Special Purpose IND AS Financial Statements
Rizing Germany GmbH
As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

D Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants

No.192, S.C. Road, Basavanagudi,
Bangalore, 560 004
Contact No.: 98451-67131
Email id: caprasanna.64@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Rizing Germany GmbH.

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Rizing Germany GmbH ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). As explained in Note 2 (A) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, these Special Purpose Financial Statements include limited information and have been prepared by the Management of Wipro Limited ("the Parent") solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with the accounting policies of the Parent and in compliance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of presentation referred to in Note 2 (i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 (A) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of Ultimate Holding Company under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the company and Wipro Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the company and Wipro Limited.

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Management Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these special purpose financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bengaluru
18/06/2025

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

Sd/-

D Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 211367
UDIN: 25211367BMHZWP8640

Rizing Germany Gmbh
BALANCE SHEET
(Amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,290	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	33,609	33,609
Total non-current assets		**35,899**	**33,609**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	5	7,768,341	8,557,053
Unbilled receivables		3,052,398	3,701,234
Loans to subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries	5.1	26,800,000	15,800,000
Cash and cash equivalents	6	8,769,559	12,937,070
Other financial assets	7	401,687	87,363
Contract assets		557,765	439,093
Other current assets	8	439,103	39,139
Total current assets		**47,788,853**	**41,560,952**
TOTAL ASSETS		**47,824,752**	**41,594,561**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	9	25,000	25,000
Other equity		35,518,568	32,076,447
TOTAL EQUITY		**35,543,568**	**32,101,447**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	14	-	373,031
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**373,031**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	10	9,276,459	2,605,232
Other financial liabilities	11	1,298,312	1,570,635
Other current liabilities	12	677,056	629,603
Provisions	13	335,041	275,148
Current tax liabilities (net)		694,316	4,039,465
Total current liabilities		**12,281,184**	**9,120,083**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**12,281,184**	**9,493,114**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**47,824,752**	**41,594,561**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 009619S
Sd/-

D Prasanna Kumar
Propreitor
Membership No.: 211367
UDIN: 25211367BMHZWP8640

Bengaluru
Date: 18/06/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-	Sd/-
Arindam Banerjee	**Ann-Kathrin Sauthoff-Bloch**
Director	Director
Frankfurt	Hamburg
Date: 18/06/2025	Date: 18/06/2025

Rizing Germany Gmbh
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
(Amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	15	38,374,901	43,735,514
Other income	16	1,111,635	1,282,486
Total Income		**39,486,536**	**45,018,000**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	17	8,188,371	8,971,962
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		1,518	-
Sub-contracting and technical fees		21,611,303	19,511,631
Facility expenses		198,458	280,087
Travel		321,659	829,474
Software license expense for internal use		12,778	113,692
Communication		44,547	76,388
Legal and professional charges		285,145	304,558
Marketing and brand building		2,003	14,719
Corporate overhead charge		4,977,681	1,026,871
Other expenses	18	401,114	390,476
Total expenses		**36,044,577**	**31,519,858**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**3,441,959**	**13,498,142**
Tax expense			
Current tax	14	372,868	4,590,071
Deferred tax	14	(373,030)	-
Total tax expense		**(162)**	**4,590,071**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**3,442,121**	**8,908,071**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**3,442,121**	**8,908,071**
Earnings per equity share			
(Equity shares of par value EUR 25,000 each)			
Basic		**3,442,121**	**8,908,071**
Diluted		**3,442,121**	**8,908,071**
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic		1	1
Diluted		1	1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 009619S

Sd/-

D Prasanna Kumar
Propreitor
Membership No.: 211367
UDIN: 25211367BMHZWP8640

Bengaluru
Date: 18/06/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Arindam Banerjee
Director

Frankfurt
Date:18/06/2025

Sd/-
Ann-Kathrin Sauthoff-Bloch
Director

Hamburg
Date:18/06/2025

Rizing Germany Gmbh
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Amount	Amount
Opening Balance	25,000	25,000
Closing Balance	**25,000**	**25,000**

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Securities premium	Retained Earnings	Securities premium	Retained Earnings
Opening Balance	3,591,207	28,485,240	3,591,207	19,577,169
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	3,442,121	-	8,908,071
Closing Balance	**3,591,207**	**31,927,361**	**3,591,207**	**28,485,240**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Sd/-
D Prasanna Kumar
Propreitor
Membership No.: 211367
UDIN: 25211367BMHZWP8640

Bengaluru
Date: 18/06/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Arindam Banerjee
Director

