Wipro Arabia Limited

(Mixed Limited Liability Company)

Unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 together with Independent auditor's report.

Wipro Arabia Limited (Mixed Limited Liability Company)
Unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 together with Independent auditor's report.

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KPMG Professional Services Company
Roshn Front, Airport Road
P.O. Box 92876
Riyadh 11663
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Commercial Registration No 1010425494

Headquarters in Riyadh

شركة كي بي إم جي للاستشارات المهنية مساهمة مهنية
واجهة روشن، طريق المطار
صندوق بريد ٩٢٨٧٦
الرياض ١١٦٦٣
المملكة العربية السعودية
سجل تجاري رقم ١٠١٠٤٢٥٤٩٤

المركز الرئيسي في الرياض

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of WIPRO Arabia Limited

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements ("financial statements") of **WIPRO Arabia Limited ("the Company"),** which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its unconsolidated financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code's requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, the applicable requirements of the Companies Law, Company's Articles of Association and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, the Board of Directors, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of WIPRO Arabia Limited (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

KPMG Professional Services Company

Sd/-

Kholoud A. Mousa Altambakti
License No: 421

Al Riyadh: 4 June 2025
Corresponding to: 8 Dhul Hijjah 1446H

Wipro Arabia Limited
(Mixed Limited Liability Company)
Unconsolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	**11,465,053**	6,697,480
Right of use assets	6.1	**12,703,548**	3,097,208
Intangible assets	7	**25,439**	64,313
Investment in a subsidiary	8	**-**	-
Retention receivable		**624,909**	5,135,957
Deferred tax asset	23F	**11,319,340**	12,617,645
Other non-current assets	11.1	**1,847,043**	2,903,938
Total non-current assets		**37,985,332**	30,516,541
Current assets			
Inventories	9	**564,022**	1,067,011
Retention receivable		**15,256,312**	11,438,767
Contract assets	10.2	**90,673,646**	140,745,816
Trade receivables	10.1	**150,211,571**	174,276,059
Due from related parties	24	**46,856,012**	26,747,295
Prepayments and other current assets	11.2	**18,818,136**	21,644,602
Advance income tax		**7,004,402**	3,246,344
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**70,320,293**	41,903,926
Total current assets		**399,704,394**	421,069,820
TOTAL ASSETS		**437,689,726**	451,586,361
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	13	**30,000,000**	30,000,000
Statutory reserve		**15,000,000**	15,000,000
Retained earnings		**130,572,016**	83,396,843
Total equity		**175,572,016**	128,396,843
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
End of service benefits	16	**26,208,294**	34,336,974
Lease liabilities	6.3	**9,926,073**	2,158,815
Total non-current liabilities		**36,134,367**	36,495,789
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	14	**144,009,178**	170,141,365
Contract liabilities	15	**14,322,615**	19,202,453
Due to related parties	24	**7,172,381**	10,652,033
Lease liabilities	6.3	**3,501,693**	913,899
Accrued expense and other current liabilities	17	**49,509,425**	72,620,859
Provision for zakat and income tax	23C & 23D	**7,468,051**	13,163,120
Total current liabilities		**225,983,343**	286,693,729
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**262,117,710**	323,189,518
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**437,689,726**	451,586,361

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.
These unconsolidated financial statements as shown on pages 3 to 35 were approved by the Board of Directors on 1 June 2025 (corresponding to 5 Dhul Hijjah 1446H) signed on their behalf by

Sd/-
Mohammed Bin Turki A. Al Saud (Director)

Sd/-
Sayantan Mukherjee (Director)

Wipro Arabia Limited
(Mixed Limited Liability Company)
Unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Revenue	18	**528,095,055**	682,852,331
Cost of revenue	19	**(417,377,693)**	(524,661,104)
Gross profit		**110,717,362**	158,191,227
Other income	22	**1,625,208**	410,523
Selling and distribution expenses	20	**(14,069,064)**	(16,518,268)
Impairment (loss) / reversal on trade receivables	10.1	**(681,137)**	7,143,650
Impairment loss on due from related party	10.1 & 24	**-**	(7,922,924)
General and administrative expenses	21	**(47,667,203)**	(54,867,738)
Operating profit		**49,925,166**	86,436,470
Finance income	22 (a)	**2,119,890**	974,051
Finance cost	22 (b)	**(1,621,102)**	(709,399)
Foreign exchange loss		**(178,343)**	(315,622)
Profit before zakat and income tax		**50,245,611**	86,385,500
Zakat and income tax	23A	**(8,566,639)**	(13,487,689)
Profit for the year		**41,678,972**	72,897,811
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of end of service benefits	16	**(1,772,133)**	(7,348,647)
Deferred tax credit on remeasurement of end of service benefits	23F	**236,134**	979,868
Total other comprehensive loss		**(1,535,999)**	(6,368,779)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**40,142,973**	66,529,032

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

These unconsolidated financial statements as shown on pages 3 to 35 were approved by the Board of Directors on 1 June 2025 (corresponding to 5 Dhul Hijjah 1446H) signed on their behalf by

Sd/-
Mohammed Bin Turki A. Al Saud (Director)

Sd/-
Sayantan Mukherjee (Director)

Wipro Arabia Limited
(Mixed Limited Liability Company)
Unconsolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023		**30,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**51,855,314**	**96,855,314**
Profit for the year		-	-	72,897,811	72,897,811
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	(6,368,779)	(6,368,779)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**66,529,032**	**66,529,032**
Dividend (*)		-	-	(47,487,216)	(47,487,216)
Zakat and income tax reimbursable from shareholders	24	-	-	12,499,713	12,499,713
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**30,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**83,396,843**	**128,396,843**
Profit for the year		-	-	41,678,972	41,678,972
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	(1,535,999)	(1,535,999)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**40,142,973**	**40,142,973**
Zakat and income tax reimbursable from shareholders	24	-	-	7,032,200	7,032,200
Balance as at 31 December 2024		**30,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**130,572,016**	**175,572,016**

Analysis of shareholders' equity as per submission to ZATCA is as follows:

	Non-Saudi shareholder (66.67%)	Saudi shareholder (33.33%)	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**68,702,690**	**28,152,624**	**96,855,314**
Profit before zakat and income tax	57,593,213	28,792,287	86,385,500
Zakat and tax	(11,742,758)	(1,744,931)	(13,487,689)
Other comprehensive loss	(3,919,475)	(2,449,304)	(6,368,779)
Zakat and tax reimbursable from shareholders	10,754,782	1,744,931	12,499,713
Dividend (*)	(31,659,729)	(15,827,487)	(47,487,216)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**89,728,723**	**38,668,120**	**128,396,843**
Profit before zakat and income tax	**33,498,749**	**16,746,862**	**50,245,611**
Zakat and tax	**(6,833,119)**	**(1,733,520)**	**(8,566,639)**
Other comprehensive loss	**(945,347)**	**(590,652)**	**(1,535,999)**
Zakat and tax reimbursable from shareholders	**5,298,680**	**1,733,520**	**7,032,200**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**120,747,686**	**54,824,330**	**175,572,016**

