

**Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report**

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**

**March 31, 2026**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF Capco Consulting Services LLC

#### Report on Audit of Special Purpose Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Capco Consulting Services LLC** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). These Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended March 31, 2026 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

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) of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting, as a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. This report is issued to the Board of Directors of the Company solely 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. 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. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

# **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

## **Management's Responsibilities for the Special Purpose Financial Statements**

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

The Board of Directors is 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 made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty

## **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Special Purpose Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the special purpose financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

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.

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Sd/-

**Satish Vaidyanathan**

Partner

Membership Number: 217042

UDIN: 26217042GNMITK9399

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 15, 2026

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Balance Sheet**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	244,728	329,559
Right-of-Use assets	6	795,472	1,202,741
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	58,406	55,856
		<u>1,098,606</u>	<u>1,588,156</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	11,083,619	9,872,802
Unbilled receivables		7,921,770	5,862,329
Loan to subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries	24	18,000,000	17,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	10	27,532,262	8,272,404
Other financial assets	7	497,541	1,696,245
Contract assets		52,657	910,744
Other current assets	8	47,780	9,362
		<u>65,135,629</u>	<u>43,623,886</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>66,234,235</u></u>	<u><u>45,212,042</u></u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital		1,000	1,000
Other equity	11	40,789,065	23,973,355
		<u>40,790,065</u>	<u>23,974,355</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	23	489,164	971,734
Other financial liabilities	13	496,434	455,166
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	4,750,510	4,522,881
		<u>5,736,108</u>	<u>5,949,781</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	12		
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		615,257	537,226
Other financial liabilities	13	12,089,536	9,591,051
Lease liabilities	23	481,668	450,312
Contract liabilities		731,607	-
Provisions	11	405,498	508,315
Other current liabilities	14	681,086	558,848
Current tax liabilities (net)		4,703,411	3,642,154
		<u>19,708,063</u>	<u>15,287,907</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>66,234,235</u></u>	<u><u>45,212,042</u></u>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these special purpose standalone financial statements 1-28

As per our report of even date  
**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W - 100018

Sd/-

Satish Vaidyanathan  
Partner  
Membership No: 217042  
Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 15, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Capco Consulting Services LLC**

Sd/-

Arindam Banerjee  
Director

Place: Houston  
Date: June 15, 2026

Sd/-

Benjamin Simon  
Director

Place: New York City  
Date: June 15, 2026

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Revenue from operations	15	88,765,601	79,897,159
Other income	16	1,541,902	1,193,194
<b>Total income</b>		<b>90,307,503</b>	<b>81,090,353</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Employee benefit expenses	17	55,754,967	54,702,618
Sub contracting and technical fees		3,258,715	3,721,594
Depreciation and amortisation expense		552,045	617,240
Travel		2,092,999	1,507,163
Legal and professional charges		114,421	127,901
Finance costs	18	915,403	250,732
Other expenses	19	5,977,291	5,695,473
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>68,665,840</b>	<b>66,622,721</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>21,641,663</b>	<b>14,467,632</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	21	4,598,325	3,534,465
Deferred tax	21	227,629	712,391
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>4,825,953</b>	<b>4,246,856</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>16,815,710</b>	<b>10,220,776</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>16,815,710</b>	<b>10,220,776</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these special purpose standalone financial statements 1-28

As per our report of even date

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W - 100018

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Capco Consulting Services LLC**

Sd/-

**Satish Vaidyanathan**  
Partner  
Membership No: 217042  
Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 15, 2026