Frankfurt
Date: 18/06/2025

Sd/-
Ann-Kathrin Sauthoff-Bloch
Director

Hamburg
Date: 18/06/2025

Rizing Germany Gmbh
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	3,442,121	8,908,071
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) for the year to net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	1,518	-
Income tax expense	(162)	4,590,071
Finance and other income, net of finance costs	(1,111,635)	(757,004)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	788,712	947,091
Unbilled receivables and contract assets	530,164	(813,727)
Inventories		
Other assets	(714,288)	(101,952)
Trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	6,133,218	(9,414,702)
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities before taxes	**9,069,648**	**3,357,848**
Income taxes paid, net	(3,344,986)	(1,534,135)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**5,724,662**	**1,823,713**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,808)	-
Loans to subsidiaries	(11,000,000)	(533,099)
Interest received	1,111,635	757,004
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(9,892,173)**	**223,905**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(4,167,511)	2,047,618
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	12,937,070	10,889,452
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 6)	**8,769,559**	**12,937,070**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these special purpose financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 009619S

Sd/-

D Prasanna Kumar
Propreitor
Membership No.: 211367
UDIN: 25211367BMHZWP8640

Bengaluru
Date: 18/06/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Arindam Banerjee	**Ann-Kathrin Sauthoff-Bloch**
Director	Director
Frankfurt	Hamburg
Date: 18/06/2025	Date: 18/06/2025

Rizing Germany GmbH

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company overview

Rizing Germany GmbH is a SAP solutions and services partner in Germany and Internationally. Service offerings include Enterprise Asset Management, Human Capital Management and SAP retail solution suite.

Rizing Germany GmbH which is domiciled in Germany is part of Rizing group of subsidiaries which was acquired by Wipro IT Services LLC on 20th May 2022.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

This special purpose financial statement has been prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments issued thereafter. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The Financial Statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in IND AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to financial statements, where applicable.

Previous period figures have been regrouped / reclassed wherever necessary.

(ii) Basis of measurement

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

a) Derivative financial instruments;

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

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

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. An accounting policy may require items in financial statements to be measured at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, management develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by the accounting policy. Developing accounting estimates involves the use of judgments or assumptions based on the latest available and reliable information. Actual results may differ from those accounting estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

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

a) **Revenue recognition:** The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts revenue recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer. Revenue is recognized on net basis in scenario where the company is not the primary obligor.

b) **Income taxes:** The Company is domiciled in USA and subject to tax in USA. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

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

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

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

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues and eligible current and non-current assets; and
- financial liabilities, which include trade payables, lease liabilities, and eligible current and non-current liabilities.
- Non – derivative financial instruments other than trade receivables and unbilled receivables are recognized initially at fair value. However, trade receivables and unbilled receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the Transaction Price.

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

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

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

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

<u>B. Other financial assets:</u>

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These comprise trade receivables and eligible current and non-current assets. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than twelve months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. However, trade receivables and unbilled receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the Transaction Price.

<u>C. Trade and other payables</u>

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

b) Derecognition of financial instruments

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

(iv) Equity

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

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

(v) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) Leases

The Company as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the RoU assets. Where the carrying amount of the RoU asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the statement of profit and loss.

Payment of lease liabilities are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

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

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

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.

(vii) Impairment

A) Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables, unbilled 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, unbilled receivables and contract assets 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 RoU assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") and its value-in-use ("VIU"). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment on RoU assets no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognised are reversed such that the asset is recognised at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognised initially.

(viii) Employee benefits

a) Pension

Eligible employees receive benefits under the pension scheme in which the employer makes periodic contributions.

b) Termination benefits

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

c) Short-term benefits

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

d) Compensated absences

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

(ix) Provisions

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

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

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

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

(x) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from consulting and software support services with service offerings, Enterprise Asset Management, Human Capital Management, SAP retail Solution Suite and Geospatial.

a) Services

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive (the "Transaction Price"). Revenue towards satisfaction of the performance obligation is measured at the amount of the Transaction Price (net of variable consideration on account of discounts and allowances) allocated to that performance obligation. To recognise 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) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

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 Transaction Price to separately identifiable performance obligations 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 recognised 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 recognising revenues and costs depends on the nature of contracts with customers as given below:

A. Time and materials contracts

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

B. Fixed-price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price development contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognised using the "percentage-of-completion" method. The performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. 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. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss 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.

C. Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognised on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customers and the cost to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive.