(*) On 15 December 2023, the board of directors declared dividend amount to SAR 47,487,216 amongst the shareholders, in proportion to each shareholder's ownership in the Company (Wipro IT Services UK Societas : 66.67% and Dar Alriyadh Company Limited : 33.33%). Further on 18 December 2023, shareholders approved to distribute the dividend and the same was paid on 20 December 2023 after adjusting the tax recoverable of SAR 8,052,119 and ZAKAT recoverable of SAR 1,220,103 from Wipro IT Services UK Societas and Dar Alriyadh Company Limited respectively.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.
These unconsolidated financial statements as shown on pages 3 to 35 were approved by the Board of Directors on 1 June 2025 (corresponding to 5 Dhul Hijjah1446H) signed on their behalf by

Sd/-
Mohammed Bin Turki A. Al Saud (Director)

Sd/-
Sayantan Mukherjee (Director)

Wipro Arabia Limited
(Mixed Limited Liability Company)
Unconsolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		**41,678,972**	72,897,811
Adjustment to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	5.1	**3,129,763**	2,406,674
Depreciation of right of use asset	6.2	**3,963,765**	888,578
Loss on disposal of assets		**47,709**	355,646
Amortization of intangible assets	7.1	**35,510**	188,502
End of service benefits charge	16	**6,924,591**	5,214,853
Impairment (loss) / reversal on trade receivables	10.1	**681,137**	(7,143,650)
Impairment loss on due from related party	10.1 & 24	**-**	7,922,924
Provision for inventories	9	**11,737**	629,243
Finance cost	22 (b)	**1,621,102**	709,399
Finance income	22 (a)	**(2,119,890)**	(974,051)
Zakat and income tax charge	23A	**8,566,639**	13,487,689
		64,541,035	96,583,618
Changes in working capital :			
Inventories		**491,252**	4,691,224
Retention receivable		**693,503**	(1,368,391)
Trade receivables		**23,383,351**	10,406,075
Prepayments, other current and non-current assets		**677,161**	(2,649,940)
Advance income tax		**(3,758,058)**	1,822,532
Contract assets		**50,072,170**	(25,707,723)
Trade payables		**(26,132,187)**	(4,118,262)
Related party (net)		**(15,574,717)**	11,089,499
Contract liabilities		**(4,879,838)**	(5,754,355)
Accrued expense and other current liabilities		**(23,111,434)**	(6,509,891)
Cash flow from Operations		**66,402,238**	78,484,386
End of service benefits paid	16	**(16,825,404)**	(9,339,113)
Zakat and income tax paid	23	**(12,727,269)**	(4,840,789)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**36,849,565**	64,304,484
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property and equipment	5	**(7,941,681)**	(5,941,182)
Interest income received	22 (a)	**1,138,438**	-
Capital work-in-progress		**-**	2,540,215
Net cash used in investing activities		**(6,803,243)**	(3,400,967)

Wipro Arabia Limited
(Mixed Limited Liability Company)
Unconsolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Short term borrowing taken during the year	22 (b)	**37,500,000**	-
Short term borrowing repaid during the year	22 (b)	**(37,500,000)**	-
Finance cost on short term borrowing paid		**(571,180)**	(524,819)
Principal portion of lease payments	6.3	**(8,853)**	(874,196)
Interest portion of lease payments	6.3	**(1,049,922)**	(184,580)
Dividend paid		-	(38,214,994)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,629,955)**	(39,798,589)
Net Change in cash and cash equivalents		**28,416,367**	21,104,928
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12	**41,903,926**	20,798,998
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**70,320,293**	41,903,926
Non-Cash transactions			
ZAKAT and Income tax recoverable adjusted from dividend paid		-	9,272,222
Additions to Right of Use Asset / Lease Liabilities	6	**13,570,105**	662,217
Accrued interest income on loan to subsidiary	22 (a) & 24	**981,452**	974,051

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

These unconsolidated financial statements as shown on pages 3 to 35 were approved by the Board of Directors on 1 June 2025 (corresponding to 5 Dhul Hijjah1446H) signed on their behalf by

Sd/-
Mohammed Bin Turki A. Al Saud (Director)

Sd/-
Sayantan Mukherjee (Director)

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

1 Legal status and nature of operations

Wipro Arabia Limited, a Mixed Limited Liability Company ("the Company") incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under Commercial Registration No. 2051034646 dated Jumad Awal 6 1428H (corresponding to 23 May 2007) having unified number 7001522825. The Company operates in Saudi Arabia under the license of Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA) No. 102031016066 dated Rabi-al-Thani 18, 1428H (corresponding to 6 May 2007).

The principal activities of the Company are to execute the development of computer programs, maintenance contracts of integrated systems, provide services of data maintenance and related technical services, trainings and sale of IT software, system products along with accessories and spare parts.

The Ultimate Parent Company is Wipro Limited which is registered in India and ultimate controlling party is Mr. Azim H. Premji, owns 66.67% of the Company’s shareholding through Wipro IT Services UK Societas (formerly known as Wipro IT Services SE), a Company registered in the United Kingdom.

The shareholders of the Company and their respective shareholdings as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Shareholders	Country of incorporation	Shareholding
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	United Kingdom	66.67%
Dar Al-Riyadh Company Limited	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	33.33%
		100%

These unconsolidated financial statements include the operations of the Company’s branches, operating under individual commercial registration numbers:

City	Commercial Registration No.	Address
Al Khobar	2051034646	7984, Firas ibn Nadr Street, Al-Olaya District, Al-Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Riyadh	1010285709	PNU Campus, King Khalid Airport, Riyadh - 11564, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Jubail	2055130693	3397, King Faisal W, 8857, Al-Jubail, PO Box - 35518, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Interest in a subsidiary

On 6 Safar 1439H (corresponding to 26 October 2017), the Company acquired a 55% shareholding of Women’s Business Park Technologies (a Mixed Limited Liability company) (“WBPT”), a company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The principal activity of WBPT comprises of the provision of information technology related services, involving services and solutions, programming, developing systems, downloading, executing and analysing systems, designing, drawing and programming, special software, maintaining software, designing web pages and other computer programming activities, and providing related technical support and training services. The Company’s financial year starts on 1 April and ends on 31 March in each Gregorian calendar year.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The unconsolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 are prepared by the Company in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are issued by Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (‘SOCPA’)

The preparation of unconsolidated financial statements in conformity with the IFRS that are endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimations are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3 of the financial statements.

2.2 Unconsolidated financial statements

These unconsolidated financial statements are separate financial statements of the Company. The Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements as the specific exemption under Para 4 (a) of IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” from preparation of consolidated financial statements has been availed. Accordingly, the Company’s investment in the subsidiary is accounted for under the cost method.

