent Women Employees
3. Casual/Temporary/Contract employees
4. Employees with disability

Safety training is provided to 100% of the employees.

For information on skill up-gradation training, please refer pages 39 and 40 of this Annual Report.

Principle 4

- 4.1 Has the Company mapped its internal and external stakeholders?**

Yes.

- 4.2 Out of the above, has the Company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders?**

Please refer pages 47 and 48 of this report.

- 4.3 Are there any special initiatives undertaken by the Company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders? If so, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so.**

Please refer pages 52 and 53 of this Annual Report.

Principle 5

- 5.1 Does the policy of the Company on human rights cover only the Company or extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/Others?**

Human Rights policy extends to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/others.

- 5.2 How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year, and what**

percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management?

Please refer page 28 of this Annual Report. Also refer to <http://wiprosustainabilityreport.com/18-19/AR-supportings>. Also refer page 126 for complaints under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Principle 6

- 6.1 Does the policy related to Principle 6 cover only the Company or extends to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/others.**

Yes, it extends to all.

- 6.2 Does the Company have strategies/initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming, etc? Yes/No. If yes, please give hyperlink for the webpage, etc.**

Yes. Please refer to pages from 57 to 59 of this report. <https://www.wipro.com/annual-reports/>.

- 6.3 Does the Company identify and assess potential environmental risks?**

Yes.

- 6.4 Does the Company have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so. Also, if yes, whether any environmental compliance report has been filed?**

No.

- 6.5 Has the Company undertaken any other initiatives on-clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc? Yes/No. If yes, please give hyperlink for the web page, etc.**

Yes. Please refer pages from 57 to 59 of this report. <https://www.wipro.com/annual-reports/>.

- 6.6 Are the emissions/waste generated by the Company within the permissible limits given by CPCB/SPCB for the financial year being reported?**

Yes.

- 6.7 Number of show cause/legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB which are pending (i.e., not resolved to satisfaction) as on end of Financial Year.**

None.

Principle 7

7.1 Is your Company a member of any trade and chamber or association? If yes, name only those major ones that your business deals with.

We are members of industry and business forums in countries where we have significant operations. NASSCOM (National Association of Software and Service Companies), U.S. Chamber of Commerce (USCC) and OFII (Organization for International Investments) are the top three by financial contribution. The total contribution made to NASSCOM, USCC, OFII is \$133,527 during FY19.

7.2 Have you advocated/lobbied through the above associations for the advancement or improvement of public good? Yes/No. If yes, specify the broad areas (Governance and Administration, Economic Reforms, Inclusive Development Policies, Energy Security, Water, Food Security, Sustainable Business Principles, Others).

Yes. Through Industry forums and networks in India, we work on a range of issues related to sustainability and community aspects- including energy, water, green buildings, bio-diversity, waste management among others. We also support industries position for free movement of labor.

Principle 8

8.1 Does the Company have specified programs/ initiatives/projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8? If yes, provide the details thereof.

Yes. Please refer pages 52 and 53 of this Annual Report.

8.2 Are the programs/projects undertaken through an in-house team/own foundation/ external NGO/government structures/any other organization?

Wipro partners with non governmental organizations working on the areas of our focus.

8.3 Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?

We do extensive due diligence of our partners and monitor and evaluate progress/outcomes during the course of the program, and on a

quarterly basis with the Chairman. Due to the nature of a large part of our work (systemic reform in education, for example), we have not conducted a formal impact assessment of our initiatives.

8.4 What is your Company's direct contribution to community development projects- Amount in INR and the details of the projects undertaken.

Please refer pages 8, 9, 52 and 53 of this Annual Report.

8.5 Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in 50 words or so.

The nature of the programs supported by Wipro ensures successful adoption by communities. Also, Wipro works with organizations which has a good connect and presence in the local communities.

For more details, please refer pages 52 and 53 of this Annual Report.