Sd/-

**Arindam Banerjee**  
Director  
Place: Houston  
Date: June 15, 2026

Sd/-

**Benjamin Simon**  
Director  
Place: New York City  
Date: June 15, 2026

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the year	21,641,663	14,467,632
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities :</b>		
Depreciation and amortization	552,045	617,240
Unrealised exchange differences - net	17,761	(128,961)
Interest income	(1,530,720)	(1,159,291)
Interest expense	875,425	212,941
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>21,556,175</b>	<b>14,009,561</b>
<b>Adjustments for working capital changes</b>		
Trade receivable, unbilled receivables and contract assets	(2,412,172)	(1,401,123)
Loans and advances and other assets	(38,418)	171,264
Trade and other payables	1,050,557	1,175,202
Inter Company transactions with fellow subsidiaries	2,526,972	(807,401)
<b>Cash generated from operating activities before taxes</b>	<b>22,683,114</b>	<b>13,147,504</b>
Taxes refund/(paid)	(3,537,067)	(676,090)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>19,146,046</b>	<b>12,471,414</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(59,943)	(88,810)
Loans to subsidiaries	(1,000,000)	(17,000,000)
Proceeds from repayment of loan by subsidiaries	-	3,578,248
Interest received	1,586,077	982,973
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>526,134</b>	<b>(12,527,589)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Payment of lease liabilities	(505,679)	(495,140)
Dividends paid	-	(6,000,000)
Interest paid	111,118	(89,168)
<b>Net cash generated (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(394,561)</b>	<b>(6,584,308)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents during the year</b>	<b>19,277,619</b>	<b>(6,640,483)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8,272,404	14,783,927
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(17,761)	128,961
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)</b>	<b>27,532,262</b>	<b>8,272,404</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these special purpose standalone financial statements 1-28

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W - 100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Capco Consulting Services LLC

Sd/-

Satish Vaidyanathan

Partner

Membership No: 217042

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Arindam Banerjee

Director

Sd/-

Benjamin Simon

Director

Place: Bangalore

Date: June 15, 2026

Place: Houston

Date: June 15, 2026

Place: New York City

Date: June 15, 2026

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

(A) Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening	-	1,000	-	1,000
Closing	-	1,000	-	1,000

As per the local laws, there is no requirement of number of shares and face value and equity share capital.

**(B) Other equity**

	Retained earnings
Balance as at 1 April 2025	23,973,355
Profit for the year	16,815,710
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>40,789,065</b>

	Retained earnings
Balance as at 1 April 2024	19,752,578
Profit for the year	10,220,776
Dividend paid	(6,000,000)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>23,973,355</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these special purpose standalone financial statements 1-28

As per our report of even date  
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W - 100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Capco Consulting Services LLC

Sd/-

Satish Vaidyanathan  
Partner  
Membership No: 217042  
Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 15, 2026

Sd/-

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Director  
Place: Houston  
Date: June 15, 2026

Sd/-

Benjamin Simon  
Director  
Place: New York City  
Date: June 15, 2026

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

**1 The Company overview**

Capco Consulting Services LLC is a subsidiary of Capital Markets Company LLC, incorporated and domiciled in United States of America. The Company is provider of IT Services, consulting, Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally and IT Products. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

Capital Markets Company LLC , was acquired by Wipro IT Services LLC, with effect from March 31, 2026 and considering that this special purpose financial statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company Wipro Limited under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act 2013, the financial statement are prepared for the period April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

**2. Basis of preparation of financial statements**

**(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation**

The special purpose financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), the provisions of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments issued thereafter. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these standalone financial statements, except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company, if any.

These special purpose standalone 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.

The special purpose 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.

All amounts included in the special purpose financial statements are reported in USD except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Items included in the special purpose financial statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the company is USD and the special purpose financial statement is also presented in USD.

The Company's ultimate parent, Wipro Limited, incorporated in India, produces consolidated annual financial statements available for public use.

These annual financial statements can be obtained from Doddakanelli, Sarjapur Road, Bangalore - 560035. Accordingly, the investment in the subsidiaries are accounted for on a cost basis in these special purpose financial statements.

**(ii) Basis of measurement**

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

**(iii) Use of estimates and judgment**

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

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

- a) **Revenue recognition:** The Company applies judgement to determine whether each service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised service is combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the Transaction Price (as defined below in Note 3.10) 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, revenue recognized, 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.
- b) **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.
- c) **Provisions and contingent liabilities:** The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events, and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

### 3. **Material accounting policy information**

#### 3.1. **Functional and presentation currency**

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

#### 3.2. **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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities except when deferred in other comprehensive income. 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 financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

#### 3.3. **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, employee and other advances, and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognized 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 derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities, which include trade payables, lease liabilities and eligible current and non-current liabilities.
- Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized 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 statement of cash flows, 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.