The investment in the subsidiary is considered long-term investment in these unconsolidated financial statements and carried at cost, less impairment if any.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.3 Basis of measurement

These unconsolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise described in the notes below and for certain employees' benefits which are measured at present value of future obligations using projected unit credit method in accordance with para 67 of IAS 19 "Employee Benefits". Additionally, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These unconsolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SAR) which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2.5 Financial year

The Company's financial year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December in each Gregorian calendar year.

3 Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of these unconsolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statement is included in the following notes:

	Notes
Principal vs agent	4.13
Lease: whether an arrangement contains a lease	4.17
Lease classification	4.17

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment are as follows:

	Notes
Measurement of Expected credit loss on financial assets	4.3 & 4.4
Impairment of investment in subsidiary	4.4
Measurement of employee benefits: key actuarial assumptions	4.8
Provision and contingencies	4.10
Estimate of zakat and income taxes	4.11 & 4.12
Cost to complete of contracts with customers	4.14

Measurement of Expected credit loss 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 expected credit loss 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.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables by reference to past default experience of the trade receivables and an analysis of the trade receivable's current financial position. Trade receivables are normally assessed collectively unless there is a need to assess a particular trade receivable on an individual basis.

Impairment of investment in subsidiary

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable commission rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flow management makes assumptions about operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary, and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

3 Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments (continued)

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties (continued)

End of service benefits

The cost of core employee and subcontractor employee benefit obligations and other post employment benefits are determined by actuarial valuation exercises. The actuarial estimates involve making many assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These assumptions include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Given the complex nature of the estimates and the underlying assumptions and their long-term nature, the commitment of the identified benefits is greatly influenced by changes in these assumptions. All defaults are reviewed by the date each financial statement is set up.

Provisions and contingencies

Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

Estimate of zakat and income taxes

The Company's zakat and tax charge on ordinary activities is the sum of current zakat and income tax, and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total taxes charge involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process.

Cost to complete of contracts with customers

The Company uses best estimates, using its in-house experts and based on its past experience for the similar projects, to estimate the total project cost. The Company revises and updates its cost estimation to complete the projects, when the project scope becomes more precise and projects' risks are more appropriately analysed.

4 Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

4.1 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if any. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets on a straight line method from the date of acquisition. At the time the assets are sold or disposed of, the related accumulated depreciation is removed from the accounts and the related gain or loss is recognized in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Assets Category	Useful life in years
Computer and office equipment	2 - 10
Furniture and fixtures	5

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in useful life or residual value of an item, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

The cost of property and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Capital work-in-progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses if any.

4.2 Investments in subsidiary

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. Control is achieved when the Company:

1. has the power over the investee;
2. is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
3. has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of these three elements.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Investments in subsidiary (continued)

The Company has opted not to present the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, as it fulfills the requirements for exemption in accordance with Para 4 (a) of IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' as follows:

1. The Company's shareholders have been informed about, and do not object to, the Company not presenting consolidated financial statements;

2. The Company's debt or equity instruments are not traded in any public market;

3. The Company has not filed, nor it is in the process of filing, its financial statements with any securities commission or regulatory organization, for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and

4. The ultimate parent company (Wipro Limited) produces consolidated financial statements that are available for public use (Wipro Quarterly Results: 2024-2025 Financial Reports) and comply with IFRS, in which subsidiaries are consolidated.

Accordingly, the Company elected to apply cost accounting method for the investment in subsidiary in its unconsolidated financial statements.

The cost of an investment in a subsidiary is the aggregate of:

1. the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Company; plus
2. any costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the subsidiary.

4.3 Impairment on non-financial assets

At each reporting date, property and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount (selling price less costs to complete and sell, in the case of inventories), but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (group of related assets) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.4 Financial instruments - Recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through comprehensive income. The Company has not designated any financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss immediately.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's unconsolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial instruments - Recognition and measurement (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

De-recognition (continued)

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Company has retained significant risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The asset and liability shall not be offset. In subsequent periods, the Company shall recognize any income on the transferred asset and any expense incurred on the financial liability.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at the transaction price, including transaction costs, except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the beneficiary fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are measured at their applicable fair values.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition

A Company derecognizes a financial liability only when it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, is cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Measurement of fair values

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Fair values measurement assumes that the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under current market conditions.

The Company has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as short term trade and other receivables, retention receivable, due from related parties, due to related parties, trade and other payables, contract assets and liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair values largely because of short term maturity of these instruments.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has a legal enforceable right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and the net realizable value i.e. estimated selling price less cost to complete and sell. Cost is determined using weighted average method.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and the impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank balances and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the date of creation and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.7 Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Companies Law, the Company may prescribe creation of statutory reserve through its Articles of Associates. Accordingly, the Company has opted to transfer profits to the statutory reserve until such reserve equals 50% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution. As at 31 December 2024, the Company's statutory reserve equals to 50% of its share capital, therefore, no such transfer was made during the year.

4.8 Employees' benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating leaves, air fare, child education allowance, furniture allowance that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Post-employment plans

Employee's end of service benefits provision is calculated annually by actuaries in accordance with the projected unit credit method by taking into consideration of the labour law. The provision is recognized based on the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

Remeasurement of net liabilities that includes actuarial gains and losses arising from the changes in assumptions used in the calculation, is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods.

4.9 Trade payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial period, which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

4.10 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 resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as commission expense.

Onerous Contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

4.11 Zakat

The Company is subject to zakat and tax in accordance with the regulations of Zakat, Tax And Custom authority ("ZATCA") in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Any differences between the provision and the final assessment are recorded at the approval of the final assessment, when the provision is closed. The Company withholds taxes on certain transactions with non-resident parties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as required under Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Income Tax

Tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on percentage of taxable profit attributable to foreign shareholder for the year using the tax rates in accordance with Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law. Additional liabilities arising from final assessments are provided for when the assessments are finalized with the ZATCA.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the unconsolidated financial statements and their corresponding tax bases (known as temporary differences). Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all temporary differences that will result in taxable amounts in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled (taxable temporary differences). Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all temporary differences that will result in amounts that are deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled (deductible temporary differences) - but only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. Any adjustments are recognized in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which it expects the deferred tax asset to be realized or the deferred tax liability to be settled, on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

4.13 Revenue recognition

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

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 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 as mentioned in IFRS 15:

(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. 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 arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling price or residual method. Standalone 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 standalone 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 contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

4.13 Revenue recognition (continued)

B. Fixed price contracts

i. Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price development contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognized 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. 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 statement of profit or loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

ii. Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognized on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or rateably 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 recognized based on our right to invoice. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized 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 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.

C. Products

Revenue on product sales are recognized when the customer obtains control of the specified product. The license / software offered by the Company may include supply of third-party equipment. In such cases, revenue for supply of such third party products are recorded at gross or net basis depending on whether the Company is acting as the principal or as an agent of the supplier. The Company recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration when it is acting as a principal and at net amount of consideration when it is acting as an agent.

