

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L

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

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). As explained in Note 2 (A) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, these Special Purpose Financial Statements include limited information and have been prepared by the Management of Wipro Limited ("the Parent") solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with the accounting policies of the Parent and in compliance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of presentation referred to in Note 2 (A) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

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

### **Management Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the special purpose financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.


**Appaji & Co.**  
*Chartered Accountants*

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

Bengaluru  
May 14, 2026

For **Appaji & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.014147S

  
Appaji Parasa  
Partner  
Membership No. 214156



**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Balance sheet As at 31 March 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	287	685
Other financial assets	5	10	10
Deferred tax asset (Net)	7	29	29
		<b>326</b>	<b>724</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade receivables	8	33,017	40,441
Cash and cash equivalents	9	5,092	1,839
Other financial assets	5	10	3
Other assets	6	3,791	3,834
		<b>41,910</b>	<b>46,117</b>
		<b>42,236</b>	<b>46,841</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	10	1,200	1,200
Other equity	11	28,347	31,403
		<b>29,547</b>	<b>32,603</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	12	1,591	2,098
		<b>1,591</b>	<b>2,098</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	13	3,780	3,534
Provisions	12	6,569	7,968
Current tax liability (Net)	7	749	637
		<b>11,098</b>	<b>12,140</b>
		<b>42,236</b>	<b>46,841</b>
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information	2-3		

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

As per Our reports attached

For Appaji & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 014147S



CA P Appaji

Partner

Membership No.: 214156

Place : Bengaluru

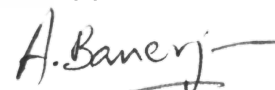
Date - May 15, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
of Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L



Ciprian Dan  
Director



Arindam Baherjee  
Director

**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Revenue from operations	14	73,176	79,294
Other income	15	692	4
		<u>73,868</u>	<u>79,298</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Cost of hardware and software		2	-
Employee benefits expense	16	59,076	65,610
Sub-contracting and technical fees		805	717
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense	17	403	666
Other expenses	18	9,230	8,533
		<u>69,516</u>	<u>75,526</u>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>4,352</b>	<b>3,772</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>	19		
Current tax		408	547
Deferred tax		-	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<u>408</u>	<u>547</u>
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<u><b>3,944</b></u>	<u><b>3,225</b></u>
<b>Total comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<u><b>3,944</b></u>	<u><b>3,225</b></u>
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>	20		
Basic and diluted		13,146.67	10,750.00

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

As per Our reports attached

**For Appaji & Co**

**Chartered Accountants**

Firm's Registration No.: 014147S



**CA P Appaji**

**Partner**

Membership No.: 214156

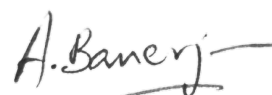
Place : Bengaluru

Date - May 15, 2026




**For and on behalf of the Board of  
Directors**

**Ciprian Dan  
Director**



**Arindam Banerjee  
Director**

**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
<b>Profit before tax</b>	4,352	3,772
<b>Adjustments :-</b>		
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense	403	666
Loss on sale of disposal of property, plant and equipment / Right-of-use of Assets	2	-
Interest income	(11)	(4)
Foreign Exchange losses / (Gains)	-	(0)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>4,746</b>	<b>4,434</b>
<b>Adjustments for working capital changes:</b>		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables and unbilled revenue	7,424	(17,178)
Decrease / (increase) in other assets	36	(353)
Decrease in trade payables and unearned revenues	246	102
(Decrease) / increase in provisions and other liabilities	(1,906)	(3,696)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>(16,691)</b>
Deferred taxes Movement	-	-
Direct taxes paid	(296)	(263)
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(A) 10,250</b>	<b>(16,955)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
(Acquisition) / Proceeds from Sale of property, plant and equipment (Net)	(8)	(254)
Interest received	11	4
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(B) 4</b>	<b>(250)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Dividend Paid	(7,000)	-
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(C) (7,000)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>(17,205)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,839	19,044
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 10)</b>	<b>5,092</b>	<b>1,839</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 10)</b>		
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	5,092	1,839
	<b>5,092</b>	<b>1,839</b>

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

As per Our reports attached

**For Appaji & Co**

**Chartered Accountants**

Firm's Registration No.: 014147S

  
**CA P Appaji**

**Partner**

Membership No.: 214156

Place : Bengaluru

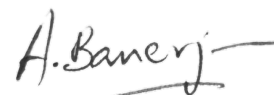
Date - May 15, 2026





**For and on behalf of the Board of  
Directors**

**Ciprian Dan  
Director**



**Arindam Banerjee  
Director**

## **Wipro Technologies Solutions SRL**

### **Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2026**

(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

#### **1 The Company overview**

**Wipro Technologies Solutions SRL**, is a subsidiary of Wipro Business Solutions GmbH (the holding company). The company is based in Bucharest, sector 2, Barbu Văcărescu Street, no.201, Globalworth Tower Building, Room 2, 2nd Floor.