Principle 9

9.1 What percentage of customer complaints/ consumer cases are pending as on the end of financial year?

We do not have any complaint relating to violation of this principle. However, we would have routine customer related commercial litigations/disputes.

9.2 Does the Company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws? Yes/No/N.A./ Remarks (additional information).

Not Applicable.

9.3 Is there any case filed by any stakeholder against the Company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and/or anti-competitive behavior during the last five years and pending as on end of financial year? If so, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

Not Applicable.

9.4 Did your Company carry out any consumer survey/consumer satisfaction trends?

Please refer pages 47 and 48 of this Annual Report.

Independent Assurance Statement

DNV·GL

Scope and Approach

DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited has been commissioned by the management of Wipro Limited ('Wipro' or 'the Company', Corporate Identity Number L32102KA1945PLC020800) to carry out an independent assurance engagement on the non-financial - qualitative and quantitative information (sustainability performance) in its Annual Report 2018-19 ('the Report') in printed format and references to the Company's website, for the financial year ending 31st March 2019.

The sustainability performance is presented based on the materiality determination exercise carried out by the Company covering Wipro's Information Technology business operations in India and other geolocations, and considering the key requirements of:

- The International Integrated Reporting Council's (IIRC's) <IR> Framework;
- The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standards 2016 ('GRI Standards')
- the principles of the National Voluntary Guidelines (NVG) and Securities and Exchange Board of India's (SEBI's) requirements with respect to Business Responsibility Reporting (BRR) vide circular No. CIR/CFD/DIL/8/2012 dated August 13, 2012.

We performed a limited level of assurance based on our assurance methodology VeriSustain^{TM1}, which is based on our professional experience, international assurance best practices including International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000) Revised* and the GRI Principles for Defining Report Content and Quality. Our assurance engagement was planned and carried out during April 2019 – June 2019.

Responsibilities of the Management of Wipro and of the Assurance Provider

The Management of Wipro has the sole responsibility for the preparation of the Report and are responsible

for all information disclosed in the Report as well as the processes for collecting, analysing and reporting the information presented in both the printed and web-based versions of the Report. Wipro is also responsible for the maintenance and integrity of its website. In performing this assurance work, our responsibility is to the Management; however, this statement represents our independent opinion and is intended to inform the outcome of the assurance to the stakeholders of the Company.

We provide a range of other services to Wipro, none of which in our opinion, constitute a conflict of interest with this assurance work. Our assurance engagements are based on the assumption that the data and information provided by the client to us as part of our review have been provided in good faith. We were not involved in the preparation of any statements or data included in the Report except for this Assurance Statement. We expressly disclaim any liability or co-responsibility for any decision a person or an entity may make based on this Assurance Statement.

Basis of our Opinion

We planned and performed our work to obtain the evidence considered necessary to provide a basis for our assurance opinion, and as part of the assurance, a multi-disciplinary team of sustainability and assurance specialists performed work at Wipro's Corporate Office and sample operations and supply chain partners in India.

We undertook the following activities:

- Review of Wipro's approach to identification of key capitals, the processes of stakeholder engagement and materiality determination, and its outcome as brought out in this Report. We did not have any direct engagement with external stakeholders;
- Interviews with selected senior managers responsible for management of sustainability issues and review of selected evidence to support issues disclosed in the Report. We were free to choose interviewees and interviewed those with overall responsibility to deliver the Company's sustainability objectives;

