

Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

31 March 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Board of Directors of **Wipro Solutions Canada Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Wipro Solutions Canada Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, 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 notes to the special purpose financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements is prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company ("Wipro Limited") under the requirement of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its 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 SAs 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the special purpose financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, 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 statement.

Management's and Board of Directors' 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 state of affairs, profit/loss and other 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) specified 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 of 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 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, the 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's 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 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 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, 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 in the special purpose financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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 auditor's 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 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 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. This audit opinion has been issued solely for the purpose of inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro Limited) under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Act. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this audit opinion is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

s/d

Athiyan R

Partner

Membership No.: 237588

UDIN:

Bengaluru

30 May 2025

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4(a)	4,612	7,666
Rights of use asset	4(b)	34	277
Other non-current assets	5	196	3,937
		4,842	11,880
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	30,177	48,869
Unbilled receivables		4,673	6,591
Cash and cash equivalents	7	12,739	13,435
Current tax assets (net)		-	4,181
Contract asset		5,344	8,420
Other current assets	5	7,550	8,344
		60,483	89,840
Total Assets		65,325	101,720
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	32,000	32,000
Other equity	9	(3,284)	(4,636)
		28,716	27,364
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	11	-	62
Provisions	12	319	197
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	672	773
		991	1,032
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	15,000	39,351
Lease liabilities	11	37	231
Trade payables	13	11,979	23,221
Other financial liabilities	14	5,769	7,662
Contract liabilities		672	940
Other current liabilities	15	1,758	1,693
Provisions	12	340	225
Current tax liabilities (net)		63	-
		35,618	73,323
Total Equity and Liabilities		65,325	101,720

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

As per our report attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited**

S/d

Athiyan R

Partner

Membership No: 237588

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 30 May 2025

S/d

Katie Taylor

Director

Place: Ontario

Date: 30 May 2025

S/d

Kirk Jamieson

Director

Place: Ontario

Date: 30 May 2025

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	17	160,847	207,843
Other income	18	741	739
Total income		161,588	208,582
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	19	20,976	17,228
Finance costs	20	3,035	4,936
Depreciation expense	21	3,422	4,381
Sub-contracting and technical fees		126,627	158,432
Other expenses	22	5,548	11,107
		159,608	196,084
Profit before tax		1,980	12,498
Tax expense			
Current tax	25	894	2,643
Deferred tax	25	(266)	568
Total tax expense		628	3,211
Profit for the year		1,352	9,287
Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss, net of taxes			
Re-measurement of gains on defined benefit plans		-	28
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of taxes		-	28
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,352	9,315
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value CAD 1			
Basic and diluted	23	0.04	0.29

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

As per our report attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

S/d
Athiyan R
Partner
Membership No: 237588
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 May 2025

S/d
Katie Taylor
Director
Place: Ontario
Date: 30 May 2025

S/d
Kirk Jamieson
Director
Place: Ontario
Date: 30 May 2025

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital	Balance as at 1 April 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2025
Equity share capital of face value CAD 1	32,000	-	32,000	-	32,000
	32,000	-	32,000	-	32,000

Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income *	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2023	(14,535)	591	(13,944)
Profit for the year	9,287	-	9,287
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	21	21
Balance as at 31 March 2024	(5,248)	612	(4,636)
Profit for the year	1,352	-	1,352
Other comprehensive income for the year	612	(612)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(3,284)	-	(3,284)

* Other Comprehensive Income comprises of re-measurement of gains on defined benefit plans.