It was established in 2004, under the provisions of Law 31, registered with the Trade Register under number J40/13179/2021.

Wipro Technology Solutions SRL( the "Company") is a 100% owned subsidiary of Wipro Business Solutions GmbH, a company incorporated and operating in accordance with the laws of Germany, established in Dusseldorf, Germany (40235)

The main object of activity is "Activities of custom-made software (client-oriented software)", CAEN code 6201.

#### **2 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

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

These Special Purpose financial statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statements of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

The Standalone 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. 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.

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) Basis of measurement**

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

The financial statements are presented in Romanian (RON), being the functional and presentation currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

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

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the 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 recognized 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 recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

##### **a) Revenue recognition:**

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



The image shows a handwritten signature in blue ink over a circular stamp. The stamp contains the text "CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT" around the perimeter, "FRN" in the center, and the number "0141475" below it.

**b) Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is Germany. 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 realizable, 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:** On application of Ind AS109, 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 past history, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

### 3 Material accounting policies

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which this entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the company is RON and these financial statements are also presented in RON.

#### (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 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 as qualifying cash flow hedges. Gains/(losses) relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance expense. 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 FVTOCI are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

#### (iii) Financial instruments

##### **Non-derivative financial instruments:**

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets;
- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. 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.

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

##### **A. Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the statement of financial position, 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 recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized 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 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.



The image shows a handwritten signature in blue ink over a circular blue stamp. The stamp contains the text 'FRM DIALATS' and 'ROMANIA' around the perimeter, with 'ROMANIA' at the top and 'FRM DIALATS' at the bottom.

**(iv) Equity**

**a) Share capital and share premium**

The company has share capital of 12,00,000 RON.

**b) Retained earnings**

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

**c) Dividend**

No Dividend has been proposed by the company till now.

**d) 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, 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 recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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

**Time and material contracts:**

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

**Fixed-price contracts:**

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

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period.

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

**Maintenance Contracts**

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized rateably over the period of the contract using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

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

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

**Others**

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

Contract expenses are recognised as expenses by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity at the end of the reporting period.



**(vi) Finance Cost**

Finance cost comprise interest cost on borrowings, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

**(vii) Other income**

Other income comprises lease interest income.

**(viii) Income tax**

The entity is in a tax group in Germany with its Parent Wipro Technologies GmbH. The profits of the company are transferred to Parent and the same is taxed in the hands of Parent company. Hence no income tax expense is recognized in the P&L of the entity.

**a) Current income tax**

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

**b) Deferred income tax**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(ix) Cash Flow Statement**

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

**(x) Property, Plant and Equipment**

**a) Recognition and measurement**

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

**b) Depreciation**

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortised 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
Plant and machinery	1 to 7 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 6 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.



**(xi) 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 assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves -

- a) the right to use of an identified asset,
- b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognises a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

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 Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

For lease liabilities at inception, 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.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. 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 standalone statement of profit and loss.

For 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.

**xii) Impairment**

Non - financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant, 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 to sell (FVLCTS) and its value-in-use (VIU). 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.



**(xiii) Employee benefits**

**a) Compensated absences**

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

**b) Pension and social contribution**

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

**(XIV) New amendments adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2025:**

**a. Amendments 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 interim condensed standalone financial statements.

**b. 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 interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

**c. 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 company's 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 interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

**d. 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.

**ii. New amendments not yet adopted:**

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 which are not yet adopted.



The image shows a handwritten signature in blue ink over a circular blue stamp. The stamp contains the text "NPPAJI & CO. PRIVATE LIMITED" around the perimeter and "FRN 0141475" in the center.

**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

**4 Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Computers	Office Equipments	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Value :-</b>			
<b>As at 1 April 2024</b>	6,307	12	6,319
Additions	252	2	254
Disposals	(370)	-	(370)
<b>As at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>6,189</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6,203</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation :-</b>			
<b>As at 1 April 2024</b>	5,214	8	5,222
Additions	664	2	666
Disposals	(370)	-	(370)
<b>As at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,518</b>
<b>Capital Work in Progress</b>	-	-	-
<b>Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>685</b>

Particulars	Computers	Office Equipments	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Value :-</b>			
<b>As at 1 April 2025</b>	6,189	13	6,202
Additions	8	-	8
Disposals	(1,796)	(4)	(1,800)
<b>As at 31 March 2026</b>	<b>4,401</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,410</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation :-</b>			
<b>As at 1 April 2025</b>	5,507	11	5,518
Additions	402	1	403
Disposals	(1,794)	(4)	(1,798)
<b>As at 31 March 2026</b>	<b>4,115</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,123</b>
<b>Capital Work in Progress</b>	-	-	-
<b>Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2026</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>287</b>