⁽¹⁾ The VeriSustain protocol is available on www.dnvgl.com

* Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

- Visited Corporate office at Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru and carried out site visits to sample locations of the Company: (i) Kolkata Development Centre; (ii) Kochi Development Centre; (iii) Wipro - Airoli, Mumbai; (iv) Divyasree Chambers, Bengaluru and (v) Sarita Vihar, New Delhi, to review processes and systems for preparing site level sustainability data and implementation of sustainability strategy. We were free to choose sites for conducting assessments;
 - Reviewed the sustainability performance of three suppliers as part of supply chain assessment;
 - Review of supporting evidence for key claims and data in the Report;
 - Review of the processes for gathering and consolidating the performance data related to the chosen GRI Standards;
 - Verification of the data consolidation of reported performance disclosures in context to the Principle of Completeness as per Veri Sustain for a limited level of verification;
 - An independent review of Wipro's reporting against its Business Responsibility Report for the year 2018-19 covering requirements under Section 'a' to 'e'.
- GRI 302: Energy 2016 – 302-1, 302-2, 302-3, 302-4, 302-5;
 - GRI 303: Water 2016 – 303-1, 303-2, 303-3;
 - GRI 305: Emissions 2016 – 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-5, 305-6, 305-7;
 - GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2016 – 306-1, 306-2, 306-3;
 - GRI 307: Environmental Compliance 2016 – 307-1;
 - GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016 – 308-1, 308-2;
 - GRI 401: Employment 2016 – 401-1, 401-2, 401-3;
 - GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2016 – 403-1, 403-2, 403-4;
 - GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016 – 406-1;
 - GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining – 407-1;
 - GRI 413: Local Communities 2016 – 413-1, 413-2;
 - GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016 – 414-1 ;
 - GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016 – 418-1;
 - GRI 419: Socioeconomic Compliance 2016 – 419-1.

During the assurance process, we did not come across limitations to the scope of the agreed assurance engagement. The reported data on economic performance, expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and other financial data are based on audited financial statements issued by the Company's statutory auditors.

Opinion

On the basis of the verification undertaken, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not bring out the sustainability performance disclosures for the identified material topics and related capitals i.e. Financial, Intellectual, Human, Social and Relationship, and Natural (hereafter referred to as 'Capitals') and disclosure requirements as set out by SEBI for Business Responsibility Reporting through the following GRI Standards:

- GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016 – 201-1, 201-2, 201-3, 201-4;
- GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016 – 204-1;
- GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016 – 205-1, 205-2, 205-3;

Observations

Without affecting our assurance opinion, we provide the following observations against the principles of Veri Sustain:

Materiality

The process of determining the issues that is most relevant to an organization and its stakeholders.

The Report brings out identified material topics on the basis of an internal materiality determination exercise, as well as through benchmarking with peers, sustainability rating agencies and applicable sustainability reporting frameworks and key concerns of identified stakeholders. On the basis of review of the non-financial disclosures in this Report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Materiality.

Stakeholder Inclusiveness

The participation of stakeholders in developing and achieving an accountable and strategic response to Sustainability.

Wipro has formal and informal processes in place for stakeholder identification and engagement, and

responses to key concerns are brought out in the Report out through descriptions of appropriate strategies, policies and management approach. On the basis of review of the non-financial disclosures in this Report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Stakeholder Inclusiveness.

Responsiveness

The extent to which an organization responds to stakeholder issues.

The Report brings out Wipro's responses on key concerns, expectations and issues raised by its key stakeholders, identified as material topics for value creation, through its policies, strategies, management systems and governance mechanisms, further, the Report also brings out Wipro's approach towards value creation across identified Capitals in a coherent manner. On the basis of review of the non-financial disclosures in this Report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the responses related to identified material topics are not adequately represented in the Report.

Reliability

The accuracy and comparability of information presented in the report, as well as the quality of underlying data management systems.

The majority of data and information verified at Corporate Office and at sample locations visited by us were found to be fairly accurate and reliable. Some of the data inaccuracies identified during the verification process were found to be attributable to transcription, interpretation and aggregation errors and the errors

have been corrected. On the basis of review of the non-financial disclosures in this Report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the existing process of sustainability disclosure does not meet the requirements related to the Principle of Reliability.

Completeness

How much of all the information that has been identified as material to the organisation and its stakeholders is reported?