**B. Other financial assets:**

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

**C. Trade payables and other liabilities:**

Trade payables and other liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized 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 derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

**3.4. Equity and share capital**

**a) Share capital and Securities premium**

The authorised share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2026 is US\$ 1000.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as at 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.

**3.5. Property, plant and equipment**

**a) Recognition and measurement**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost till all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are substantially completed. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are derecognized upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Capital work-in-progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

**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. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of 5 years for the asset or the duration of lease term. Term licenses are amortized over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category- Useful Life
Computer equipment and software - 3 to 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment - 7 years
Office equipment - 3 to 5 years

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

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

**3.6. Leases**

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

**The Company as a lessee**

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of plant and machinery including computer equipment. 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 twelve months or less (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 RoU assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, plus an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the RoU assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The RoU assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of RoU asset. The estimated useful life of RoU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

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

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

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use 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.

### 3.7. Impairment

#### a) Financial assets

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

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

#### b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment and RoU assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (“FVLCD”) and its value-in-use (“VIU”). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using discounted cashflow method. 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 recognized 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 recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.

### 3.8. Employee benefits

#### a) Post-employment plans

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Gratuity and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's sole obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense during the period when the employee provides service.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, comprising actuarial gains or losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are immediately recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

Net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

**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 such as cash bonus, management incentive plans or profit-sharing plans are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, management incentive plans 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 unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

**3.9. Provisions**

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering 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 recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**3.10. Revenue**

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, Business Consultancy Service to third parties and Inter Company entities.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive (the "Transaction Price") in exchange for those products or services. Revenue towards satisfaction of the performance obligation is measured at the amount of the Transaction Price (net of variable consideration on account of discounts and allowances) allocated to that performance obligation. To 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. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or service is combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation 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 recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

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

**A. Time and materials contracts**

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

**B. Fixed-price contracts**

**i. Fixed-price development contracts**

Revenues from fixed-price development contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. The performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of profit 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.

**ii. Maintenance contracts**

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

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

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

**iii. Others**

(a) 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.

(b) The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers and penalties as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

- (c) Revenues are shown net of allowances/returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts.
- (d) Estimates of the Transaction Price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contract and are recognized in net profit in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses.
- (e) Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs.
- (f) The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is twelve months or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.
- (g) Unbilled receivables on other than fixed-price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.
- (h) Revenue for services rendered to group companies is recognized in accordance with the terms of agreement entered into with the group companies, on a cost plus mark-up basis.

**3.11 Finance costs**

Finance costs comprises interest cost on lease liabilities and net defined benefit liabilities, other bank charges incurred.

**3.12 Finance and other income**

Finance and other income comprises of interest income on fixed deposits and gains /(losses) on investments classified as FVTPL. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

**3.13 Income tax**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized 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 amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. While determining the tax provisions, the Company assesses whether each uncertain tax position is to be considered separately or together with one or more uncertain tax positions depending upon the nature and circumstances of each uncertain tax position. 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 these 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 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 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 a right and an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

### 3.14. Statement of cash flows

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

### 4. New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2025:

#### i. Amendment to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The amendment clarifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, as well as require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 21 did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

#### ii. Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

On August 13, 2025, the MCA has issued "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants (Amendments to Ind AS 1)" The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies to determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendments also clarified the classification requirements for debt a company might settle by converting it into equity. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025, and are to be applied retrospectively. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 1 did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

#### iii. Amendments to Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments

On August 13, 2025, MCA issued 'Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107)', that require companies to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the companies liabilities and cash flows and on the companies exposure to liquidity risk. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025 and are to be applied retrospectively. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

#### iv. Amendments to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

On August 13, 2025, the MCA issued International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" to clarify the application of Ind AS 12 to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules.

