Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Doha LLC

31 March 2025

D Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants

No.192, S.C. Road, Basavanagudi,
Bangalore, 560 004
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Doha LLC

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

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

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Management Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bengaluru
June 18, 2025

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

Sd/-

D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 211367

Wipro Doha LLC
Balance sheet As at 31 March 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	87,568	75,219
Rights Of Use Asset	5	-	47,323
Deferred tax asset (Net)	8	1,442,489	240,323
		1,530,057	**362,865**
Current assets			
Trade receivables	9	3,022,695	3,821,333
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,134,311	10,243,732
Unbilled revenues		3,848,007	22,853,440
Other financial assets	6	3,621,322	194,252
Other assets	7	289,631	280,451
		13,915,966	**37,393,208**
		15,446,023	**37,756,073**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	200,000	200,000
Other equity	12	13,720,842	24,540,332
		13,920,842	**24,740,332**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits obligations	13	667,328	578,825
		667,328	**578,825**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	15	-	-
Total outstanding dues other than above	15	92,406	773,292
Other financial liabilities	14	8,047	9,964,493
Unearned Liabilities		24,922	520,006
Statutory liabilities	17	1,878	277,004
Other liabilities	16	104,004	85,225
Provisions	18	436,665	621,787
Current tax liability (Net)		189,931	195,109
		857,853	**12,436,916**
		15,446,023	**37,756,073**
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	2-3		

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

As per Our reports attached

For D. Prasanna & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

Sd/-

D. Prasanna Kumar

Proprietor

Membership No.: 211367

Place : Bengaluru

Date - June 18, 2025

For and on behalf of

Wipro Doha LLC

Sd/-

Thomas Abhishek Fernando

Manager

Place - Doha

Date - June 18, 2025

Wipro Doha LLC
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	19	13,259,992	53,729,126
Other income	20	19,066	16,085
		13,279,058	**53,745,211**
EXPENSES			
Cost of hardware and software		-	18,654
Employee benefits expense	21	4,427,367	6,340,736
Sub-contracting and technical fees		19,796,960	42,509,836
Finance costs	22	26,111	81,121
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense	23	101,919	436,115
Lifetime expected credit loss		(172,461)	147,120
Other expenses	24	1,120,954	4,014,511
		25,300,850	**53,548,093**
Profit before tax		**(12,021,792)**	**197,118**
Tax expense	25		
Current tax		-	243,176
Deferred tax		(1,202,179)	(6,533)
Total tax expense		**(1,202,179)**	**236,643**
Net profit/(loss) for the year		**(10,819,613)**	**(39,525)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassed to statement of profit or loss (net of tax)			
Re-measurement of end of service benefits		123	684,250
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)		**123**	**684,250**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(10,819,490)**	**644,725**
Earnings per equity share	26		
Basic and diluted		(54,098.07)	(197.63)
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	2-3		

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

As per Our reports attached
For D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.: 009619S

Sd/-
D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - June 18, 2025

For and on behalf of
Wipro Doha LLC

Sd/-
Thomas Abhishek Fernando
Manager
Place - Doha
Date - June 18, 2025

Wipro Doha LLC
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**(12,021,792)**	**197,118**
Adjustments :-			
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense		101,919	436,115
Finance cost		26,111	81,121
Provision for doubtful debts		(172,461)	147,120
Loss on sale of disposal of property, plant and equipment / Right-of-use of Assets		15	-
Interest income		(19,066)	(16,085)
Foreign Exchange losses / (Gains)		-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(12,085,274)**	**845,389**
Adjustments for working capital changes:			
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables and unbilled revenue		19,976,532	(7,065,448)
Decrease / (increase) in Inventories		-	18,654
Decrease /(increase) in other assets		(3,436,250)	2,695,759
Decrease in trade payables and unearned revenues		(1,175,970)	(639,934)
Decrease in employee benefit obligations		88,503	(694,603)
(Decrease) / increase in provisions and other liabilities		(10,397,779)	9,310,480
Cash generated from operations		**(7,030,238)**	**4,470,297**
Direct taxes paid		(5,178)	(1,574,690)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**(A)**	**(7,035,416)**	**2,895,607**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
(Acquisition) / Proceeds from Sale of property, plant and equipment (Net)		(66,960)	(25,750)
Interest received		19,066	16,085
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(47,894)**	**(9,665)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Interest paid on borrowings		(26,111)	(78,065)
Repayment of Lease Liability		-	(399,360)
Dividend Paid		-	(10,938,000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(26,111)**	**(11,415,425)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)		**(7,109,421)**	**(8,529,483)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		10,243,732	18,773,215
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 10)		**3,134,311**	**10,243,732**
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 10)			
Balances with banks			
in current accounts		3,134,311	6,598,232
In deposit accounts		-	3,645,500
		3,134,311	**10,243,732**
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	2-3		