Revenue for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered is recognised based on our right to invoice. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognised as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method.

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

b) Products

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

c) 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 and penalties 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 and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Revenues are shown net of allowances/returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts.

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. The Company considers whether it has the primary obligation to fulfill the contract, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the goods or services and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent. If the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, the Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

Estimates of the Transaction Price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contract and are recognised in net profit in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognised. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs.

The Company recognises 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.

Costs to obtain contract relating to upfront payments to customers are amortised to revenue and other costs to obtain contract and costs to fulfill contract are amortised to cost of sales over the respective contract life 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 twelve months 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.

Unbilled receivables are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

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. We present such receivables as part of Trade receivables at their net estimated realizable value.

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.

(xi) Finance cost

Finance cost comprise interest cost on lease liability, borrowings, or settlement of foreign currency borrowings. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xii) Other income

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

(xiii) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

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

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xiv) Earnings per share

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

(xv) Statement of cash flows

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

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted by the Company:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and equipment	Total
Gross carrying value:		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	3,808	3,808
As at March 31, 2025	**3,808**	**3,808**
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Depreciation	1,518	1,518
As at March 31, 2025	**1,518**	**1,518**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025	**2,290**	**2,290**
Gross carrying value:		
As at April 1, 2023	-	-
Additions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at April 1, 2023	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

5. Trade Receivables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Otherthan related parties - considered good	7,401,872	8,408,660
Otherthan related parties - considered doubtful	1,999	14,571
Related parties*		
With ultimate holding company - considered good	46,111	-
With fellow subsidiaries - considered good	318,359	133,822
	7,768,341	**8,557,053**
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	**(1,999)**	**(14,571)**
Total	**7,766,342**	**8,542,482**

* Refer related party Note no. 19

5.1 Loans to subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loans to subsidiaries*		
Loans to fellow subsidiaries*	26,800,000	15,800,000
Total	**26,800,000**	**15,800,000**

* Refer related party Note no. 19

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of the following:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	8,769,559	12,937,070
Total	**8,769,559**	**12,937,070**

7. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-current		
Security deposits	33,609	33,609
	33,609	**33,609**
Current		
Interest receivable	401,687	87,363
	401,687	**87,363**
Total	**435,296**	**120,972**

8. Other assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Prepaid expenses	17,209	38,312
Advances to suppliers	28,431	-
Others	393,463	827
	439,103	**39,139**
Total	**439,103**	**39,139**

9. Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
Paid up capital	25,000	25,000
Total	**25,000**	**25,000**

(b) Details of share holding pattern	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital holder		
Attune Netherlands, BV	25,000	25,000
Total	**25,000**	**25,000**

(c) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the total equity shares of the Company

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Name of the Shareholder		
Attune Netherlands, BV		
No of shares	1	1
% held	100	100

10. Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Trade payable due to other than related parties	1,314,453	588,468
Related parties*		
Payable to ultimate holding company	94,474	8,983
Payable to fellow subsidiaries	7,867,532	2,007,781
Total	**9,276,459**	**2,605,232**

* Refer related party Note no. 19

11. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Salary payable	1,298,312	1,570,635
Total	**1,298,312**	**1,570,635**

12. Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory and other liabilities	677,056	629,603
	677,056	**629,603**

13. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Provision for compensated absences	335,041	275,148
	335,041	**275,148**

14. Income tax

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income tax expense		
Current taxes	372,868	4,590,071
Deferred taxes	(373,030)	-
Total	**(162)**	**4,590,071**

Income tax expense consists of the following:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current taxes		
Domestic	372,868	4,590,071
	372,868	**4,590,071**
Deferred taxes		
Domestic	(373,030)	-
	(373,030)	**-**
	(162)	**4,590,071**

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) before taxes	3,441,959	13,498,142
Enacted income tax rate in USA	33%	33%
Computed expected tax expense	1,135,846	4,454,387
Effect of:		
Taxes related to prior years	(1,236,009)	135,684
Others	100,001	
	(162)	4,590,071

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets (DTA)		
Others		-
	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (DTL)		
Others		(373,031)
	-	(373,031)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**-**	**(373,031)**

15. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of services	37,082,229	42,451,746
Sale of products	1,292,672	1,283,768
Total	**38,374,901**	**43,735,514**

Out of total revenue, sale to related party is EUR 658,490 for the year ended March 31, 2025 and EUR 479,750 for the year ended March 31, 2024.

A. Contract Assets and Liabilities

Contract liabilities: During the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company recognised revenue of Nil and EUR 253,256 arising from contract liabilities.