The Company has applied the temporary exception from the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in Ind AS 12. Accordingly, the Company neither recognised, nor disclosed information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

#### 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, 2026, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

**5 Property, plant and equipment**

	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipments	Total
<b>Gross carrying value</b>				
Balance as at April 01, 2025	548,635	311,687	130,492	990,814
Additions	2,419	44,587	12,937	59,943
Disposals/adjustment	(198,719)	(203,677)	(91,677)	(494,074)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	<u>352,335</u>	<u>152,596</u>	<u>51,752</u>	<u>556,684</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
Balance as at April 01, 2025	(316,452)	(240,538)	(104,265)	(661,255)
Depreciation charges	(69,627)	(65,088)	(10,060)	(144,775)
Disposals/adjustment	194,826	203,677	95,571	494,074
Balance as at March 31, 2026	<u>(191,252)</u>	<u>(101,949)</u>	<u>(18,754)</u>	<u>(311,956)</u>
<b>Net carrying value</b>				
Balance as at March 31, 2026	<u>161,083</u>	<u>50,647</u>	<u>32,998</u>	<u>244,728</u>

	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipments	Total
<b>Gross carrying value</b>				
Balance as at April 01, 2024	678,805	257,560	104,264	1,040,629
Additions	8,457	54,127	30,122	92,706
Disposals/adjustment	(138,627)	-	(3,894)	(142,521)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>548,635</u>	<u>311,687</u>	<u>130,492</u>	<u>990,814</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
Balance as at April 01, 2024	(327,045)	(170,457)	(92,408)	(589,910)
Depreciation charges	(127,449)	(70,081)	(12,441)	(209,970)
Disposals/adjustment	138,042	-	584	138,626
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>(316,452)</u>	<u>(240,538)</u>	<u>(104,265)</u>	<u>(661,255)</u>
<b>Net carrying value</b>				
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>232,183</u>	<u>71,149</u>	<u>26,227</u>	<u>329,559</u>

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

**6 Right of use assets**

Particulars	Buildings
<b>Gross carrying value</b>	
Balance as at April 01, 2025	2,428,448
Balance as at March 31, 2026	<u>2,428,448</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
Balance as at April 01, 2025	(1,225,707)
Depreciation	(407,269)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	<u>(1,632,976)</u>
<b>Net carrying value</b>	
Balance as at March 31, 2026	<u>795,472</u>

Particulars	Buildings
<b>Gross carrying value</b>	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	2,428,448
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>2,428,448</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	(818,438)
Depreciation	(407,269)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>(1,225,707)</u>
<b>Net carrying value</b>	
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>1,202,741</u>

	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25
<b>The company recognised the following expenses in the statement of profit and loss</b>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	54,466	73,666
	<u>Year ended 31-Mar-26</u>	<u>Year ended 31-Mar-25</u>
<b>Cash and non- cash changes in liabilities arising from financing activities</b>		
Balance as at beginning of the year	1,422,046	1,843,519
Cash flow	(505,679)	(495,140)
Non cash changes - net addition to lease liabilities	54,466	73,667
<b>Balance as at end of the year</b>	<u>970,832</u>	<u>1,422,046</u>

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>7 Other financial assets</b>		
<b>Non-current</b>		
Security deposits	58,406	55,856
	<b>58,406</b>	<b>55,856</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Dues from related parties	376,580	1,519,927
Interest receivable from related parties	120,961	176,318
	<b>497,541</b>	<b>1,696,245</b>
<b>8 Other assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Prepaid expenses	47,780	9,362
	<b>47,780</b>	<b>9,362</b>
<b>9 Trade receivables</b>		
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Trade receivables	11,083,619	9,872,802
Considered doubtful	610,790	610,790
Less-Allowance for expected credit loss	(610,790)	(610,790)
	<b>11,083,619</b>	<b>9,872,802</b>
<b>10 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks		
- in current account	27,532,262	8,272,404
	<b>27,532,262</b>	<b>8,272,404</b>
<b>11 Other equity</b>		
<b>Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Opening balance	23,973,355	19,752,578
Add: Net Profit / (loss) for the current year	16,815,710	10,220,776
Less: Dividend Paid	-	(6,000,000)
Closing balance	<b>40,789,065</b>	<b>23,973,355</b>
<b>11 Provisions</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Provision for employee benefits	405,498	508,315
	<b>405,498</b>	<b>508,315</b>
<b>12 Trade payables</b>		
i) Total outstanding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
ii) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	615,257	537,226
	<b>615,257</b>	<b>537,226</b>
<b>13 Other financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Non - current</b>		
Salary payable	496,434	455,166
	<b>496,434</b>	<b>455,166</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Dues to employees	2,991	-
Salary payable	4,687,543	4,507,751
Payable to related parties	6,416,819	5,033,194
Interest payable to related parties	982,184	50,106
	<b>12,089,536</b>	<b>9,591,051</b>
<b>14 Other current liabilities</b>		
Statutory liabilities	681,086	558,848
	<b>681,086</b>	<b>558,848</b>