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

As per Our reports attached
For D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.: 009619S

For and on behalf of
Wipro Doha LLC

Sd/-
D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - June 18, 2025

Sd/-
Thomas Abhishek Fernando
Manager
Place - Doha
Date - June 18, 2025

Wipro Doha LLC

Statement of changes in equity for the Year ended

(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Retained earnings	OCI	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2023	200,000	34,910,095	(76,488)	35,033,607
Net profit after income tax for the year	-	(39,525)	-	(39,525)
Dividend declared and paid	-	(10,938,000)	-	(10,938,000)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	684,250	684,250
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**200,000**	**23,932,570**	**607,762**	**24,740,332**
Net loss after income tax for the year	-	(10,819,613)	-	(10,819,613)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	123	123
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**200,000**	**13,112,957**	**607,885**	**13,920,842**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information 2-3

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

As per Our reports attached

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

Sd/-
D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - June 18, 2025

For and on behalf of
Wipro Doha LLC

Sd/-
Thomas Abhishek Fernando
Manager
Place - Doha
Date - June 18, 2025

1 General Information

Wipro Doha L.L.C. (the Company) was incorporated in the State of Qatar on February 26, 2014 with Commercial Registration No. 64483. The Company is governed by the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015.

The Company was established to engage in consultative services in the field of information technology and services relevant to computers. It also trades in the requirements of computers, word processors, accessories, computer systems and programs and carries out any activity which is incidental or conducive.

The Company's registered office address is P.O. Box No. 31316, Doha State of Qatar.

The shareholding structure of the Company is given below :

Shareholders:	Country of Incorporation	Shareholding as of 31 March 2025	Shareholding as of 31 March 2024
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	UK	100%	100%
		100%	**100%**

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The special purpose financial statement of Wipro Doha LLC comprises the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025; the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flow, the statement of changes in equity and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period ended 31 March 2025, and other additional financial disclosures.

These special purpose financial statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro Limited) under the requirements of Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act 2013.
The special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013.

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the “functional currency”). The functional currency of the company is Qatari Riyals (“QAR”) and the financial statements are also presented in QAR. All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in QAR, unless otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Basis of Measurement

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

(iii) Use of estimates and judgement

In preparing these financial statements, management has made certain judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the Company’s accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates
The significant judgements made by management in applying the Company’s accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty are described below:

Useful lives of depreciable assets
Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets to the Company. The carrying amounts are analyzed in relevant notes. Actual results, however, may vary due to technical or other obsolescence

2 **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

2.1 **Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)**

(iii) Use of estimates and judgement (continued)

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

Impairment of non-financial assets
An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets 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 future 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

Leases
Management uses a best estimate in determining the interest rate prevailing in the market for the purpose of discounting of interest free finance lease arrangement.

Employees' defined benefit liability
The cost of employee benefit obligations and other after-service 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.

Estimate of income taxes
The Company's tax charge on ordinary activities is the sum of current and deferred income tax. The calculation of the Company's total tax 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.

Provisions and accruals
By their nature, the measurement of provisions depends upon estimates and assessments whether the criteria for recognition have been met, including estimates of the probability of cash outflows. Provisions for litigation are based on cost estimation, taking into account legal advice and other available information.

Estimated cost of completing projects
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 revise and updates its cost estimation to complete the projects, when the project scope becomes more precise and projects' risks are more appropriately analyzed.

2.2 Finacial Instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

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

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

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

A. Cash and cash equivalent

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

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

2 **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

2.2 Finacial Instruments (continued)

B. Other financial assets

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

C. Trade and Other Payables

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

2.3 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.

Services:

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

A **Time and material contracts**

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

B **Fixed-price contracts**

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

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones. A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.
Unbilled receivables on other than fixed-price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.
Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period.