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

As per our reports attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

S/d

Athiyan R

Partner

Membership No: 237588

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 30 May 2025

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Katie Taylor

Director

Place: Ontario

Date: 30 May 2025

S/d

Kirk Jamieson

Director

Place: Ontario

Date: 30 May 2025

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,980	12,498
Adjustments		
Depreciation	3,422	4,381
Re-measurement of gains on defined benefit plans	-	21
Finance cost	3,035	4,936
Provision for doubtful debts	(49)	63
Provision for doubtful Advances	-	(1)
Loss on sale of disposal of property, plant and equipment	129	-
Interest income	(697)	(465)
Operating profit before working capital changes	7,820	21,433
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Trade receivables	18,741	(11,042)
Unbilled receivables and contract assets	4,994	6,938
Other assets	4,535	(2,599)
Trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	(12,833)	(9,704)
Contract liabilities	(268)	(3,669)
Cash generated from operations	22,989	1,355
Direct taxes paid/refund received	3,515	(3,213)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(A) 26,504	(1,858)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(390)	(3,004)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	137	1
Interest received	697	465
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(B) 444	(2,539)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Interest paid on borrowings	(3,035)	(4,936)
(Repayment) of borrowings / loans from related parties	(24,351)	(49,297)
Payment of lease liabilities	(256)	(22)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(C) (27,642)	(54,255)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	(696)	(58,651)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	13,435	72,086
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 7)	12,739	13,435
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 7)	12,739	13,435
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	12,739	13,435
	12,739	13,435

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

S/d
Athiyan R
Partner
Membership No: 237588
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 May 2025

S/d
Katie Taylor
Director
Place: Ontario
Date: 30 May 2025

S/d
Kirk Jamieson
Director
Place: Ontario
Date: 30 May 2025

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1 The Company Overview

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV, incorporated and domiciled in Canada. It is engaged in the business of designing microprocessors, related technology, software, and sell design development systems (soft IP), to enhance the performance, cost-effectiveness and power-efficiency of Integrated Circuit applications mainly focused on the wireless and communication industry. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

The Company's Board of Directors authorized these special purpose financial statements for issue on 30 May 2025.

2 Basis of preparation of special purpose financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on accrual basis. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to append with the financial statements of the ultimate holding company, to comply with the provisions of Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in India.

(ii) Basis of measurement

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

- a) Derivative financial instruments;
- b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss; and
- c) The defined benefit asset/(liability) is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

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

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

a) Revenue recognition: The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labour costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

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

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

d) Defined benefit plans and compensated absences: The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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

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

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

3A Material accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These special purpose financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollar (CAD)'000, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net. Gains/(losses), net, relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance expense.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and noncurrent assets; Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognised only when the company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.
- Non- derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value.

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

A. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

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

C. Trade and other payables

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

b) Derecognition of financial instruments

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

(iv) Equity

a) Share capital and securities premium reserve

The authorised share capital of the Company as at 31 March 2025 is 32,000,100 divided into 32,000,100 equity shares of CAD 1 each, Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as securities premium.

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

b) Retained earnings

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

(v) Property plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

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

b) Depreciation

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

Category	Useful lives (in years)
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of the lease.
Plant and machinery	3 to 21 years
Office equipment	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 to 10 years

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

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Leases

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

a) Arrangements where the Company is the lessee

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

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

b) Arrangements where the Company is the lessor

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

(vii) Impairment

a) Financial assets

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

Loss allowances for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to the account risk profiling of customers and historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

b) Non-financial assets

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

(viii) Employee Benefits

a) Social security

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.

b) Termination benefits

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

c) Short-term benefits

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

d) Compensated absences

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

(ix) Provisions

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

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

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

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

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

(x) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

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

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

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

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

Services:

a. Time and material contracts

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

b. Fixed Price contracts

i) Fixed-price development contracts

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

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

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

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

ii) Maintenance contracts

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

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

iii) Volume based contracts

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

c. Products

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

d. Others

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled.

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

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 recognised. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortised 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 recognised is amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.

The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

(xi) Finance cost

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

(xii) Other income:

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

(xiii) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

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

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xiv) Earnings per share

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

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

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited**Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

(xv) Cash flow statement

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

The amendment to Ind AS 7, require entities to provide disclosures about changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses).

(xvi) Disposal of assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3B Recent Accounting and Other Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

a. New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024.