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>15 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of services*	88,765,601	79,897,159
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>88,765,601</b>	<b>79,897,159</b>

\*includes related party transactions (refer note 24)

Out of total revenue, sale to related party is USD 2,080,665 for the year ended March 31, 2026 and USD 4,659,280 for the year ended March 31, 2025.

**B. Remaining Performance Obligations**

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes contract liabilities and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed:

- its right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date, which are contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.
- performance obligations in a contract that originally had a contract term of one year or less.

As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, was USD 1,373,841 and USD 1,398,934 of which approximately 100% is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year. This includes contracts, with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

**C. Disaggregation of Revenues**

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Revenue by nature of contract</b>		
Fixed Price and Volume Based	9,384,904	6,323,314
Time and Material	79,380,697	73,573,845
	<b>88,765,601</b>	<b>79,897,159</b>
<b>16 Other income</b>		
Interest income	1,530,720	1,159,291
Foreign exchange gain, net	11,182	33,903
	<b>1,541,902</b>	<b>1,193,194</b>
<b>17 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries and wages	55,370,393	53,859,960
Share based compensation	161,980	587,898
Staff welfare expenses	222,594	254,760
	<b>55,754,967</b>	<b>54,702,618</b>
<b>18 Finance Cost</b>		
Interest on lease liabilities	54,466	-
Interest on related party loans	820,960	212,941
Bank charges	39,978	37,791
	<b>915,403</b>	<b>250,732</b>
<b>19 Other expenses</b>		
Allocated group overheads	4,081,359	4,044,174
Facility expenses	478,761	446,348
Communication	164,493	142,094
Expected credit loss	-	610,790
Miscellaneous expenses	1,252,678	452,067
	<b>5,977,291</b>	<b>5,695,473</b>

**20 Earning per share (EPS)**

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 year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
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The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to equity holders	16,815,710	10,220,776
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	-	-
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted *	N/A	N/A

\* As per the local laws, there is no requirement of number of shares and face value thereof.

21 Income tax expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax	4,598,325	3,534,465
Deferred tax	227,629	712,391
<b>Total income taxes</b>	<b>4,825,953</b>	<b>4,246,856</b>

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	21,641,663	14,467,632
Enacted income tax Rate in Canada	29.0%	29.0%
Computed expected tax expenses	6,276,082	4,195,614
Effect of		
Tax expenses relating to prior years	(1,023,834)	(1,853)
Permanent differences	(426,295)	-
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	-	53,095
	<b>4,825,953</b>	<b>4,246,856</b>

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities</b>		
Amortizable goodwill	(6,663,376)	(5,914,534)
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,739,520	1,092,215
Unrealised Forex	-	118,866
Property, plant and equipment	13,479	10,904
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	177,129	177,129
Others	(17,261)	(7,461)
	<b>(4,750,509)</b>	<b>(4,522,881)</b>

Movement in deferred tax assets and (liabilities)

	As at April 01, 2025	Credit/(charge) in profit and loss	As at March 31, 2026
Movement during the year ended March 31, 2026			
Amortizable goodwill	(5,914,534)	(748,842)	(6,663,376)
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,092,215	647,305	1,739,520
Unrealised Forex	118,866	(118,866)	-
Property, plant and equipment	10,904	2,575	13,479
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	177,129	-	177,129
Others	(7,461)	(9,800)	(17,261)
<b>Deferred tax assets, (net)</b>	<b>(4,522,881)</b>	<b>(227,628)</b>	<b>(4,750,509)</b>