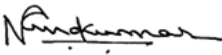
The reporting scope covers disclosures related to chosen guidelines for sustainability reporting i.e. Wipro's Economic, Environmental and Social performance through topics it has identified as material, based on appropriate GRI Standards and requirements of the <IR> framework and National Voluntary Guidelines, within the identified reporting boundary. On the basis of review of the non-financial disclosures in this Report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the Principle of Completeness with respect to scope, boundary and time.

Neutrality

The extent to which a report provides a balanced account of an organization's performance, delivered in a neutral tone.

The disclosures related to sustainability performance and issues are presented in a neutral tone, in terms of content and presentation, along with key concerns and challenges faced during the period. On the basis of review of the non-financial disclosures in this Report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that the Report does not meet the Principle of Neutrality.

For DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited

 Vadakepathth Nandkumar Assurance Reviewer Head – Regional Sustainability Operations DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited, India.	 Kiran Radhakrishnan Lead Verifier DNV GL Business Assurance India Private Limited, India
---	---

6th June 2019, Bengaluru, India.

DNV GL Business Assurance India(Private) Limited is part of DNV GL – Business Assurance, a global provider of certification, verification, assessment and training services, helping customers to build sustainable business performance. www.dnvgl.com

Glossary

Abbreviations from Annual Report FY18-19

Sl. No	Abbreviation	Expansion
1	AAS	As A Service
2	ADR	American Depository Receipt
3	AED	Application Engineering and DevOps
4	AI	Artificial Intelligence
5	AI/ML	Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
6	BFSI	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance
7	BI	Business Intelligence
8	BPS	Basis Points
9	BSE	BSE Limited
10	CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
11	CDLI	Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index
12	CDP	Carbon disclosure Project
13	CDSB	Climate disclosures Standards Board
14	CEO	Chief Executive Officer
15	CEP	Continuous Engagement Program
16	CEPT	Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology
17	CFO	Chief Financial Officer
18	CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
19	CIN	Corporate Identification Number
20	CIS	Cloud and Infrastructure Services
21	CMSP	Communication & Service Provider
22	COBC	Code of Business Conduct
23	COSO	Company of Sponsoring Trade way Organisation
24	CRS	Cybersecurity and Risk Services
25	CSAT	Customer Satisfaction
26	CSPs	Communication Service Providers
27	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
28	CTO	Chief Technology Officer
29	CXO	Chief Executive's Office
30	D&I	Diversity & Inclusion
31	DAAI	Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence
32	DDT	Dividend distribution tax
33	DIN	Director Identification Number
34	DJSI	Dow Jones Sustainability Index
35	DO&P	Digital Operations and Platforms
36	DSO	Day Sales Outstanding
37	EAM	Enterprise Applications and Modernisation

Sl. No	Abbreviation	Expansion
38	EDS	Electronic Data Systems
39	ENU	Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities
40	EPEAT	Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool
41	EPI	Energy Performance Indicator
42	EPI	Energy Performance Index
43	EPS	Earning Per Share
44	ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
45	ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
46	ESOP	Employee Stock Option
47	FCTR	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve
48	FSSAI	Food Safety Standards Authority of India
49	FTSE Russell ESG	Financial Times Stock Exchange Russell Environmnetal Social and Governance
50	GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
51	GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
52	GHG	Green House Gases
53	GIS	Global Infrastructure Services
54	GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
55	HLS	Healthcare and Life Sciences
56	HPS	Health Plan Services
57	HSSE	Health, Safety, Security and Environment
58	HUF	Hindu Undivided Family
59	I&D	Inclusion and Diversity
60	I&ES	industrial and Engineering Services
61	IAAS	Infrastructure as a Service
62	IAS	International Accounting Standard
63	IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
64	IBBI	Biodiversity Initiative
65	ICT	Information and communications technology
66	IFRIC	IFRS Interpretations Committee
67	IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
68	IIM	Indian Institute of Management
69	IIRC	International Integrated Reporting Council
70	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology