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

C **Maintenance Contracts**

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized rateably over the period of the contract using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.
In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognized with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilized by the customer is recognized as revenue on completion of the term.

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

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue recognition (continued)

D **Others**

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

Other income

Finance and other income comprises interest income on deposits and rental income. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Rental income is recognised as per the contract.

Finanace cost

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

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

A **Recognition and measurement**

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

B **Depreciation**

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. The estimated useful life of assets are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows

Category	**Useful life**
Leaehold Improvements	Lease Period
Office Equipment	3 to 5 years

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

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

2.5 Intangible assets

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

The amortization of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated. It is amortized over its estimated useful life of four years using the straight-line method. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortization is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Functional currency

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

Transaction

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

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

2.7 Employee benefits

Compensated absences

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

Pension and social contribution

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

2.8 Taxes

Income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Leases

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

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

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

2.10 Cash flow statement

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

2.11 Equity and share capital

(a) Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2025 is QAR 200,000 divided into 200 (31 March 2024: 200) equity shares of QAR 1000 par value

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

(b) Retained earnings

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

2.12 Earnings per share

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

2.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

2.15 Commitments and contingencies

Capital Commitments: As at March 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company had no commitment to spend under agreements to purchase/construct property and equipment.
Contingent liabilities: Contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 have been disclosed in Note 27 of these financial statments.

2.16 A. Contract Asset and Liabilities

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

Contract liabilities: During the year ended March 31, 2025 the Company recognized revenue of QAR 488,893 arising from contract liabilities as at March 31, 2024. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company recognized revenue of QAR 991,730 arising from opening unearned revenue as at April 1, 2023.

Contract assets: During the year ended March 31, 2025, QAR 3,857,446 of contract assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones and revenue of QAR 15,432,876 was reversed. During the year ended March 31, 2024, QAR 4,650,307 of contract assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones and no revenue was reversed.

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

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes contract liabilities and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date, which are contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.

As at March 31, 2024, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was QAR 2,921,075 of which approximately 100% is expected to be recognized as revenues within two years. This includes contracts, with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

As at March 31, 2024, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was QAR 12,358,362 of which approximately 100% is expected to be recognized as revenues within two years. This includes contracts, with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase price, (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, weighted average cost method is used.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

3.1 Estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Taxes

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

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

(b) Defined benefit plans - leave encashment

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each year end.

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

Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of ‘accounting estimates’ and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Wipro Doha LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Carrying Value :-					
As at 1 April 2023	1,169,008	-	301,575	34,690	1,505,273
Additions	-	9,800	15,500	-	25,300
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**1,169,008**	**9,800**	**317,075**	**34,690**	**1,530,573**
Accumulated Depreciation :-					
As at 1 April 2023	1,168,989	-	210,222	27,670	1,406,881
Additions	-	477	46,649	1,797	48,923
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**1,168,989**	**477**	**256,871**	**29,467**	**1,455,804**
Capital Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	450
Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2024	**19**	**9,323**	**60,204**	**5,223**	**75,219**

Particulars	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Carrying Value :-					
As at 1 April 2024	1,169,008	9,800	317,075	34,690	1,530,573
Additions	-	-	61,561	5,849	67,410
Disposals	-	-	(36,460)	-	(36,460)
As at 31 March 2025	**1,169,008**	**9,800**	**342,176**	**40,539**	**1,561,523**
Accumulated Depreciation :-					
As at 1 April 2024	1,168,989	477	256,871	29,467	1,455,804
Additions	-	1,960	50,489	2,148	54,597
Disposals	-	-	(36,446)	-	(36,446)
As at 31 March 2025	**1,168,989**	**2,437**	**270,914**	**31,615**	**1,473,955**
Capital Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2025	**19**	**7,363**	**71,262**	**8,924**	**87,568**

Wipro Doha LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

5 Rights Of Use Asset

Particulars	Buildings	Total
Gross Carrying Value :-		
As at 1 April 2023	774,383	774,383
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**774,383**	**774,383**
Accumulated Depreciation :-		
As at 1 April 2023	339,868	339,868
Additions	387,192	387,192
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**727,060**	**727,060**
Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2024	**47,323**	**47,323**

Particulars	Buildings	Total
Gross Carrying Value :-		
As at 1 April 2024	774,383	774,383
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(774,383)	(774,383)
As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation :-		
As at 1 April 2024	727,060	727,060
Additions	47,322	47,322
Disposals	(774,382)	(774,382)
As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**
Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**