The Company has reviewed this new pronouncement and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

b. New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

4(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Total
As at 1 April 2023	76	47,065	167	1,208	48,516
Additions	-	2,647	125	54	2,826
Disposals	-	(392)	-	-	(392)
Reclass	-	1,075	-	(1,075)	(0)
As at 31 March 2024	76	50,395	292	187	50,950
Additions	-	390	-	-	390
Disposals	(76)	(753)	-	(134)	(963)
As at 31 March 2025	-	50,033	292	53	50,378
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 April 2023	18	39,414	1	60	39,493
Depreciation charge	27	4,072	51	32	4,181
Disposals	-	(391)	-	-	(391)
Reclass	-	42	-	(42)	-
As at 31 March 2024	45	43,137	52	50	43,284
Depreciation charge	7	3,218	58	22	3,305
Disposals	(51)	(715)	-	(56)	(823)
As at 31 March 2025	-	45,640	110	16	45,766
Net block					
As at 31 March 2024	31	7,258	240	137	7,666
As at 31 March 2025	-	4,393	182	37	4,612

4(b) Right of use asset

	Building	Total
As at 1 April 2023	425	425
Addition	179	179
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	604	604
Addition	-	-
Disposals	425	425
As at 31 March 2025	179	179
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 April 2023	126	126
Depreciation charge	200	200
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	326	326
Depreciation charge	117	117
Disposals	299	299
As at 31 March 2025	144	144
Net block		
As at 31 March 2024	278	278
As at 31 March 2025	34	34

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited**Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

5 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	196	3,937
	196	3,937
Current		
Balances with excise, customs and other authorities	879	886
Prepaid expenses	6,469	7,330
Other	202	128
	7,550	8,344

6 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current (unsecured)		
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good*	30,195	48,872
Disputed Trade receivables—considered good	-	64
Gross Trade receivables	30,195	48,936
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(18)	(67)
Net Trade receivables	30,177	48,869

*Refer note no 24 for related party disclosures and refer note 26 for ageing analysis.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	67	4
Additions during the year, net	17	67
Charged against allowance	66	4
Balance at the end of the year	18	67

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	12,739	13,435
	12,739	13,435

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

8 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorised capital		
32,000,100 (2024: 32,000,100) common shares	32,000	32,000
	32,000	32,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
32,000,100 (2024: 32,000,100) common shares	32,000	32,000
	32,000	32,000
a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:		
Number of shares outstanding as at beginning of the year	32,000,100	32,000,100
Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of shares outstanding as at the end of the year	32,000,100	32,000,100

b) Details of share holding pattern by related parties
Name of shareholders

Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV

No of Shares	32,000,100	32,000,100
% of the holding	100%	100%

c) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of CAD 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pay dividends in Canadian Dollar. 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 or issue of shares for consideration other than cash or share buy back during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2025.

9 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Retained earnings	(3,284)	(5,248)
Other comprehensive income	-	612
Balance at the end of the year	(3,284)	(4,636)

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Other comprehensive income: This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the remeasurement of defined benefit plans in accordance with IND AS 19 that have been recognised in other comprehensive income.

10 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current		
Unsecured	-	-
Loan from related parties	15,000	39,351
	15,000	39,351

Terms of repayment, interest rates and maturity dates

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
CAPCO Canada	15,000	39,351
Valid for a period of one year from the date of loan disbursement, extendable upon mutual written agreement.	CRA rates	CRA rates

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited**Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

11 Lease liabilities**IND AS 116 leases related disclosures****i) Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:**

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Denominated in the following currencies:		
USD	-	-
Other currencies (CAD)	37	293
Total	37	293
Analysed as:		
Current	37	231
Non current	-	62
	37	293

ii) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	117	200
Interest on lease liabilities	6	19
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Total recognised in the statement of profit and loss	123	219

iii) Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Maturity analysis:		
Less than 1 year	37	241
Between 1 and 2 years	-	62
Between 2 and 5 years	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-
Total	37	303

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited**Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