D. Others

Any change in scope or price is considered to be 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 standalone 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 standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone 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 recognized 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 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.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

4.13 Revenue recognition (continued)

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.

Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contract and are recognized 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.

A contract liability (deferred income) 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 receivables on other than fixed-price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is conditional upon billing.

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.

4.14 Cost of revenue

Cost of revenues includes direct costs of sales, including costs of materials, contract services, and overheads directly attributable to sales.

Cost which has been incurred but respective service has not been rendered is recognized as 'Deferred cost' in unconsolidated statement of financial position and charged out to cost of revenue when the service has been rendered.

Cost of revenue also includes estimated costs for completing customer contracts, covering materials, labor, and other direct expenses needed to fulfill contractual obligations.

4.15 Selling and distribution, general and administrative expenses

Selling and distribution expenses include any costs incurred to carry out or facilitate all selling activities at the Company. General and administrative expenses pertain to operation expenses which are not directly part of cost of revenue.

Allocations between selling and distribution, general and administrative expenses and cost of revenue, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

4.16 Dividend

Dividend is recorded as liability in the period in which it is approved by the Board of Directors.

4.17 Leases

The Company evaluate each contract and arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under IFRS 16 "Leases". The Company has applied the retrospective approach and evaluated lease liability for their contracts.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of buildings. Such arrangement 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 noncancellable 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 recognizes a Right of Use ("ROU") asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short-term leases) and low value assets. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

4.17 Leases (continued)

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 and equipment.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of nonfinancial assets below.

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

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The Company recognizes the amount of the remeasurement 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 recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit or loss. Payment of lease liabilities are classified as cash used in financing activities in the unconsolidated statement of cash flows.

4.18 Standards issued effective and not yet effective

Following are the requirements to standards which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The Company has not adopted these standards as it was not material to the financial statements:

Effective date	Title
01-Jan-24	Lease Liability in a sale and leaseback – Amendment to IFRS 16
	Supplier finance arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7
	Non-current liabilities with covenants – Amendment to IAS 1 and Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendment to IAS 1

Following are the forthcoming requirements to standards or amendments which are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted them in preparing these financial statements:

Effective date	Title
01-Jan-25	Lack of exchangeability – Amendment to IFRS 21
01-Jan-26	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7
	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
01-Jan-27	IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
	IFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
Available for optional adoption/ effective date deferred indefinitely	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

5 Property and equipment

	Computer and office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2023	15,946,906	2,094,391	18,041,297
Additions	2,986,930	2,954,252	5,941,182
Disposals	(2,695,545)	(1,362,670)	(4,058,215)
As at 31 December 2023	**16,238,291**	**3,685,973**	**19,924,264**
Additions	**2,845,324**	**5,096,357**	**7,941,681**
Disposals	**(4,694,918)**	**(108,325)**	**(4,803,243)**
As at 31 December 2024	**14,388,697**	**8,674,005**	**23,062,702**
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at 1 January 2023	12,991,166	1,772,474	14,763,640
Charge for the year	1,803,882	602,792	2,406,674
Disposals	(2,692,304)	(1,251,226)	(3,943,530)
As at 31 December 2023	**12,102,744**	**1,124,040**	**13,226,784**
Charge for the year	**2,155,055**	**974,708**	**3,129,763**
Disposals	**(4,654,136)**	**(104,762)**	**(4,758,898)**
As at 31 December 2024	**9,603,663**	**1,993,986**	**11,597,649**
Net book value:			
As at 31 December 2023	4,135,547	2,561,933	6,697,480
As at 31 December 2024	**4,785,034**	**6,680,019**	**11,465,053**

5.1 The allocation of depreciation expense is as follows:

	Note	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Cost of revenue	19	**3,129,763**	2,406,674
		3,129,763	2,406,674

6 Right of use assets and lease liabilities

6.1 Right of use assets

	Building	Total
Cost:		
As at 1 January 2023	3,939,830	3,939,830
Additions	662,217	662,217
Disposals	(322,245)	(322,245)
As at 31 December 2023	**4,279,802**	**4,279,802**
Additions	**13,570,105**	**13,570,105**
Disposals	**-**	**-**
As at 31 December 2024	**17,849,907**	**17,849,907**
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 1 January 2023	616,260	616,260
Charge for the year	888,578	888,578
Disposals	(322,244)	(322,244)
As at 31 December 2023	**1,182,594**	**1,182,594**
Charge for the year	**3,963,765**	**3,963,765**
Disposals	**-**	**-**
As at 31 December 2024	**5,146,359**	**5,146,359**
Net book value:		
As at 31 December 2023	3,097,208	3,097,208
As at 31 December 2024	**12,703,548**	**12,703,548**

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

6.2 Allocation of right of use of assets depreciation expense is as follows:

	Note	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Cost of revenue	19	**1,787,460**	156,357
General and administrative expenses	21	**2,176,305**	732,221
		3,963,765	888,578

6.3 Lease liabilities

i) The carrying amount of lease liabilities recognised and the movements during the period

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	**3,072,714**	3,284,693
Addition during the year	**13,570,105**	662,217
Finance cost on lease	**1,049,922**	184,580
Less : Payment made during the year	**(1,058,775)**	(1,058,776)
Less : Advance in last year	**(3,206,200)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**13,427,766**	3,072,714
Divided into:		
Current	**3,501,693**	913,899
Non current	**9,926,073**	2,158,815
Total	**13,427,766**	3,072,714

ii) The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:

	Note	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Finance cost	22 (b)	**1,049,922**	184,580
Depreciation on ROU assets	6.2	**3,963,765**	888,578
		5,013,687	1,073,158

iii) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Total lease rental payments	**1,058,775**	1,058,776
	1,058,775	1,058,776

iv) Maturity analysis - undiscounted cashflow

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Not later than 1 year	**4,264,976**	1,058,776
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**10,847,700**	2,287,876
	15,112,676	3,346,652

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

7 Intangible assets

	Amount
Cost:	
As at 1 January 2023	7,314,060
Disposals	(1,286,810)
As at 31 December 2023	**6,027,250**
Disposals	**(304,144)**
As at 31 December 2024	**5,723,106**
Accumulated amortization:	
As at 1 January 2023	6,820,284
Charge for the year	188,502
Disposals	(1,045,849)
As at 31 December 2023	**5,962,937**
Charge for the year	**35,510**
Disposals	**(300,780)**
As at 31 December 2024	**5,697,667**
Net book value:	
As at 31 December 2023	64,313
As at 31 December 2024	**25,439**

7.1 Allocation of intangible assets amortization expense is as follows:

	Note	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Cost of revenue	19	**35,510**	188,502
		35,510	188,502

8 Investment in a subsidiary

On 6 Safar 1439H (corresponding to 26 October 2017), the Company acquired 55% shareholding of Women's Business Park Technologies, a mixed limited liability company ("WBPT") in exchange for a cash consideration of SAR 2,062,500. The remaining 45% shareholding of WBPT is owned by Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University Endowment Company ("PNUEC"). During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company had fully impaired its investment in subsidiary due to losses from operations.

