ASA & ASSOCIATES LLP
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors **of Wipro Technologies Peru SAC**
Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Wipro Technologies Peru SAC** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements").

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 preparation referred to in note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the State of Affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and Profit and Other Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Basis of 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 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 Statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company, in accordance with the basis described in note 2(i) of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records 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

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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 the 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 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 Responsibility

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 made by Management.

- 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

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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 communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Other Matter:

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those Statements on June 7, 2024.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use and Distribution

We draw attention to note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for the inclusion in the annual report of Wipro Limited 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, except with our prior consent in writing. 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 report is shown, or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For **ASA & Associates LLP,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009571N/N500006

Vinay K.S
Partner
Membership No. 223085

UDIN: 25223085BMKSEC1014

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15th May 2025

Wipro Technologies Peru SAC
Special Purpose Balance sheet As at 31 March 2025
(Amount in PEN Thousands , unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	495	362
Deferred tax asset (Net)	7	95	40
		590	**402**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	-	14
Financial Assets			
i. Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,162	8,467
ii. Trade receivables	9	985	1,295
iii. Unbilled revenues		25	103
iv. Other financial assets	5	17	285
Other Current Assets	6	338	299
Current tax asset (Net)		-	861
		4,527	**11,324**
Total Assets		**5,117**	**11,726**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	1,870	1,870
Other equity	12	2,101	9,079
Total Equity		**3,971**	**10,949**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	15	35	44
		35	**44**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1	154
ii. Other financial liabilities	13	8	12
Contract liabilities		370	48
Other Current Liabilities	14	521	365
Provisions	15	171	154
Current tax liability (Net)		40	-
		1,111	**733**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**5,117**	**11,726**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information 1-3

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

As per our report of even date attached
For ASA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009571N/N500006

Sd/-
Vinay K S
Partner
Membership No.: 223085

Place : Bengaluru
Date - 15/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Technologies Peru SAC

Sd/-
Wagner Jesus
Director

Place : Brazil
Date - 15/05/2025

Wipro Technologies Peru SAC
Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in PEN Thousands , unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	16	2,535	4,715
Other income	17	20	124
Total Income		**2,555**	**4,839**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	18	577	1,700
Sub-contracting and technical fees		636	1,254
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense	19	292	354
Impairment losses on financial assets and contract assets		(29)	(9)
Other expenses	20	384	497
Total Expenses		**1,860**	**3,796**
Profit before tax		**695**	**1,043**
Tax expense	21		
i.Current tax		277	(154)
ii. Deferred tax		(55)	241
Total tax expense		**222**	**87**
Net profit for the year		**473**	**956**
Earnings per equity share	22		
Basic and diluted		0.25	0.51

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

As per our report of even date attached
For ASA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.: 009571N/N500006

Sd/-
Vinay K S
Partner
Membership No.: 223085

Place : Bengaluru
Date - 15/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Technologies Peru SAC

Sd/-
Wagner Jesus
Director

Place : Brazil
Date - 15/05/2025

Wipro Technologies Peru SAC
Special Purpose Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in PEN Thousands , unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the year		**473**	**956**
Adjustments :-			
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense		292	354
Provision for doubtful debts		(29)	-
Loss on sale of disposal of property, plant and equipment		1	7
Operating profit before working capital changes		**737**	**1,317**
Adjustments for working capital changes:			
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables and unbilled revenue		417	3
Decrease / (increase) in Inventories		14	298
Decrease /(increase) in other assets		229	144
Decrease in trade payables and unearned revenues		169	(387)
(Decrease) / increase in provisions and other liabilities		160	113
Cash generated from operations		**1,726**	**1,488**
Direct taxes paid		846	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**(A)**	**2,572**	**1,488**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
(Acquisition) / Proceeds from Sale of property, plant and equipment (Net)		(426)	(194)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(426)**	**(194)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividend Paid		(7,451)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(7,451)**	**-**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)		**(5,305)**	**1,294**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,467	7,173
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)		**3,162**	**8,467**
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 10)			
Balances with banks			
in current accounts		3,162	8,467
		3,162	**8,467**

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

As per our report of even date attached
For ASA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009571N/N500006

Sd/-
Vinay K S
Partner
Membership No.: 223085

Place : Bengaluru
Date - 15/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Technologies Peru SAC

Sd/-
Wagner Jesus
Director

Place : Brazil
Date - 15/05/2025

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

1. The Company Overview

Wipro Technologies Peru S.A.C ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV, incorporated and domiciled in Peru. The Company is provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally and IT Products. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2. Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"), as applicable 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 Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company.