Sl. No	Abbreviation	Expansion
71	ILO	International Labour Organization
72	IoT	Internet of Things
73	IP	Intellectual Property
74	ISO	International Standards Organisation
75	ISRE	India State Run Enterprises
76	IT	Information Technology
77	IT-BPM	Information Technology- Business Process Management
78	ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services
79	IUCN	International Union of Conservation Networks
80	JAC	Joint Audit Consortium
81	KMP	Key Managerial Personnel
82	LAN	Local Area Network
83	LATAM	Latin America
84	LED	Light Emitting Diode
85	LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Designs
86	LIBOR	London Inter Bank Offered Rate
87	MAS	Modern application Services
88	MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
89	MFG	Manufacturing and Technology
90	ML	Machine Learning
91	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
92	MPS	Managed Print Services
93	MSCI ESG	Morgan Stanley Capital International Environmental Social and Governance
94	MTLCs	Mission10X Technology Learning centers
95	NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Services Companies
96	NIT	National Institute of Technology
97	NPS	Net Promoter Score
98	NRI	Non-Resident Indian
99	NSE	National Stock Exchange of India Limited
100	NVGs	National Voluntary Guidelines
101	NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
102	OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
103	OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series
104	PaaS	Platform as a Service
105	PLM	Product Lifecycle Management
106	PSCI	Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative
107	PSH/POSH	Prevention of Sexual Harrassment
108	PUF	Physically Unclonable Function

Sl. No	Abbreviation	Expansion
109	QaaS	Quality as a Service
110	REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
111	RPA	Robotic process automation
112	RPT	Related Party Transactions
113	RSPM	Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter
114	RSU	Restricted Stock Unit
115	SaaS	Software as a Service
116	SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standard Board
117	SCOC	Supplier Code of Conduct
118	SD	Skills Development
119	SDx	Software Defined Everything
120	SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
121	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission, USA
122	SEF	Science Education Fellowship
123	SEZ	Special Economic Zones
124	SI	System Integrator
125	SoW	Spirit of Wipro
126	SOX	Sarbanes' Oxley
127	STP	Sewage Treatment Plants
128	SWM	Solid Waste Management
129	T&D	Transmission and Distribution
130	T&M	Time and Material
131	TaaS	Talent as a Service
132	TCFD	Task Force on Climate related Financial disclosures
133	UN GCNI	United Nations Global Compact Network India
134	USSEF	United States Science Education Fellowship
135	VDI	Virtual Desktop Infrastructure
136	VoC	Voice of Customer
137	WASE	Wipro Academy of Software Excellence
138	WATIS	Wipro Applying Thought in Schools
139	WEP	Women's Empowerment Principles
140	WIMS	Wipro Infrastructure Management School
141	Wipro SEF	Wipro Science Education Fellowship
142	WISTA	Wipro Software Technology Academy
143	WOW	Women of Wipro
144	WRI	World Resource Institute
145	WTD	Whole Time Director
146	WTT	Well To Tank

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Corporate Information



Board of Directors

Azim H Premji – Chairman
Abidali Z Neemuchwala
Rishad A Premji
Narayanan Vaghul
Dr. Ashok S Ganguly
William Arthur Owens
M K Sharma
Ireena Vittal
Arundhati Bhattacharya
Dr. Patrick J Ennis
Patrick Dupuis

Chief Financial Officer

Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal

Statutory Auditors

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Auditors- IFRS

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Company Secretary

M Sanaula Khan

Depository for American Depository Shares

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A.

Registrar and Share Transfer Agents

Karvy Fintech Private Limited

Registered & Corporate Office

Wipro Limited

Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road

Bengaluru – 560 035, India

Ph: +91 (80) 28440011

Fax: +91 (80) 25440054

Website: wipro.com



Wipro Limited

Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru - 560035, India
CIN: L32102KA1945PLC020800 | Email: info@wipro.com
wipro.com