According to the agreement dated 03 April 2024, PNUEC will transfer all of its shareholding (45%) to the Company. Refer to Note 27 on subsequent events on WBPT.

9 Inventories

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Trade products - hardware and software	**1,209,143**	1,700,395
Less: Provision for inventories	**(645,121)**	(633,384)
	564,022	1,067,011

All inventory was delivered to customers for on-going projects. Since this is part of the performance obligation, which includes the completion of projects, including various materials and products, these products have been classified as inventories in the Company's unconsolidated financial statements.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

The movement of Provision for inventories is as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
At the beginning of the year	**(633,384)**	(4,141)
Provision for the year	**(11,737)**	(629,243)
At the end of the year	**(645,121)**	**(633,384)**

10 Trade receivables and contract assets

10.1 Trade receivables

	Note	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Trade receivables			
External customers		**154,163,434**	189,748,374
Related parties	24	**42,475,645**	31,653,750
		196,639,079	221,402,124
Less: Impairment loss allowance			
External customers		**(19,165,899)**	(19,864,456)
Related parties	24	**(27,261,609)**	(27,261,609)
		(46,427,508)	(47,126,065)
Net balance		**150,211,571**	174,276,059

The movement in impairment loss against trade receivables from external customers is as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
At the beginning of the year	**19,864,456**	30,045,326
Provision/(reversal) for the year	**681,137**	(7,143,650)
Written off during the year	**(1,382,475)**	(3,033,715)
Exchange rate fluctuation	**2,781**	(3,505)
At the end of the year	**19,165,899**	19,864,456

The movement in impairment loss against trade receivables from related parties is as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
At the beginning of the year	**27,261,609**	18,010,551
Provision for the year	**-**	9,251,058
At the end of the year	**27,261,609**	27,261,609

10.2 Contract assets

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Contract assets	**92,184,959**	142,257,129
Impairment loss allowance	**(1,511,313)**	(1,511,313)
Net balance	**90,673,646**	140,745,816

The movement in impairment loss against contract assets is as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
At the beginning of the year	**1,511,313**	1,511,313
Provision for the year	**-**	-
At the end of the year	**1,511,313**	1,511,313

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

11.1 Other non-current assets

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Prepaid expenses	**1,847,043**	2,903,938
	1,847,043	2,903,938

11.2 Prepayments and other current assets

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Supplier's advance	**4,017,603**	6,204,358
Employees related advance	**3,043,979**	4,400,403
Prepaid expenses	**7,189,341**	6,014,795
Prepaid travel related cost	**4,457,838**	4,952,046
Security deposit	**73,000**	73,000
Other	**36,375**	-
	18,818,136	21,644,602

12 Cash and cash equivalent

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Cash at banks - current account	**70,320,293**	41,903,926
	70,320,293	41,903,926

13 Share capital

The Company's share capital consists of 30,000 shares of SAR 1,000 each fully paid and held are as follows:

	Number of Shares		%	Amount in Saudi Arabian Riyals	
	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023		31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	**20,000**	20,000	66.67	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Dar Al Riyadh Company Limited	**10,000**	10,000	33.33	**10,000,000**	10,000,000
	30,000	30,000	100.00	**30,000,000**	30,000,000

14 Trade payables

	Note	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Trade payables			
External Vendors		**7,347,406**	11,593,928
Related parties	24	**136,661,772**	158,547,437
		144,009,178	170,141,365

15 Contract liabilities

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Contract liabilities - Services	**14,322,615**	19,202,453
	14,322,615	19,202,453

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

16 End of service benefits

	As at 31-Dec-2024	**As at 31-Dec-2023**
Net defined benefit liability - Core employees	**18,711,451**	26,261,855
Net defined benefit liability - Subcontractors	**7,496,843**	8,075,119
	26,208,294	34,336,974

Core employees:
The Company accounts for core employees' end of service benefits in accordance with labour law for employees in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Company calculates the carrying value of end of service benefits using the projected credit unit method through a qualified actuary to comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Subcontractors:
The Company accounts for subcontractor's end of service benefits in accordance with subcontractor agreement. Subcontractors are seconded from vendors and the amount will be paid to vendor when agreement ends, hence all the expenses (including actuarial gain / loss) has been considered in unconsolidated statement of profit or loss. Additionally, the Company calculates the carrying value of end of service benefits using the projected credit unit method through a qualified actuary to comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the end of service benefit obligation was carried out on 31 December 2024. During the financial year, no material fluctuations or events affected the actuarial assumptions used to calculate the liability, except for a increase in the discount rate, as described below.

16 (a) Movement in net defined benefit liability - core employees

The following table represents the movement in the present value of the core employees' end of service benefits:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	**As at 31-Dec-2023**
Balance at the beginning of the year	**26,261,855**	21,186,876
Included in profit or loss		
Current service cost	**2,988,876**	2,713,602
Finance cost	**1,173,736**	587,902
Amount recognized in profit or loss	**4,162,612**	3,301,504
Benefits paid during the year	**(13,266,600)**	(4,702,295)
Remeasurement actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income :		
Actuarial loss recognised in OCI	**1,553,584**	6,475,770
Balance at the end of the year	**18,711,451**	26,261,855

Sensitivity analysis of core employees:
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have changed the defined benefit obligation to the amounts shown below:

	As at 31 December 2024	
	Increase	**Decrease**
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	**18,501,539**	**18,927,206**
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	**19,027,701**	**18,401,439**

	As at 31 December 2023	
	Increase	**Decrease**
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	26,013,077	26,519,159
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	26,525,172	26,004,954

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

16 End of service benefits (continued)

16 (b) Movement in net defined benefit liability - subcontractors

The following table represents the movement in the present value of the partner employees' end of service benefits:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	**8,075,119**	9,925,711
Included in profit or loss		
Current service cost	**2,401,073**	1,698,889
Finance cost	**360,906**	214,460
Amount recognized in profit or loss	**2,761,979**	1,913,349
Benefits paid during the year	**(3,558,804)**	(4,636,818)
Remeasurement actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income :		
Actuarial loss	**218,549**	872,877
Balance at the end of the year	**7,496,843**	8,075,119

Sensitivity analysis of subcontractors:

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have changed the defined benefit obligation to the amounts shown below:

	As at 31 December 2024	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	**7,432,751**	7,562,459
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	**7,602,123**	7,393,193

	As at 31 December 2023	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	**8,036,193**	8,115,397
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	**8,116,181**	8,035,078

16 (c) Actuarial assumptions on defined benefit liability:

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Discount rate	**4.87%**	4.46%
Future salary growth	**2.00%**	2.00%
Mortality Rate	**Published UK Mortality Rates**	Published UK Mortality Rates

Risks associated with defined benefit plans:

Longevity risks: The risk arises when the actual lifetime of retirees is longer than expectation. This risk is measured at the plan level over the entire retiree population.