Wipro Doha LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

6 Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current assets		
Security deposits	67,791	67,791
Inter-Company Receivable	3,553,531	105,043
Due from officers and employees	-	20,000
Interest Receivable	-	1,418
	3,621,322	**194,252**

7 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current assets		
Prepaid expenses	197,668	58,917
VAT/GST/Sales Tax Receivable	-	127
Due from officers and employees	174	159,846
Advance to suppliers	91,789	61,561
	289,631	**280,451**

8 Deferred tax asset (Net) / Deferred tax liability (Net)

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the Year ended March 31, 2025	As at 31 March 2024	Credit/ (charge) in P&L	Credit/ (charge) in OCI	As at 31 March 2025
Carry-forward losses	105,737	1,213,603	-	1,319,340
Trade payables and other liabilities	54,936	(11,423)	(14)	43,499
Others	79,650	-	-	79,650
Total	**240,323**	**1,202,180**	**(14)**	**1,442,489**

Movement during the Year ended March 31, 2024	As at 31 March 2023	Credit/ (charge) in P&L	Credit/ (charge) in OCI	As at 31 March 2024
Carry-forward losses	-	105,737	-	105,737
Trade payables and other liabilities	284,189	(161,724)	(67,529)	54,936
Others	17,130	62,520	-	79,650
Total	**301,319**	**6,533**	**(67,529)**	**240,323**

9 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Unsecured		
Considered good	3,027,658	3,998,700
	3,027,658	3,998,700
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	(4,963)	(177,367)
	3,022,695	**3,821,333**

Wipro Doha LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

9 Trade Receivables (continued)

The following table represent ageing of Trade receivables as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						
	Not Due	< 6 months	6M- 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 years	Totals
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	3,011,621	16,037	-	-	-	3,027,658
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table represent ageing of Trade receivables as on 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						
	Not Due	< 6 months	6M- 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 years	Totals
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	3,491,534	507,166	-	-	-	3,998,700
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Wipro Doha LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Cash and bank balances	3,134,311	6,598,232
Demand deposits with banks	-	3,645,500
	3,134,311	**10,243,732**

11 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorised capital		
200 Equity shares of QAR 1000 each (2024 : 200 Shares)	200,000	200,000
	200,000	**200,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
200 Equity shares of QAR 1000 each (2024 : 200 Shares)	200,000	200,000
	200,000	**200,000**

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

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Number of shares outstanding as at beginning of the year	200	200
Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of shares outstanding as at the end of the year	200	200

(b) **Details of share holding pattern by related parties**

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Name of shareholders		
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	200,000	200,000
% of the holding	100%	100%

(c) **Terms / Rights attached to equity shares**

The share capital of company is entirely held by one Company.The Company declares and pay dividends in QAR. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distributing of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(d) There has been no issue of bonus shares / issue of shares for consideration other than cash or buy back during five years immediately preced

12 Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	OCI	Total
As at 1 April 2023	34,910,095	(76,488)	34,833,607
Add :- Profit / (loss) For the year	(39,525)	-	(39,525)
Add :- Movement during the year	-	684,250	684,250
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	(10,938,000)	-	(10,938,000)
As at 31 March 2024	**23,932,570**	**607,762**	**24,540,332**
Add :- Profit / (loss) For the year	(10,819,613)	-	(10,819,613)
Add :- Movement during the year	-	123	123
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**13,112,957**	**607,885**	**13,720,842**

13 Employee benefits obligations

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Gratuity Payable	667,328	578,825
	667,328	**578,825**

14 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current liabilities		
Inter-Company Payable	8,047	9,964,493
	8,047	**9,964,493**

Wipro Doha LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in QAR, unless otherwise stated)

15 Trade Payables

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
i)Total outstanding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
ii)Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	92,406	773,292

The following table represent ageing of Trade payables as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	86,418	5,988	-	-	92,406
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table represent ageing of Trade payables as on 31 March 2024

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	709,314	908	63,070	-	773,292
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

16 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current liabilities		
Holiday Salary Payable	104,004	85,225
	104,004	**85,225**

17 Statutory liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
VAT/GST/Sales Tax Payable	255	-
Witholding Tax Payable	1,623	277,004
	1,878	**277,004**