The Financial Statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the Financial Statements, where applicable.

(ii) Consolidation

These Financial Statements represent the Separate Financial Statements of the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through its circular dated July 27, 2016 has exempted a company from preparing and filing of Consolidated Financial Statements if its ultimate or intermediate holding company is filing Consolidated Financial Statements. Further Sub - Para (iv) to Para 4 of Ind AS 110 - Consolidated Financial Statements exempts a company from consolidation if its ultimate parent produces Ind AS complied Consolidated Financial Statements, which are available for public use. In view of above exemptions, the Company is not required to file the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company has complied with Ind AS 27: Separate Financial Statements whereby investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are to be valued either

• at cost; or
• in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiaries and associates at cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27 at original cost of investment in subsidiaries and associates.

(iii) 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;

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

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

(iv) 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 service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation 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 labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognised revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer. Revenue is recognized on net basis in scenario where the company is not the primary obligor.

b) Income Taxes:
The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is in Peru. 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) Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets:
The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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

3. Material Accounting Policies

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

These special purpose financial statements are presented in Peruvian Sol (PEN), which is the functional currency of the Company.

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

(iii) Financial Instruments
a) Non-Derivative Financial Instruments:
Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, employee and other advances, investments in equity and eligible current and non-current 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 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,which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty to principal. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks 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 revenues, cash and cash equivalents 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 Share Premium

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2025 is PEN 1,869,588 divided into 1,869,588 equity shares of PEN 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 share premium.

b) Retained earnings

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

c) Dividend

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on equity shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. An interim dividend, including tax thereon, is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the board of directors.

d) Other reserves

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity in other reserves.

(v) Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Recognition and Measurement

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

b) Depreciation

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

Category	Useful Life
Buildings	Useful life or lease term whichever is lower
Computer Equipment and Software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, Fixtures and 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.

The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

(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, fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Arrangements where the Company is the lessee

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

a) control the use of an identified asset,

b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and

c) direct the use of the identified asset

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

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

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

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

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

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the RoU assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

(vii) Impairment

A) Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

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) Termination benefits

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

b) 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.

c) Compensated absences

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

(ix) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(x) Revenue

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

Services

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

A. Time and materials contracts

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

B. Fixed-price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including systems development and integration contracts 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 does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

'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 recognised. 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 recognised ratably 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 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 unutilised by the customer is recognised as revenue on completion of the term.

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. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position in 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 recognised which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognised as revenue in future periods.

Disaggregation of Revenues

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

Particulars	Amount in PEN
Revenue	
Sale of services	2,535
Revenue by nature of contract	
Time and Material	-
Fixed Price	2,535

(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 and customer referral fees. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(xiii) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

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

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

(xiv) Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit/ (loss) for the period/year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period/year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit/ (loss) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period/year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

(xv) Cash flow statement
Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The amendment to Ind AS 7, requires 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).

New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:

(i) New amended standards and interpretations

Amendment to Ind AS 116 – Leases
On September 9, 2024, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024. The amendments to Ind AS 116 clarifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment is intended to improve the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in Ind AS 116 and will not change the accounting for leases unrelated to sale and leaseback transactions. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2024, and are to be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 116 did not have any material impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements

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

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computers	Total
Gross Carrying Value :-		
As at 1 April 2023	2,693	2,693
Additions	194	194
Disposals	(73)	(73)
As at 31 March 2024	**2,814**	**2,814**
Accumulated Depreciation :-		
As at 1 April 2023	2,164	2,164
Additions	354	354
Disposals	(66)	(66)
As at 31 March 2024	**2,452**	**2,452**
Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2024	**362**	**362**