12 Provisions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current		
Employee benefit obligation		
Compensated absences	319	197
	319	197
Current		
Employee benefit obligation		
Compensated absences	335	220
Other provisions	5	5
	340	225
13 Trade payables	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	4,987	14,902
Payable to related parties*	6,992	8,319
	11,979	23,221
*Refer note no 24 for related party disclosures and refer note 26 for ageing analysis.		
14 Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current		
Salary payable	1,406	894
Balances due to related parties	4,363	6,768
	5,769	7,662
*Refer note no 24 for related party disclosures and refer note 26 for ageing analysis.		
15 Other liabilities	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current		
Statutory liabilities	1,167	1,664
Others	591	29
	1,758	1,693
16 Deferred tax liabilities	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax on :		
(i) Property Plant and Equipment	757	753
(ii) Others	(85)	20
	672	773

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
17 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	160,847	207,843
	160,847	207,843

Disaggregation of Revenues

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue		
Sale of services	160,703	207,258
Sale of products	144	585
	160,847	207,843
Revenue by nature of contract		
Fixed price and volume based	91,860	143,362
Time and materials	68,843	63,896
Products	144	585
	160,847	207,843

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 31 March 2025 the Company recognized revenue of CAD 957 arising from contract liabilities as at 31 March 2024. During the year ended 31 March 2024 the Company recognized revenue of CAD 4,611 arising from contract liabilities as at 31 March 2023 .

Contract assets: During the year ended 31 March 2025, CAD 6,800 of contract assets had been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones. During the year ended 31 March 2024, CAD 6,819 of contract assets had been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones. Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract by contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

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 31 March 2025, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was CAD 67,941 of which approximately 62.89% is expected to be recognized as revenues within two years, and the remainder thereafter. 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 31 March 2024, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was CAD 53,107 of which approximately 85.84% is expected to be recognized as revenues within two years, and the remainder thereafter. 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

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
18 Other income		
Interest income from banks	697	465
Other exchange differences (net)	-	269
Interest on Income tax refund	44	5
	741	739

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
19 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and allowances*	20,352	16,930
Compensated absences	470	279
Staff welfare expenses	154	19
	20,976	17,228

*The Company has adopted the restricted stock units plans of the Wipro Technologies Limited, the ultimate Holding Company. Under the Plan, the employees of the Company may be granted shares and other stock/cash awards, in accordance with the terms and conditions as specified in the plan. The plan is assessed, managed and administered by the ultimate holding company, The Wipro Technologies Limited Company whose shares have been granted to the employees. The amount of CAD 17 is recognised as expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: 43 CAD).

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
20 Finance costs		
Interest on loan from fellow subsidiaries (refer note 24 for related party)	3,029	4,917
Interest on lease liabilities	6	19
	3,035	4,936

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
21 Depreciation expense		
Depreciation on property plant and equipment	3,305	4,181
Depreciation on right of use assets	117	200
Total	3,422	4,381

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
22 Other expenses		
Travel	156	200
Repairs and maintenance	256	302
Software Licence Fees	2,834	3,389
Legal and professional	899	985
Expected credit loss / (write-back)	(49)	63
Communication	52	374
Corporate overhead (Refer note 24)	212	4,979
Advertisement and sales promotion	31	1
Insurance	6	13
Rates and taxes	73	283
Commission (Refer note 24)	-	367
Recruitment expenses	235	46
Loss/(Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment and right of use of asset, net	129	1
Exchange (gain)/loss (net)	142	-
Onerous cost	532	-
Miscellaneous expenses	40	103
	5,548	11,107

Certain expenses have been reclassified of comparative period in current year for better presentation and comparability purposes between employee benefits expenses, other expenses and subcontracting and technical fees. There has been no impact on the total equity or net profit as previously reported. Details are provided below

Previous classification	Revised classification	Year ended 31 March 2024
Employee benefits expense-staff welfare	Other expenses- rates and taxes	235
Other expenses- miscellaneous expenses	Employee benefits expense- salary and allowances	113
Other expenses- miscellaneous expenses	Sub-contracting and technical fees	12

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
23 Earning per share (EPS)		
Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	1,352	9,287
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	32,000,100	32,000,100
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (32,000,100 equity shares of face value CAD 1 each)	0.04	0.29