Salary increase risk: The most common type of retirement benefit is one where the benefit is linked with final salary. The risk arises when the actual salary increases are higher than expectation and impacts the liability accordingly.

17 Accrued expense and other current liabilities

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Accrued expenses	**32,244,352**	44,809,987
Provision for leave encashment	**8,005,919**	13,937,781
VAT payable	**7,044,007**	8,619,232
Goods received not billed	**436,577**	167,184
Withholding tax payable	**419,351**	1,797,583
Salary and other benefits	**399,272**	1,517,529
Insurance premium payable	**259,820**	314,456
Advances from customers	**108,351**	108,351
Other payables	**591,776**	1,348,756
	49,509,425	72,620,859

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

18 Revenue

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Product	**11,302,155**	26,362,800
Services	**516,792,900**	656,489,531
	528,095,055	682,852,331

Revenue by nature of contract	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Fixed price and maintenance contracts - Over time	**342,978,370**	514,456,804
Time and material - Point in time	**173,814,530**	142,032,728
Product - Point in time	**11,302,155**	26,362,800
Total	**528,095,055**	682,852,332

Type of customers	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Government & government - controlled entities	**80,148,823**	73,995,082
Private	**447,946,232**	608,857,250
	528,095,055	682,852,332

Contract balances

The following table provides information about trade receivables and contract assets from contracts with customers.

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
Trade receivables	**150,211,571**	174,276,059
Contract assets	**90,673,646**	140,745,816

Contract assets

The balance of this account varies and depends on the number of continuous services not billed at the end of the year. Please refer note 10.2 for impairment loss on contract assets.

19 Cost of revenue

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Sub-contracting	**180,170,608**	247,366,418
Salaries and related costs	**129,049,724**	137,936,626
Support services from related parties	**59,855,391**	71,497,999
Travelling	**16,911,980**	23,340,893
Products	**10,473,161**	23,932,115
Insurance	**9,404,109**	10,135,333
Depreciation and amortization (Refer note 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1)	**4,952,733**	2,751,533
Communication expenses	**3,863,225**	2,453,116
Rent on short term leases (Refer note 26)	**30,763**	238,153
Reversal of provision for onerous contracts	**-**	(244,821)
Others	**2,665,999**	5,253,739
	417,377,693	524,661,104

20 Selling and distribution expenses

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Salaries and related costs	**8,327,986**	11,838,354
Support services from related parties	**4,250,065**	2,381,315
Travelling	**512,481**	1,054,373
Insurance	**277,363**	213,206
Advertisement	**199,541**	83,539
Others	**501,628**	947,481
	14,069,064	16,518,268

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

21 General and administrative expenses

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Support services from related parties	**37,578,788**	39,274,061
Salaries and related costs	**443,650**	3,421,260
Legal and professional fees	**2,252,941**	3,193,025
Communication expenses	**699,913**	1,663,024
Travelling	**1,012,022**	1,286,723
Rent on short term leases (Refer note 26)	**637,188**	1,221,177
Depreciation on ROU assets (Refer note 6.1)	**2,176,305**	732,221
Bank charges	**519,008**	723,055
Others	**2,347,388**	3,353,192
	47,667,203	54,867,738

22 Other income

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Rental Income	**1,496,333**	-
Miscellaneous income	**128,875**	410,523
	1,625,208	**410,523**

22 (a) Finance income

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Interest income - Loan to subsidiary	**981,452**	974,051
Interest income - Term deposit	**1,138,438**	-
	2,119,890	974,051

22 (b) Finance cost

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Finance cost on short-term loans (*)	**571,180**	484,823
Finance cost on corporate guarantees	**-**	39,996
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer note 6.2)	**1,049,922**	184,580
	1,621,102	709,399

(*) The Company availed a short-term credit facility of SAR 37,500,000 from Saudi Awwal Bank in Sep 2024, carrying an interest rate of 7.66% per annum. The facility was repayable in three monthly installments starting from Oct 2024. The entire amount was repaid within the current year, and as of 31st Dec 2024, there is no outstanding loan balance.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

23 Zakat and Income Tax

A. The major components of tax in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss are analysed as follows:

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	**For the year ended 31-Dec-2023**
Current tax		
Zakat and income tax	**7,032,200**	12,499,713
Deferred tax		
Decrease in deferred tax assets	**1,534,439**	987,976
Total tax expense reported in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss	**8,566,639**	13,487,689

B. Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	**For the year ended 31-Dec-2023**
Deferred tax		
(Increase) in deferred tax assets	**(236,134)**	(979,868)
	(236,134)	(979,868)

C. Movement in Company's zakat provision is as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	**As at 31-Dec-2023**
At beginning of the year	**1,868,555**	1,534,329
Provision made during the year	**1,733,520**	1,744,931
Paid during the year	**(1,996,047)**	(1,410,705)
At the end of the year	**1,606,028**	1,868,555

D. The movement in Company's tax provisions is as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	**As at 31-Dec-2023**
At beginning of the year	**11,294,565**	3,969,867
Charged during the year	**5,298,680**	10,754,782
Paid during the year	**(10,731,222)**	(3,430,084)
Tax provision as the end of the year	**5,862,023**	11,294,565

Zakat

E. The principal elements of the zakat base are as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	**As at 31-Dec-2023**
Non-current assets	**37,985,332**	30,516,541
Non-current liabilities	**36,134,367**	36,495,789
Opening shareholders' equity	**128,396,843**	96,855,314
Net profit/(loss) before zakat	**50,245,611**	86,385,500

F. Movement in deferred tax

Deferred tax asset is measured at 20% (2023: 20%). The movement in deferred tax assets recognized by the Company is as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	**As at 31-Dec-2023**
At beginning of the year	**12,617,645**	12,625,753
Charged to profit or loss	**(1,534,439)**	(987,976)
Reversed to OCI	**236,134**	979,868
Utilized during the year	**(1,298,305)**	(8,108)
At end of the year	**11,319,340**	12,617,645

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

23 Zakat and Income Tax (continued)

F. Movement in deferred tax (continued)

The movement in deferred tax assets during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

Deductible temporary difference:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	As at 31-Dec-2023
At beginning of the year	**78,164,673**	94,688,408
Charged during the year	**6,726,134**	(16,523,735)
At end of the year	**84,890,807**	78,164,673

G. Status of zakat and tax assessment

Zakat and tax assessments were finalised by the ZATCA for all years until 2010, 2017 and 2018.

During 2019, the ZATCA had issued revised income tax and zakat assessments for years 2011 to 2016 for an additional tax and zakat liability of SAR 38,183 (excluding delay fine) and SAR 9,161,672 respectively. The Company appealed the assessments to the Tax Violations and Disputes Resolution Committee (TVDRC). The asssement closed in 2024 with payment of SAR 128,959.

During 2022, the ZATCA has raised a query on zakat returns for the year 2019. In response, the management has responded and provided all the required information to ZATCA against which no assessment has been issued till date.