Contract assets: During the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, EUR 439,093 and Nil of contract assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes contract liabilities 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 customers 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.
- performance obligations in a contract that originally had a contract term of one year or less

As at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was EUR 1,858,536 and EUR 353,758 of which approximately 100% is expected to be recognized as revenues within a year. This includes contracts, with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause

c. Disaggregation of Revenues

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by business segment 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.

Revenue by nature of contract

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Fixed price and volume based	13,825,454	10,413,676
Time and Materials	23,256,775	32,038,070
Products	1,292,672	1,283,768
Total	**38,374,901**	**43,735,514**

16 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income	1,111,635	757,004
Miscellaneous Income	-	525,482
Total	**1,111,635**	**1,282,486**

17. Employee benefits

a) Employee costs includes

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and bonus	8,170,470	8,970,762
Staff welfare	17,901	1,200
Total	**8,188,371**	**8,971,962**

18. Other Expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rates, taxes and insurance	132,448	114,377
Lifetime expected credit loss	-	14,571
Other foreign exchange differences, net	-	40,075
Miscellaneous expenses	268,666	221,453
Total	**401,114**	**390,476**

19. Related party relationship and transactions

i. The following are the entities with which the Company has related party transactions:

Name of the Party	Relationship with the Company
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Attune Netherlands, BV	Immediate Holding Company
Wipro LLC	Intermediate Holding Company
Wipro IT Services LLC	Intermediate Holding Company
Rizing Intermediate Holdings, Inc.	Immediate Holding Company
Rizing Geospatial LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Pte Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing B.V.	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Consulting Ireland Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing New Zealand Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Philippines Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Solutions Pty Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary
Attune Consulting India Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Attune UK Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Consulting USA, Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Lanka Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Rizing Solutions Canada Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary
Capco Consulting Services LLC	Fellow Subsidiary
Attune Aus Pty. Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Technologies GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Retail	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Travel Services Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary

ii. The Company has the following related party transactions for the :

	For the year ended	For the year ended
Transactions / balances	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Transactions during the year		
Sale of services	658,490	479,750
Purchase of services	16,780,600	14,642,428
Corporate overhead charge	(4,977,681)	(1,026,871)
Interest Income	775,023	682,736
Balance as at the year end		
Receivables	364,470	133,822
Payables	7,962,006	2,016,764
Loans given to fellow subsidiaries	26,800,000	15,800,000
Interest receivable	399,188	87,363

iii. The following are the significant related party transactions during the :

Transactions / balances	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Transactions during the year		
Sale of services		
Wipro Limited	141,033	-
Rizing Consulting USA, Inc.	348,039	479,750
Rizing Limited	114,011	-
Wipro, LLC	55,407	-
Purchase of services		
Attune Consulting India Pvt Ltd	1,639,613	1,525,453
Attune Italia S.r.L	2,335,311	1,856,012
Attune UK Ltd	6,123,582	4,502,289
Rizing Consulting Ireland	117,542	31,923
Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd.	122,838	304,846
Rizing Consulting USA	444,856	827,184
Rizing Lanka Private Limited	4,533,111	4,232,413
Rizing Limited	66,764	-
Rizing LLC	465,712	818,418
Rizing SDN BHD	47,106	29,402
Rizing Solutions Canada Inc.	212,889	222,452
Wipro Limited	588,567	-
Wipro Technologies GMBH	82,710	68,139
Attune Aus Pty. Ltd	-	65,124
Wipro Technologies Mexico	-	158,772
Interest income		
Rizing BV	34,885	17,865
Rizing Gmbh	8,685	8,748
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	731,453	656,123
Commission expense		
Wipro Travel Services Ltd	87	-
Rent expense		
Wipro Technologies GMBH	59,735	-
Balance as at the year end		
Receivables		
Rizing Consulting Ireland Limited	12,451	-
Attune Italia S.R.L	846	7,304
Attune UK Ltd.	1,262	-
Rizing B.V.	1,262	-
Rizing Consulting USA, Inc.	188,527	126,518
Rizing Limited	114,011	-
Wipro Limited	46,111	-
Payables		
Attune Consulting India Pvt Ltd	108,049	241,303
Attune Italia S.R.L	634,789	316,430
Attune UK Ltd.	1,739,469	633,739
Rizing Consulting USA, Inc.	55,892	11,192
Rizing Lanka (Private) Limited	704,561	444,558
Rizing Limited	3,799	-
Rizing LLC	4,505,068	92,252
Rizing Solution Canada Inc.	15,244	45,966
Wipro Limited	94,474	8,983
Wipro Retail	40,705	-
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	59,924	93,031
Rizing Consulting Ireland Limited	-	31,923