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

24 Related party disclosure
a) Parties where control exists*

Name	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
Ultimate Holding Company	Wipro Limited	India
Holding Company	Wipro Information Technology	Netherlands
Fellow Subsidiaries*	Wipro LLC	USA
	Wipro Travel Services Limited	India
	Apprio, Inc.	USA
	The Capital Markets Company Limited	Canada
	Wipro Portugal S.A.	Portugal
	Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	Brazil
	Wipro Holdings Hungary	Hungary
	Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC	USA
	Edgile, LLC	USA
	Rizing Solutions Canada Inc.	Canada
	Wipro Designit Services, Inc.	USA
	Wipro Technologies SA DE CV	Mexico

Key managerial personnel

Katie Taylor	Directors
Kim Watson	Directors (resigned wef 21 February 2025)
Kirk Jamieson	Directors (wef 21 February 2025)

* Parties with which transactions have happened during the year

b) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue from operations			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	17,157	7,920
Wipro LLC	Fellow subsidiary	2,478	1,207
Apprio, Inc.	Fellow subsidiary	-	120
Convergence Acceleration Solutions	Fellow subsidiary	477	655
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow subsidiary	9	497
Rizing Solutions Canada Inc.	Fellow subsidiary	2,160	402
Subcontracting and technical fees			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	97,032	124,319
Wipro Designit Services, Inc.	Fellow subsidiary	-	989
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow subsidiary	458	164
Edgile, LLC	Fellow subsidiary	49	448
Wipro, LLC	Fellow subsidiary	238	482
Wipro Portugal S.A.	Fellow subsidiary	-	7
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	Fellow subsidiary	-	6
Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. W.L.L	Fellow subsidiary	193	-
Wipro Technologies SA DE CV	Fellow subsidiary	-	1
Interest expense			
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow Subsidiary	3,029	4,662
Wipro Holdings Hungary	Fellow subsidiary	-	88
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	167
Commission expense			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	367
Corporate Overhead			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	212	4,979
Repayment of Borrowings:			
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow subsidiary	24,351	35,297
Wipro Holdings Hungary	Fellow subsidiary	-	14,000

Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

c) Balances with related parties as at year end are summarised below:

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Receivables :			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	3,662	-
Rizing Solutions Canada Inc.	Fellow subsidiary	2,229	500
Wipro Designit Services, Inc.	Fellow subsidiary	645	-
Wipro LLC	Fellow subsidiary	5	674
Convergence Acceleration Solutions	Fellow subsidiary	-	374
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow subsidiary	6	3
Wipro Portugal S.A.	Fellow subsidiary	-	1
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	Fellow subsidiary	-	2
Payables :			
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	11,095	14,797
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	3
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow subsidiary	19	116
Wipro, LLC	Fellow subsidiary	50	-
Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. W.L.L	Fellow subsidiary	121	-
Wipro Designit Services, Inc.	Fellow subsidiary	-	95
Edgile, LLC	Fellow subsidiary	-	77
Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC	Fellow subsidiary	71	-
Borrowings:			
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow Subsidiary	15,000	39,351

25 Effective Tax Rate (ETR) reconciliation

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises of:		
Current tax	894	2,643
Deferred tax	(266)	568
	628	3,211

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized as below:

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Profit before income tax	1,980	12,498
Enacted income tax rate	24.79%	25.15%
Computed expected tax expense	491	3,143
Effect of:		
Tax expenses relating to prior years	131	42
Permanent differences	6	25
Others	-	-
Total income tax expense	628	3,211

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

26 Trade receivable ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed – considered good	27,826	2,325	39	4	0	-
(ii) Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed –considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27,826	2,325	39	4	0	30,195
Less : Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	(14)	(4)	-	(18)
Net Trade Receivables	27,826	2,325	25	-	0	30,177

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed – considered good	40,840	7,984	48	0	-	-
(ii) Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed –considered good	-	64	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40,840	8,048	48	0	-	48,936
Less : Allowance for credit impaired	-	(19)	(48)	(0)	-	(67)
Net Trade Receivables	40,840	8,029	(0)	-	-	48,869

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited**Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