During 2023, the ZATCA has raised query on Withholding Tax for 2023. No assessment has been issued till date.

From the years 2020 to 2024, the Company has filed its tax and zakat returns which are still under review by the ZATCA.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

24. Related party transactions and balances

The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with its related parties. Related parties' transactions are approved by the Board of Directors. The terms and conditions of these transactions were no more favorable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, in similar transactions with non-key management personnel and related party.

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest-free and settled in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. During the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company entered into the following related party transactions.

Transactions:

Name of Related party	Relationship	Nature of transactions	For the year ended 31-Dec-2024	For the year ended 31-Dec-2023
Wipro Limited (India)	Ultimate Parent	Technical services	**(29,491,413)**	(34,994,732)
		Support services	**(84,398,633)**	(109,413,579)
		Cost reimbursement	**(6,241,859)**	(10,136,954)
		Revenue	**2,894,312**	3,234,063
Women Business Park Technology Limited	Subsidiary	Rent Charges	**(500,000)**	(1,500,000)
		Support services	**(648,043)**	(1,898,202)
		Zakat Expense Transfer	**(63,360)**	(53,423)
		Interest income on loan	**981,452**	974,051
		Revenue	**10,702,798**	8,044,398
		Rent Income	**1,202,325**	-
		Cost reimbursement	**11,404,522**	1,659,170
Dar Al Riyadh Company Limited	Shareholder	Technical services	**(4,500,000)**	(4,500,000)
		Corporate guarantees commission	**-**	(39,996)
		Zakat Expense Transfer	**1,733,520**	1,744,931
		Dividend	**-**	(15,827,487)
		Cost reimbursement	**(8,050)**	53,423
Wipro Regional Headquarters	Fellow Subsidiary	Support services	**(9,221,163)**	-
		Rent Income	**294,008**	-
		Cost reimbursement	**(1,087,831)**	-
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Travel services	**(2,915,888)**	(3,200,465)
		Support services	**(71,613)**	-
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	Parent	Tax expense transfer	**5,298,680**	10,754,782
		Dividend	**-**	(31,659,729)
Wipro Bahrain Ltd WLL	Fellow Subsidiary	Cost reimbursement	**(15,548)**	515,757
		Support Services	**(1,129,049)**	(1,357,973)
Wipro Technologies GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary	Support services	**(332,198)**	438
Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Support services	**(29,303)**	-
Designit Denmark A/S	Fellow Subsidiary	Cost reimbursement	-	27,570
Wipro Doha LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Cost reimbursement	**2,372**	(24,442)
		Revenue	**11,507**	-
		Support services	-	(106,582)
Wipro Gulf LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Cost reimbursement	**(46,390)**	-
		Support services	-	(292)
Encore Theme Technologies Pvt. Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	Cost reimbursement	**(15,002)**	(94,672)
		Support services	**(40,263)**	(157,093)
Wipro HR Services India Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Cost reimbursement	**10,350**	-
Wipro Chengdu Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Support services	**(427,584)**	(127,449)
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	Fellow Subsidiary	Support services	**(5,386,395)**	-
Rizing Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Support services	-	(92,643)

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

24. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

Balances:

Due from related parties:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	**As at 31-Dec-2023**
Women Business Park Technology Limited	63,517,870	38,079,745
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	21,435,999	16,137,319
Dar Al Riyadh Company Limited	6,196,193	4,518,435
Wipro Limited	2,894,312	4,392,141
Wipro Doha LLC	13,878	-
	94,058,252	63,127,640
Less: Balances included in trade receivables (Refer note 10.1)	**(42,475,645)**	(31,653,750)
	51,582,607	31,473,890
Impairment loss on *		
Trade receivables (Refer note 10.1)	**(27,261,609)**	(27,261,609)
Other receivables	**(4,726,595)**	(4,726,595)
	(31,988,204)	(31,988,204)
Less: Balance included in Trade receivables	**27,261,609**	27,261,609
	(4,726,595)	(4,726,595)
	46,856,012	26,747,295

* Provisions created against outstanding receivables from Women Business Park Technology Limited.

The movement in impairment loss against other receivable from related parties is as follows:

	As at 31-Dec-2024	**As at 31-Dec-2023**
At the beginning of the year	**4,726,595**	6,054,729
Provision / (reversal) for the year	-	(1,328,134)
At the end of the year	**4,726,595**	4,726,595

Due to related parties:

	31-Dec-2024	**31-Dec-2023**
Wipro Limited	120,102,469	154,770,097
Women Business Park Technology Limited	8,022,544	7,277,295
Dar Al Riyadh Company Limited	5,120,750	5,181,007
Wipro Regional Headquarters	3,426,834	-
Wipro Bahrain Limited WLL	1,148,975	1,357,973
Wipro Technologies GmbH	318,374	-
Wipro Travel Services Limited	145,964	344,746
Encore Theme Technologies Pvt. Ltd	55,265	32,989
Wipro Chengdu Limited	22,658	127,449
Wipro Doha LLC	10,658	106,582
Wipro Gulf LLC	46,402	292
Rizing Limited	-	1,040
Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	29,302	-
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	5,383,958	-
	143,834,153	169,199,470
Less: Balances included in Trade payables	**(136,661,772)**	(158,547,437)
	7,172,381	10,652,033

25 Financial instruments fair values and risk management

Risk management framework

The Company measures financial instruments, such as Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value at each unconsolidated statement of financial position date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

1. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
2. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits from the asset’s highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would utilize the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities measured at fair value or disclosed in the financial statements are classified in the hierarchy of fair value levels. The following is an explanation:
Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly unobservable

Risk Management Framework:

The Company is exposed to the following risks as a result of its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest risk
- Currency risk

This note presents information about the Company’s exposure to each of the above risks, the Company’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company’s management of capital.

Risk Management framework

The Board of Directors has an overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company’s risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company’s risk management policies.

The Company’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company’s activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Risk management structure
A cohesive organisational structure is established within the Company in order to identify, assess, monitor and control risks.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

25 Financial instruments fair values and risk management (continued)

Board of Directors
The apex of risk governance is the centralised oversight of the Board of Directors providing direction and the necessary approvals of strategies and policies in order to achieve defined corporate goals.
Senior management
Senior management is responsible for the day to day operations towards achieving the strategic goals within the Company's pre-defined risk appetite.

The risks faced by the Company and the way these risks are mitigated by management are summarised below:

Currency risk/ Market risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Management monitors fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and records its effects, if applicable, in the unconsolidated financial statements, and believes that the Company is not significantly vulnerable to exchange rate changes because the official currency of the Company is the Saudi Arabian Riyal, and all transactions are currently in Saudi Arabian Riyals, or United States Dollars, which currency is pegged against Saudi Arabian Riyal.