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2025

	As at April 01, 2024	Credit/(charge) in profit and loss	As at March 31, 2025
Movement during the year ended March 31, 2025			
Amortizable goodwill	(4,925,029)	(989,505)	(5,914,534)
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,173,197	(80,982)	1,092,215
Unrealised Forex	-	118,866	118,866
Property, plant and equipment	(58,659)	69,563	10,904
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	-	177,129	177,129
Others	-	(7,461)	(7,461)
<b>Deferred tax assets, (net)</b>	<b>(3,810,491)</b>	<b>(712,390)</b>	<b>(4,522,881)</b>

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
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**22 Employee stock option**

Certain employees of the Company are covered under the share based compensation plans of the ultimate holding company. These plans are assessed, managed and administered by the ultimate holding company. The ultimate holding company recharges to the Company such compensation costs which has been disclosed as "Share based compensation expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "Employee benefit expenses".

The stock compensation expense recognised for employee services received during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 were USD 161,980 and USD 587,898 respectively.

Employees covered under Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit ("RSU") Option Plans (collectively "Stock Option Plans") are granted an option to purchase shares of the holding Company at the respective exercise prices, subject to requirements of vesting conditions. These options generally vest in tranches over a period of one to four years from the date of grant. Upon vesting, the employees can acquire one equity share for every option.

The activity in equity-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarised below:

	Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Year ended	Year ended
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
		Number of options	Number of options
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	USD 0.03	346,867	220,316
Granted	USD 0.03	179,313	100,287
Modifications (bonus shares issued)	USD 0.03	-	180,991
Forfeited and lapsed	USD 0.03	148,100	5,172
PSU true down/(up)/ PSU Adj (lapse)	USD 0.03	26,848	2,652
Exercised	USD 0.03	111,072	146,903
Outstanding at the end of the year	USD 0.03	293,856	346,867
Exercisable at the end of the year	USD 0.03	-	-

**23 Leases**

**Leases Payables:**

The following is a schedule of present value of future minimum lease payments under finance leases, together with the value of minimum lease payments

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Total value of minimum lease payments</b>		
Year 1	518,145	507,328
Year 2	420,797	518,146
Year 3	84,570	420,797
Year 4	-	85,471
	1,023,512	1,531,742
<b>Total value of minimum lease payments</b>	1,023,512	1,531,742
Less: Amount representing interest	52,680	109,696
<b>Total present value of minimum lease payments</b>	970,832	1,422,046

**24 Related party relationships and transactions**

a) The following are the entities with which the company has related party transactions:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation</u>
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding company	India
Capital Markets Company LLC	Holding Company	USA
Capco Brasil Serviços E Consultoria Ltda	Fellow subsidiary	Brazil
Capco Austria GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	Austria
Wipro LLC	Fellow subsidiary	USA
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow subsidiary	Canada
Capco RISC Consulting LLC (merged with The Capital Markets Company LLC)	Fellow subsidiary	USA
Cardinal US Holdings Inc (merged with Wipro IT Services LLC)	Fellow subsidiary	USA
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	UK
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	Fellow subsidiary	Hong Kong
The Capital Markets Company LLC	Fellow subsidiary	USA
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	Fellow subsidiary	Switzerland
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Canada
Capco Technologies Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary	India
Rizing LLC	Fellow subsidiary	USA
The Capital Markets Company BVBA	Fellow subsidiary	Belgium
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	Fellow subsidiary	UK

b) The Company has the following related party transactions:

<u>Particulars</u>	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Sale of Services</b>		
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	193,204	408,049
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	2,725	2,062
The Capital Markets Company LLC	1,965,073	3,982,687
Capco Brasil Serviços e Consultoria em Informática Ltda	-	7,922
Wipro Limited	-	56,400
Wipro LLC	694,950	202,160