27 Trade payables ageing schedule**As at 31 March 2025**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled and not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	2,013	140	-	4	2	2,159
(iii) Accrued Expenses	2,828	-	-	-	-	2,828
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Due to Related Parties	6,815	177	-	-	-	6,992
Total	11,656	317	-	4	2	11,979

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	3,516	3,717	4	185	50	7,472.88
(iii) Accrued expenses	7,429	-	-	-	-	7,429.12
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Due to Related Parties	8,319	-	-	-	-	8,319.00
Total	19,264	3,717	4	185	50	23,221

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited

Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

28 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2025 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :					
Trade receivables	6	-	30,177	30,177	30,177
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	12,739	12,739	12,739
Unbilled revenues		-	4,673	4,673	4,673
Total financial assets		-	47,589	47,589	47,589
Financial liabilities :					
Borrowings	10	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
Trade payables	13	-	11,979	11,979	11,979
Other financial liabilities	14 & 11	-	5,806	5,806	5,806
Total financial liabilities		-	32,785	32,785	32,785

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2024 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :					
Trade receivables	6	-	48,869	48,869	48,869
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	13,435	13,435	13,435
Unbilled revenues		-	6,591	6,591	6,591
Total financial assets		-	68,895	68,895	68,895
Financial liabilities :					
Borrowings	10	-	39,351	39,351	39,351
Trade payables	13	-	23,221	23,221	23,221
Other financial liabilities	14 & 11	-	7,955	7,955	7,955
Total financial liabilities		-	70,527	70,527	70,527

Notes to financial instruments

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

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

ii. Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

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

29 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Contribution to provident fund(RRSP)	378	462

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited**Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

30 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the special purpose financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables,	Ageing analysis
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk – Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis

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

A Credit risk

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

Credit risk management

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

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

B Liquidity risk

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

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

31 March 2025	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	15,000	-	-	15,000
Trade payables	11,979	-	-	11,979
Other financial liabilities	5,769	-	-	5,769
Lease liability	37	-	-	37
Total	32,785	-	-	32,785
31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	39,351	-	-	39,351
Trade payables	23,221	-	-	23,221
Other financial liabilities	7,662	-	-	7,662
Lease liability	241	62	-	303
Total	70,475	62	-	70,537

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

30 Financial risk management (continued)

C Interest rate risk

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures', since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Variable rate borrowing	15,000	39,351
Fixed rate borrowing	-	-
	15,000	39,351

Interest rate risk

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	75	197
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(75)	(197)

31 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, additional paid in capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt as below:

- Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components, which attributable to the equity holders
- Net Debt includes borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Borrowings	15,000	39,351
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	12,739	13,435
Net Debt	2,261	25,916
Equity share capital	32,000	32,000
Other equity	(3,284)	(4,636)
Total capital	28,716	27,364
Gearing Ratio	0.08	0.95

In order to achieve the objective of maximising shareholders value, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to manage its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the current and previous years.

32 Segment reporting

Management currently identifies a single reportable operating segment as per Ind AS 108- 'Segment Reporting' which is designing microprocessors and allied services. These operating segments are monitored by the company's chief operating decision maker. The Company operates primarily in Canada and there is no other significant geographical segment.

The company is having four customers (for year ended 31-Mar-24 three customers) whose revenue is more than 10% of the total revenue, contributing 74% (previous year 52%) of the total revenue put together.

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Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(CAD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

33 Contingent liabilities and commitments

	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledge as debts	Nil	Nil
b) Bank guarantees	Nil	Nil

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for 31 March 2025 CAD is Nil (31 March 2024: CAD 944)

34 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

35 Comparatives

Certain items in the previous year's financial statements have been reclassified/regrouped, wherever necessary, to conform to the classification in the current year's presentation.

As per our reports attached	
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chartered Accountants	Wipro Solutions Canada Limited
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018	

S/d
Athiyan R
Partner
Membership No: 237588
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 May 2025

S/d	S/d
Katie Taylor	Kirk Jamieson
Director	Director
Place: Ontario	Place: Ontario
Date: 30 May 2025	Date: 30 May 2025