18 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Employee related provisions	25,525	39,472
Other provisions	411,140	582,315
	436,665	**621,787**

19 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rendering of services	13,187,545	53,629,126
Sales of products	72,447	100,000
	13,259,992	**53,729,126**

Revenue by nature of contract

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Fixed Price and maintenance contracts - Over time	3,361,760	41,597,209
Time and Material - Point in time	9,825,785	12,031,917
Product - Point in time	72,447	100,000
	13,259,992	**53,729,126**

Type of customers

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Government & government controlled entities	20,013,693	24,194,616
Private	(6,753,701)	29,534,510
	13,259,992	**53,729,126**

Debtors and Unbilled balances

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

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Trade receivables	3,022,695	3,821,333
Unbilled revenues	3,848,007	22,853,440
	6,870,702	**26,674,773**

20 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income	19,066	16,085
	19,066	**16,085**

21 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages	4,329,186	6,225,883
Staff welfare expenses	29,095	(3,913)
Employee benefit plans	69,086	118,766
	4,427,367	**6,340,736**

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

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from financial assumptions	(136)	(751,779)
	(136)	**(751,779)**

a) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current service cost	131,614	123,961
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	26,111	51,981
Net charge to statement of income	**157,725**	**175,942**

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

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	578,824	1,273,427
Acquisitions	-	-
Current service cost	131,614	123,961
Interest on obligation	26,111	51,981
Benefits paid	(69,086)	(118,766)
Remeasurement loss/(gain)		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from financial assumptions	(136)	(751,779)
Other (Gain)/Loss on the DBO	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	667,327	578,824

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

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Discount rate	4.52%	4.51%
Salary growth rate	2.00%	2.00%

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

Expected contribution to the fund during the year ending March 31, 2025	-
Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ending March 31:	
2026	535,862
2027	37,708
2028	28,897
2029	22,069
2030	16,642
Thereafter	59,417
Total	700,595

22 Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest expense	26,111	81,121
	26,111	**81,121**

23 Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on PPE	54,597	48,923
Depreciation on ROU	47,322	387,192
	101,919	**436,115**

24 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Legal and professional fees	100,446	226,242
Travel	45,075	1,017,966
Miscellaneous expenses	5,132	1,517,364
Other Foreign exchange losses, net	67,209	358,447
Facility expenses	370,066	65,512
Rates, taxes and insurance	372,005	634,269
Communication	161,006	194,711
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	15	-
	1,120,954	**4,014,511**

25 Tax expense

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax	-	243,176
Deferred tax	(1,202,179)	(6,533)
Total income taxes	**(1,202,179)**	**236,643**
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	(12,021,792)	197,118
Enacted income tax rate	10%	10%
Computed expected tax expenses	(1,202,179)	19,712
Effect of		
Permanent Differences	-	-
Temporary differences	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Prior period	-	243,176
Others	-	(26,245)
	(1,202,179)	**236,643**

26 Earnings per equity share

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

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

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

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	(10,819,613)	(39,525)
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	200	200
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (in QAR)	**(54,098.07)**	**(197.63)**

27 Related Party Transactions

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors and key management personnel affiliates of the Company, and entitles over which directors are able to exercise significant influence.

	Relationship	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
27.1 Due to Related Parties			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Parent	-	9,960,619
Wipro Travel Services	Affiliate	4,921	3,874
Wipro Arabia Co. Limited	Affiliate	3,126	-
		8,047	**9,964,493**
27.2 Due from Related Parties			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Parent	3,552,281	-
Wipro Arabia Co. Limited	Affiliate	-	105,043
Wipro Gulf LLC	Affiliate	1,250	-
		3,553,531	**105,043**

27.3 Summary of all transactions with related parties during the year are given below in Qatar riyals:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Payments made to related parties	30,149,578	28,642,891
Transfer pricing Revenue	-	1,971,995
Cost of revenue (Software development charges)	17,551,154	39,900,418
Receipts from related parties on expense reimbursements	88,021	140,929
Travelling and transportation	-	52,797
Interest on inter-company balances	-	26,084
Other Payables	736,501	2,672,795

28 Contingencies and Commitments

Contingencies	**Currency**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
Performance Bonds with HSBC	QAR	732,000	732,000
Tender Bonds with HSBC	QAR	1,160,000	15,000

29 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instrument comprises of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payable. The significant financial risk to which the Company is exposed to described below:

29.1 Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

At the reporting date, the Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to the following:

	Note	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
Trade receivables	9	3,022,695	3,821,333
Deposits	6	67,791	67,791
Advances	6 and 7	91,963	241,407
Cash at bank	10	3,134,311	10,243,732
Financial assets		**6,316,760**	**14,374,263**

The Company's exposure to credit is limited and is controlled as the Company continuously monitors defaults of counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

The Company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality.