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
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	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Cost of Services</b>		
The Capital Markets Company LLC	381,598	519,969
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	59,364	-
Capco Technologies Private Limited	643,377	443,322
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	20,575	824,934
Capco Brasil Serviços E Consultoria Ltda	742,330	773,115
Others	-	14,726
<b>Royalty Expenses</b>		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	859,409	744,166
<b>Allocated group overheads</b>		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	4,081,359	4,044,174
<b>Share Based Compensation</b>		
Wipro Limited	161,980	587,898
<b>Interest Income</b>		
Wipro, LLC	637,965	345,515
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	257,345	98,589
The Capital Markets Company BV	-	105,452
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	-	29,003
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	13,050	2,247
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	116	1,551
Capco Austria GmbH	215	-
<b>Interest Expenses</b>		
The Capital Markets Company LLC	720,086	31,706
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	98,004	43,458
Capco Brasil Serviços e Consultoria em Informática Ltda	2,870	658
Cardinal US Holdings, Inc.	-	63,452
c) Balances with related parties as at year end are summarised below:		
i) <b>Balances other than loans</b>		
<b>Payable balances</b>		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	2,132,311	1,702,584
Wipro Limited	2,930,844	66,312
The Capital Markets Company LLC	650,083	1,035,302
Capco Technologies Private Limited	519,958	303,235
Cardinal US Holdings Inc	-	-
Capco Brasil Serviços e Consultoria em Informática Ltda	177,956	137,300
Cardinal US Holdings Inc	-	82,363
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	3,837	-
Capco Austria GmbH	1,834	1,720
Wipro LLC	-	1,704,378
<b>Interest payable balances</b>		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	140,964	43,289
The Capital Markets Company LLC	726,899	6,813
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	5,898	4
Capco Brasil Serviços E Consultoria Ltda	2,966	-
The Capital Markets Company BVBA	105,452	-
<b>Receivable balances</b>		
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	-	26,033
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	-	338,894
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	-	1,154,998
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	19,959	-
The Capital Markets Company LLC	235,772	-
Wipro LLC	125,559	-
<b>Interest receivable balances</b>		
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	-	67,068
The Capital Markets Company BV	105,452	105,452
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	15,294	2,247
The Capital Markets Company S.á.r.l	-	1,551
Capco Austria GmbH	215	-
Rizing LLC	1	-
ii) <b>Loan Balances</b>		
Wipro, LLC	13,000,000	12,000,000
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	5,000,000	5,000,000

**25 Segment reporting**

The Company publishes this financial statement along with the consolidated financial statements of its Ultimate Parent. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

**Capco Consulting Services LLC**  
**Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
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**26 Financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	27,532,262	8,272,404
Loan to subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries	18,000,000	17,000,000
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	11,083,619	9,872,802
Unbilled receivables	7,921,770	5,862,329
Other financial assets	497,541	1,696,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,035,193</b>	<b>42,703,779</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	615,257	537,226
Other financial liabilities	12,585,969	10,046,217
Lease liabilities	970,832	1,422,046
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,172,058</b>	<b>12,005,489</b>

**Fair value**

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

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value. As of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

**27 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans.

The Company manages market risk through a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

**Foreign currency risk**

The Company operates internationally and a major portion of its business is transacted in USD currency. Consequently, the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

**Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's short-term investments and short-term borrowing do not expose it to significant interest rate risk.

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**Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

**Counterparty Risk**

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities, settlement risk on derivative and money market contracts and credit risk on cash and time deposits. Exposure to these risks are closely monitored and maintained within predetermined parameters.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. As of March 31, 2025, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements, if any.

As at March 31, 2026						
Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	Total Cash Flows	Interest included in total cash flows	Carrying Value
Obligation under leases	518,145	420,797	84,570	918,150	52,680	970,832
Trade payables	615,257	-	-	615,257	-	615,257
Other financial liabilities	12,089,536	496,434	-	12,585,969	-	12,585,969

As at March 31, 2025						
Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	Total Cash Flows	Interest included in total cash flows	Carrying Value
Obligation under leases	507,328	518,146	506,268	1,531,742	(109,696)	1,422,046
Trade payables	537,226	-	-	537,226	-	537,226
Other financial liabilities	9,591,051	455,166	-	10,046,218	-	10,046,218

28 There are no contingent liabilities and no capital commitments as at March 31, 2026.

As per our report of even date  
**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W - 100018

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**  
**Capco Consulting Services LLC**

Sd/-

**Satish Vaidyanathan**  
Partner  
Membership No: 217042  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: June 15, 2026

Sd/-

**Arindam Banerjee**  
Director  
Place: Houston  
Date: June 15, 2026

Sd/-

**Benjamin Simon**  
Director  
Place: New York City  
Date: June 15, 2026