Particulars	Computers	Total
Gross Carrying Value :-		
As at 1 April 2024	2,814	2,814
Additions	425	425
Disposals	(328)	(328)
As at 31 March 2025	**2,911**	**2,911**
Accumulated Depreciation :-		
As at 1 April 2024	2,452	2,452
Additions	292	292
Disposals	(328)	(328)
As at 31 March 2025	**2,416**	**2,416**
Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2025	**495**	**495**

5 Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current		
Inter-Company Receivable	17	281
Due from officers and employees	-	4
	17	**285**

6 Other Current Assets

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current assets		
Current tax asset (Net)	-	79
VAT Receivable	338	220
	338	**299**

7 Deferred tax asset (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	(14)	-	-	(14)
Trade payables and other liabilities	23	68	-	91
Allowance for lifetime expected credit losses	29	(13)	-	16
Others	2	-	-	2
Total	**40**	**55**	**-**	**95**

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	-	(14)	-	(14)
Trade payables and other liabilities	-	23	-	23
Allowance for lifetime expected credit losses	-	29	-	29
Others	-	2	-	2
Total	**-**	**40**	**-**	**40**

8 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Finished goods and traded goods	-	14
	-	**14**

9 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Unsecured		
Considered good	845	736
Credit impared	12	58
Inter-Company Receivable	140	559
	997	1,353
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	(12)	(58)
	985	**1,295**

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Cash and bank balances		
Balances with banks		
on current accounts	3,162	8,467
	3,162	**8,467**

11 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorised capital		
[1,869,588] Equity shares (2024 : [1,869,588] Shares)	1,870	1,870
	1,870	**1,870**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
[1,869,588] Equity shares (2024 : [1,869,588] Shares)	1,870	1,870
	1,870	**1,870**

(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	1,870	1,870
Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of shares outstanding as at the end of the year	1,870	1,870

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

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Name of shareholders		
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV	1,869,175	1,869,175
% of the holding	99.98%	99.98%
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	413	413
% of the holding	0.02%	0.02%

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

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of PEN 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in PEN. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be 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 preceding 31 March 2025

(e) During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Company declared and distributed a lump-sum dividend of PEN 7,451 to its shareholders.

12 Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Share premium	OCI	Share premium	Total
As at 1 April 2023	8,123	-	-	-	8,123
Add :- Profit For the year	956	-	-	-	956
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**9,079**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,079**
Add :- Profit For the year	473	-	-	-	473
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	(7,451)	-	-	-	(7,451)
As at 31 March 2025	**2,101**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,101**

13 Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current		
Due to officers and employees	8	-
Deposits and others	-	12
	8	**12**

14 Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current liabilities		
Advance from customers	6	126
Due to officers and employees	-	5
Salary Payable	7	-
Benefit Fund Deductions	44	49
Inter-Company Payable	48	4
Witholding Tax Payable	416	181
	521	**365**

15 Provisions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Employee related provisions	65	65
Provision - Leave Encash Current	32	52
Provision - Leave Encash Non Current	35	44
Other provisions	74	37
	206	**198**

Wipro Technologies Peru SAC

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount in PEN Thousands , unless otherwise stated)

16 Revenue from operations	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rendering of services	2,535	4,715
	2,535	**4,715**

Debtors and Unbilled balances	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Trade receivables	985	1,295
Unbilled revenues	25	103
	1,010	**1,398**

17 Other income	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Other Income	2	124
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	18	-
	20	**124**

18 Employee benefits expense	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages	432	1,414
Bonus	101	194
Contrtibution to provident fund and other funds	28	77
Staff welfare expenses	16	15
	577	**1,700**

19 Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	292	354
	292	**354**

20 Other expenses	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Legal and professional fees	341	403
Travel	6	28
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	-	79
Rates, taxes and insurance	8	25
Communication	2	2
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	1	7
Miscellaneous expenses	26	(47)
	384	**497**

21 Tax expense	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax	277	(154)
Deferred tax	(55)	241
Total income taxes	**222**	**87**
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	695	1,043
Enacted income tax rate	29.5%	29.5%
Computed expected tax expenses	205	308
Effect of		
Tax effect on items disallowed for tax computation	55	(209)
Prior period adjustment	17	(253)
Deferred Tax	(55)	241
	222	**87**

22 Earnings per equity share

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

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	473,000	956,000
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	1,869,588	1,869,588
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (in PEN)	**0.25**	**0.51**

23 Employee 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.

The valuation has been carried out using the project unit credit method as per IND AS 19 & IAS 19 to determine the present value of Obligations and the related current service cost and where applicable, past service cost.
Acturial asumptions selected by the company. The Company has been advised that the asumptions selected should be unbiased and mutually compatible and should reflect the company's best estimate of the variables of the future. The company has also been advised to consider the requirements of para 144 of IAS 19 (Revised 2011) and IND AS 19 in this regard.