Cash is placed with reputable banks. The expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents are immaterial to these financial statements.

29.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Management closely monitors the Company's liquidity and cash flow position. This includes maintenance of financial position liquidity ratios, debtors and creditors concentration both in terms of the overall finding mix and avoidance of undue reliance on large individual customers.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity requirements.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at March 31 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at 31 March 2025	**Effective yield/ interest rate**	**Markup/ interest bearing**	**Non-markup/ interest bearing**	**Total**
Financial assets	**%**			
Maturity up to one year				
Trade receivables	-	-	3,022,695	3,022,695
Deposits	-	-	67,791	67,791
Due from related parties	-	-	3,553,531	3,553,531
Cash at bank	-	-	3,134,311	3,134,311
	A	**-**	**9,778,328**	**9,778,328**
Financial liabilities				
Maturity up to one year				
Trade payables	-	-	92,406	92,406
Due to related parties	-	-	8,047	8,047
	B	**-**	**100,453**	**100,453**
Maturity of more than one year				
Employees' end of service benefit		-	-	-
	C	-	-	-
Liquidity Gap	**(A-B-C)**	**-**	**9,677,875**	**9,677,875**

As at 31 March 2024	**Effective yield/ interest rate**	**Markup/ interest bearing**	**Non-markup/ interest bearing**	**Total**
Financial assets	%			
Maturity up to one year				
Trade receivables	-	-	3,821,333	3,821,333
Deposits	-	-	67,791	67,791
Due from related parties	-	-	105,043	105,043
Cash at bank	-	-	10,243,732	10,243,732
	A	-	**14,237,898**	**14,237,898**
Financial liabilities	%			
Maturity up to one year				
Trade payables	-	-	773,292	773,292
Due to related parties	-	-	9,964,493	9,964,493
	B	-	**10,737,785**	**10,737,785**
Maturity of more than one year				
Employees' end of service benefit		-	-	-
	C	-	-	-
Liquidity Gap	**(A-B-C)**	-	**3,500,113**	**3,500,113**

29.3 Capital management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2025.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders less the reserve, as the Company doesn’t hold any long term debt the gearing ratio is not presented.

29.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to changes in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, changes in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. Market risk comprises three types of risks: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

a) Currency / Foreign exchange rate risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency). Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in Qatari Riyals, thus the company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates. Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short-term debt obligations with fixed interest rates.

c) Other price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to equity securities price risk since it does not hold such instruments.

30 Fair Value Of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arms length transaction. Differences can therefore arise between the book values under historical cost method and fair value estimates. The management believes that the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities of the company are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

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

	As at 31 March 2025		**As at 31 March 2024**	
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**
Assets carried at amortised cost				
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	3,022,695	3,022,695	3,821,333	3,821,333
Unbilled receivables	3,823,085	3,823,085	22,333,434	22,333,434
Due from related parties	3,553,531	3,553,531	105,043	105,043
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,134,311	3,134,311	10,243,732	10,243,732
	13,533,622	**13,533,622**	**36,503,542**	**36,503,542**
Liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables	92,406	92,406	773,292	773,292
Due to related parties	8,047	8,047	9,964,493	9,964,493
	100,453	**100,453**	**10,737,785**	**10,737,785**

31 Segment reporting

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

32 General

32.1 Rounding off

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Qatari Riyal (QAR)

32.2 Events occurring after the reporting date

No significant events occurred after the reporting period which requires adjustment or a disclosure to be made in the financial statements.

32.3 Comparative figures

The comparative figures of the previous year have been regrouped and reclassified, where necessary, in order to conform to the current year's presentation. Such reclassifications do not affect previously reported profit, net assets or equity.

As per Our reports attached

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

Sd/-
D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - June 18, 2025

For and on behalf of
Wipro Doha LLC

Sd/-
Thomas Abhishek Fernando
Manager
Place - Doha
Date - June 18, 2025