Fair Value
Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, contract assets, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets, trade payables, and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, contract assets, retention receivables, lease liabilities, trade payables and accrued expenses, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Based on this evaluation, the Company records allowance for estimated credit losses on these receivables. As at 31 December 2024, and 31 December 2023 the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates to its fair value.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

	Note	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Retention receivables		**15,881,221**	16,574,724
Contract assets	10.2	**90,673,646**	140,745,816
Trade receivables	10.1	**150,211,571**	174,276,059
Due from related parties	24	**46,856,012**	26,747,295
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**70,320,293**	41,903,926
Security deposit	11	**73,000**	73,000
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Lease liabilities	6.3	**13,427,766**	3,072,714
Trade payables	14	**144,009,178**	170,141,365
Due to related parties	24	**7,172,381**	10,652,033
Accrued expense and other current liabilities	17	**49,509,425**	72,620,859

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associate with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. The company ensure that it has sufficient funds to meet the its external liabilities as they fall due.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

25 Financial instruments fair values and risk management (continued)

The table below summaries the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual cash flows. The contractual maturities of liabilities have been determined based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

31 December 2024	**Within 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**No fixed maturity**	**Total**
Trade payables	**-**	**141,345,964**	**-**	**2,663,214**	**144,009,178**
Accrued expense and other current liabilities	**49,509,425**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49,509,425**
Undiscounted Lease liabilities	**2,012,800**	**2,252,176**	**10,847,700**	**-**	**15,112,676**
Due to related parties	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,172,381**	**7,172,381**
Total	**51,522,225**	**143,598,140**	**10,847,700**	**9,835,595**	**215,803,660**

31 December 2023	**Within 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**No fixed maturity**	**Total**
Trade payables	-	167,478,151	-	2,663,214	170,141,365
Undiscounted Lease liabilities	409,700	649,076	2,287,876	-	3,346,652
Accrued expense and other payables	72,620,859	-	-	-	72,620,859
Due to related parties	-	-	-	10,652,033	10,652,033
Total	73,030,559	168,127,227	2,287,876	13,315,247	256,760,909

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that other parties will fail to discharge their obligations and cause the Company to incur a financial loss. Financial instruments that subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of its bank balance, trade receivables, due from related parties, retention receivable, contract assets and certain other receivables.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognized at the reporting date, as summarized below:

	Note	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**70,320,293**	41,903,926
Due from related parties	24	**46,856,012**	26,747,295
Trade receivables	10.1	**150,211,571**	174,276,059
Retentions receivable		**15,881,221**	16,574,724
Contract assets	10.2	**90,673,646**	140,745,816
		373,942,743	400,247,820

Cash and cash equivalent:

The Company's bank balances are placed with reputable local banks having sound credit ratings. The Company assess bank balances for impairment using the 12-month approach and believe that it would be able to realise its balances from these banks without any loss to the Company.

Due from related parties:

The Company is not significantly exposed to any credit risk on its receivables balance (except those already impaired) which are due from its related parties as all the balances are originated and settled between the Group companies on regular basis.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

25 Financial instruments fair values and risk management (continued)

Trade receivables, retention receivables and Contract asset:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associate with the industry.

The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counter-parties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counter-parties.

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Trade receivables		
Not more than six months	**126,794,646**	170,363,901
Over six months but less than one year	**26,710,710**	18,818,735
More than one year	**43,133,723**	32,219,488
	196,639,079	221,402,124
Retention receivables		
Not more than six months	**10,924,478**	7,296,884
Over six months but less than one year	**4,331,834**	4,141,883
More than one year	**624,909**	5,135,957
	15,881,221	16,574,724
Contract asset		
Not more than six months	**92,184,959**	142,257,129

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company deposits its cash balances with a major high credit-rated financial institution and does not believe that there is a significant risk of non-performance by this financial institution. Trade receivable, retention receivables and contract assets comprises amounts due from high profile companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, whilst other receivables include due from related parties, security deposits with service providers. Management monitors this exposure and does not believe that the credit risk is material.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate investments and borrowings, including various revolving and other lines of credit.

The company has no outstanding borrowing as on 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

26 Contingencies and commitments

Contingencies

1) The Company is currently in litigation with a subcontractor for SAR 9 million for terminating the contract dated 01 November 2017 due to delay in meeting construction scheduled. On 19 November 2017, the subcontractor filed formal proceedings with the Court against the Company. On 19 July 2022, the Company received court notification that subcontractor has filed an application for appointment of arbitrator on behalf of the Company. The Company has however, nominated its own arbitrator. The 2 arbitrators appointed the chairman. Arbitration tribunal drafted the terms of reference (TOR) for the proceedings and both parties began negotiations for finalizing the TOR with the arbitration tribunal. The Company contested and rejected the TOR. Matter is currently dormant as subcontractor must pay the Arbitrator's fee for both the parties to initiate the Arbitration process. Management after consulting with legal advisor believes that it is an obligation with sufficient uncertainty (possible obligation) therefore, no provision recognised in these financial statements.

2) The Company is engaged in litigation with a subcontractor over SAR 57 million due to a contract termination on 15 February 2018 for breach of performance obligations. The subcontractor filed a case in the commercial court, but the Company initiated arbitration proceedings as per the agreement clause. The arbitrator requested documents from both parties, but the Company objected, citing the lack of a notice of arbitration required under Saudi Arabian law, and requested the commercial court to dismiss the lawsuit.
The Company sought adjournment of the preliminary hearing to allow the Appeal Court to consider the petition before arbitration commenced. Both parties submitted three response memorandums to the Appeal Court. An expert appointed by the arbitral tribunal is currently preparing an initial report, with the assessment in progress. On 30 October 2024, the subcontractor requested to increase its claim from SAR 57 million to SAR 94 million, but the arbitrator has not issued any order on the amendment of the claims. After consulting with legal advisors, management believes it is obligated to pay for some claims, for which a provision of SAR 2.8 million has been created.

Commitments

As of 31 December 2024, the Company had commitments related outstanding letters of guarantee amounting to SAR 56,053,620 (31 December 2023: SAR 70,110,082).

Short-term and low value leases

	For the year ended	
	31-Dec-24	**31-Dec-23**
Payments under operating leases recognized as an expense during the year	**667,951**	1,459,330

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss have been allocated as follows:

	For the year ended	
	31-Dec-24	**31-Dec-23**
Cost of revenue - Refer note 19	**30,763**	238,153
General and administrative expenses - Refer note 21	**637,188**	1,221,177

27 Subsequent events

On 03 April 2024, Wipro Arabia Limited entered into an agreement with Princess Nourah Bint Abdul Rahman University Endowment Company (PNUEC). As a result, on 24 March 2025, PNUEC transferred its entire 45% shareholding in Women's Business Park Technologies Limited to Wipro Arabia Limited. Consequently, Women's Business Park Technologies Limited has become a wholly owned subsidiary of Wipro Arabia Limited.

28 Approval of unconsolidated financial statements

These unconsolidated financial statements were authorized for issue and approved on 1 June 2025 (corresponding to 5 Dhul Hijjah 1446H) by the Board of Directors of the Company.