Rizing SDN BHD	-	29,796
Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd	-	67,591
Wipro Travel Services Ltd	32	-
Loan receivables		
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	25,000,000	15,000,000
Rizing B.V.	1,600,000	600,000
Rizing Gmbh	200,000	200,000
Interest receivables		
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	328,539	60,284
Rizing B.V.	52,750	17,865
Rizing Gmbh	17,899	9,214

20. Commitments and contingencies

There are no Contingent Liabilities, Capital and Other Commitments as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

21. Segment Reporting

The Board of Directors of the Company evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on the analysis of the performance of the Company as a whole. Accordingly, the Company's operations are considered to constitute a single segment in the context of Ind AS 108 Segment Reporting.

22. Financial instruments

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,769,559	12,937,070
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries	-	-
Loans to subsidiaries	26,800,000	15,800,000
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	7,768,341	8,557,053
Unbilled receivables	3,052,398	3,701,234
Other assets	435,296	120,972
Total	**46,825,594**	**41,116,329**
Financial liabilities		
Lease liabilities	-	-
Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables	9,276,459	2,605,232
Other financial liabilities	1,298,312	1,570,635
Borrowings	-	-
Total	**10,574,771**	**4,175,867**

Notes to financial instruments:

a. The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company has measured investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures at the deemed cost. The Company has considered the carrying amount under previous GAAP as the deemed cost.

b. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Company's finance team performs valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes, including Level 3 fair values, in consultation with third party valuation specialist for complex valuations, wherever necessary. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximizing the use of market-based information.

23. Financial risk management

The Company’s activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Company’s risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the group) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk management

The finance function of the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on-going basis throughout each reporting period. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 30 days past due. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach.

During the periods presented, the Company made no write-offs of trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off.

B. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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, 2025							
Contractual cash flows	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**Beyond 4 years**	**Total cash flows**	**Interest included in total cash flows**	**Carrying value**
Trade payables	9,276,459	-	-	-	9,276,459	-	9,276,459
Other financial liabilities	1,298,312	-	-	-	1,298,312	-	1,298,312

As at March 31, 2024							
Contractual cash flows	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**Beyond 4 years**	**Total cash flows**	**Interest included in total cash flows**	**Carrying value**
Trade payables	2,605,232	-	-	-	2,605,232	-	2,605,232
Other financial liabilities	1,570,635	-	-	-	1,570,635	-	1,570,635

C. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade and other receivables/ payables. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk, which are a result from both its operating and investing activities.

D. Interest rate risk

The Company has no external borrowings as at 31st March, 2025. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures', since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

E. Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from GBP, CAD, EUR, AUD, INR. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The management evaluates rate exposure arising from these transactions and enters into Foreign currency derivative instruments to mitigate such exposure. The company follows risk management policies, including use of derivatives like foreign currency exchange forward options etc.

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

	As at March 31, 2025						
Particulars	**Canadian Dollar**	**Pound Sterling**	**USD**	**AUD**	**INR**	***Other currencies**	**Total**
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(15,083)	(1,747,521)	(5,692,592)	-	-	-	(7,455,197)
Net assets / (liabilities)	**(15,083)**	**(1,747,521)**	**(5,692,592)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(7,455,197)**

As at March 31, 2025, every 1% increase/decrease in the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would decrease/increase our profits by approximately EUR 74,552

	As at March 31, 2024						
Particulars	**Canadian Dollar**	**Pound Sterling**	**USD**	**AUD**	**INR**	***Other currencies**	**Total**
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(45,566)	(634,392)	(793,013)	(67,300)	(8,983)	(29,402)	(1,578,656)
Net assets / (liabilities)	**(45,566)**	**(634,392)**	**(793,013)**	**(67,300)**	**(8,983)**	**(29,402)**	**(1,578,656)**

*Other currencies reflect currencies such as SGD, MYR, CHF

As at March 31, 2024, every 1% increase/decrease in the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would decrease/increase our profits by approximately EUR 15,787

24. Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2025 and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 009619S

Sd/-

D Prasanna Kumar
Propreitor
Membership No.: 211367

Bengaluru
Date: 18/06/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Arindam Banerjee
Director

Frankfurt
Date: 18/06/2025

Sd/-
Ann-Kathrin Sauthoff-Bloch
Director

Hamburg
Date: 18/06/2025