The financial assumption used in the valuation are Discount rate (per annum) 4.290% and 5.585% for Mar 2025 and Mar 2024 respectively and Salary growth rate (per annum) considered at 2%

Particulars	As at Mar 2025	As at Mar 2024
Current Liability (Short term)	32	52
Non Current Liability (Long term)	35	44
Present value of Obligation as at end	**67**	**96**

Particulars	As at Mar 2025	As at Mar 2024
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	67	96

Particulars	As at Mar 2025	
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+ 1%)	69	66
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	2.4%	-2.4%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 1%)	65	70
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-3.1%	3.2%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50%)	65	69
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-3.2%	1.7%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	67	67
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%

Particulars	As at Mar 2024	
Present Value of Obligation (Base)	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (-/+ 1%)	98	94
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	2.0%	-2.0%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 1%)	93	99
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	-2.8%	2.9%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50%)	91	98
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	-5.3%	2.2%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	96	96
(% change compared to basedue to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflow)	2.1 Years	1.63 Years

Expected Cash flow over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	**Peruvian Sol (PEN)**
1 year	32
2 to 5 years	33
6 to 10 years	10
More than 10 years	0

Wipro Technologies Peru SAC
Notes forming Part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements
(Amount in PEN Thousands , unless otherwise stated)

24. Related party relationship and transactions

List of Related parties

Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Ltd	Ultimate Holding Company	India
Wipro Information technology Netherlands BV	Holding Company	Netherlands
Wipro Technologies SA DE C V	Fellow Subsidiary	Mexico

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year / period

The Company has the following related party transactions

Transactions	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from March 31, 2024
Sales of goods and services	756	2,712
Purchase of services	305	(120)
Corporate Overheads	17	(53)
Others	-	36
Dividend paid	7,451	-

Balance as at the year	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Receivables	157	840
Payables	47	9

The following are the entity- wise breakup of significant related party transactions

Transactions	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from March 31, 2024
Sale of services		
Wipro Ltd	157	2,451
Wipro Technologies SA DE C V	-	261
	157	2,712
Purchase of services		
Wipro Ltd	305	(120)
	305	(120)
Corporate Overhead		
Wipro Ltd	17	(53)
	17	(53)
Dividend Paid		
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	7,449	-
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	2	-
	7,451	-
Balance as at the year	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Receivables		
Wipro Limited	157	829
Wipro Technologies SA DE C V	-	11
	157	840
Payables		
Wipro Technologies SA DE C V	47	-
Wipro Limited		9
	47	9

25 Financial instruments measurement and disclosure

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Amortised cost	Total	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	985	985	1,295	1,295
Cash and cash equivalents	3,162	3,162	8,467	8,467
Unbilled revenue	25	25	103	103
Other financial assets	17	17	285	285
Total	**4,189**	**4,189**	**10,150**	**10,150**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	1	1	154	154
Other financial liabilities	8	8	12	12
Total	**9**	**9**	**166**	**166**

The fair values of assets and liabilities approximates its carrying value.

The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial instruments such as trade receivables, unbilled revenue, trade payables, other financials assets etc. because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

26 Financial risk management

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 financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	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.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

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

Concentration Risk

The table below provides the details of the customer having balance of more than 10% of the total Account receivable (AR) of the entity.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
No of customers who owed more than 10% of total receivables	3	3
Contributions of customers owning more than 10% of total receivables	83%	91%

Details of the customer as at March 31, 2025

Customer	AR Balance	% of total AR balance
ABB Management Services Ltd	312	35%
DP WORLD	311	35%
Novartis Pharma AG	116	13%

Details of the customer as at March 31, 2024

Customer	AR Balance	% of total AR balance
ABB Management Services Ltd	453	55%
Diageo Great Britain Ltd	193	24%
Loreal	95	12%

26 Financial risk management (continued)

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 analyze 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.

March 31, 2025	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Beyond 5th year	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade payables	1	-	-	-	1
Other Financial liabilities	8	-		-	8
Total	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**

March 31, 2024	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Beyond 5th year	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade payables	154	-	-	-	154
Other Financial liabilities	12	-		-	12
Total	**166**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**166**

C Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade and other receivables/ payables.

D Interest rate risk

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

E Foreign currency risk

Foreign 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 is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate (or any other material currency), with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Wipro Technologies Peru SAC
Notes forming Part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements
(Amount in PEN Thousands , unless otherwise stated)

	Effect on profit before tax	
USD	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-24**
- strengthened 1% (2024: 1%)	15	11
- weakened 1% (2024: 1%)	(15)	(11)
EUR	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-24**
- strengthened 1% (2024: 1%)	(0)	(5)
- weakened 1% (2024: 1%)	0	5
CLP	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-24**
- strengthened 1% (2024: 1%)	-	0
- weakened 1% (2024: 1%)	-	0
BRL	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-24**
- strengthened 1% (2024: 1%)	0	-
- weakened 1% (2024: 1%)	(0)	-

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

Particulars	**As at Mar 2025**				**As at Mar 2024**			
	USD	**EUR**	**CLP**	**BRL**	**USD**	**EUR**	**CLP**	**BRL**
Trade receivables	500	-	-	-	(115)	-		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,013	-	-	-	6,789	-		
Other assets	-	-	-	-	84	-		
Trade payables and other financial liabilitie	8	(4)	-	1	(3)	4	(12)	(1)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**1,521**	**(4)**	**0**	**1**	**6,755**	**4**	**(12)**	**(1)**
Exchange Rate	**3.64**	**3.92**	**0.38**	**0.63**	**3.73**	**4.03**	**0.00**	**0.74**

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The structure is managed to maintain an investment grade credit rating, to provide ongoing returns to shareholders and to service debt obligations, whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility.
The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity :
- Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components, which attributable to the equity holders
- Net Debt includes trade payables and other financial liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents.

	Note	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Trade Payables and Other Financial Liabilities	Financial Liabilities	9	166
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	Financial Assets	(3,162)	(8,467)
Net debt		**(3,153)**	**(8,301)**
Equity Share Capital	Equity	1,870	1,870
Other Equity	Equity	2,101	9,079
Total Capital		**3,971**	**10,949**
Overall Financing		**818**	**2,648**
Gearing ratio - Net Debt / Total Capital		-0.79	-0.76

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.

28 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

29 Segment reporting

The company operates in one business segment, namely sale of software services. As the relevant information is available from the balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss itself, and keeping in view the objective of segment reporting, the company is not required to disclose segment information as per IND-AS 108.

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
No of customers who owed more than 10% of total revenue	5
Revenue Amount	2,329

30 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. These regroupings/reclassifications have no impact on the total equity or net profit as previously reported

Particulars	**Previous Classification**	**Revised Classification**	**Amount**
Inter Current - OTHR Vendors	Trade receivables	Other financial assets	281
Current tax assets (net)	Current tax assets (net)	Other Current assets	79
Salary Advance	Other financial assets	Other Financial Liabilities	4
Provision - Leave Encash	Noncurrent liabilities	Current liabilities	44
Witholding Taxes From Salaries and others	Noncurrent liabilities	Current liabilities	181
Debtors reclass and others	Other Financial Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities	181
Employee relared provisions	Other Financial Liabilities	Provisions	102
IC - TP customers	Trade Payables	Other Current Liabilities	4
Lifetime expected credit loss	Other Income	Lifetime expected credit loss	9
Other expenses	Other Income	Other expenses	39
Sub-contracting and technical fees	Other Income	Sub-contracting and technical fees	121
Other expenses	Rates, taxes and insurance	Other expenses	25

As per our report of even date attached
For ASA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009571N/N500006

Sd/-
Vinay K S
Partner
Membership No.: 223085

Place : Bengaluru
Date - 15/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Technologies Peru SAC

Sd/-
Wagner Jesus
Director

Place : Brazil
Date - 15/05/2025