*[Handwritten Signature]*



**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

**Rights Of Use Asset**

Particulars	Vehicles	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Value :-</b>		
<b>As at 1 April 2024</b>	171	171
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(171)	(171)
<b>As at 31 March 2025</b>	-	-
<b>Accumulated Depreciation :-</b>		
<b>As at 1 April 2024</b>	171	171
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(171)	(171)
<b>As at 31 March 2025</b>	-	-
<b>Capital Work in Progress</b>	-	-
<b>Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2025</b>	-	-

Particulars	Vehicles	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Value :-</b>		
<b>As at 1 April 2025</b>	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2026</b>	-	-
<b>Accumulated Depreciation :-</b>		
<b>As at 1 April 2025</b>	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2026</b>	-	-
<b>Capital Work in Progress</b>	-	-
<b>Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2026</b>	-	-

*[Handwritten Signature]*



**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

<u>5 Other financial assets</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Security deposits	10	10
	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Due from officers and employees	10	3
	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>

<u>6 Other assets</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Current assets</b>		
Prepaid expenses	85	91
VAT/GST/Sales Tax Receivable	1,289	1,077
Due from officers and employees	2,335	2,562
Withholding Tax Receivable	80	80
Advance to suppliers	2	24
	<b>3,791</b>	<b>3,834</b>

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

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the Year ended March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Credit/ (charge) in P&L	Credit/ (charge) in OCI	As at 31 March 2026
Carry-forward losses	-	-	-	-
Trade payables and other liabilities	29	-	-	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>

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	-	-	-	-
Trade payables and other liabilities	-	29	-	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>




**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

<b>8 Trade receivables</b>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Inter-Company Receivable	33,017	40,441
	33,017	40,441
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	-	-
	<b>33,017</b>	<b>40,441</b>
<b>9 Cash and cash equivalents</b>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and bank balances	5,092	1,839
	<b>5,092</b>	<b>1,839</b>
<b>10 Equity share capital</b>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Authorised capital</b>		
[300] Equity shares (2025 : [300] Shares)	12,00,000	12,00,000
	<b>12,00,000</b>	<b>12,00,000</b>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
[300] Equity shares (2025 : [300] Shares)	1,200	1,200
	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:</b>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Number of shares outstanding as at beginning of the year	300	300
Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of shares outstanding as at the end of the year	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>(b) Details of share holding pattern by related parties*</b>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Name of shareholders</b>		
Wipro Business Solutions GMBH	100	100
% of the holding	100%	100%

\* Each share has a different face value, percentage holding is calculated on basis of total face value of shares held by each parent

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

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of RON 300 per share. The Company is a Private limited company with a single member Wipro Business Solutions GMBH. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the sole member will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after satisfaction of all liabilities, if any.

(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 2026

**11 Other equity**

Particulars	Retained earnings	Share premium	OCI	Minority Interest	Total
<b>As at 1 April 2024</b>	28,178	-	-	-	28,178
Add :- Profit For the year	3,225	-	-	-	3,225
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>31,403</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,403</b>
Add :- Profit For the year	3,944	-	-	-	3,944
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	(7,000)	-	-	-	(7,000)
<b>As at 31 March 2026</b>	<b>28,347</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,347</b>



**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
<b>12 Provisions</b>		
<b>Non current</b>		
Provision for employee benefits - compensated absences	1,591	2,098
	<u>1,591</u>	<u>2,098</u>
<b>Current</b>		
Employee related provisions	5,315	6,413
Provision for employee benefits - compensated absences	1,254	1,555
	<u>6,569</u>	<u>7,968</u>
<b>13 Trade payables</b>		
Trade payables	3,028	2,723
Inter-Company Payable	752	811
	<u>3,780</u>	<u>3,534</u>




**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
<b>14 Revenue from operations</b>		
Rendering of services	73,176	79,294
Sales of products	-	-
	<b>73,176</b>	<b>79,294</b>
<b>Revenue by nature of contract</b>		
Fixed Price and maintenance contracts - Over time	-	-
Time and Material - Point in time	73,176	79,294
	<b>73,176</b>	<b>79,294</b>
<b>Type of customers</b>		
Government & government controlled entities	-	-
Private	73,176	79,294
	<b>73,176</b>	<b>79,294</b>
<b>15 Other income</b>		
Interest income	11	4
Other Foreign exchange gains, net	681	-
	<b>692</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>16 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries and wages	55,939	62,416
Staff welfare expenses	3,137	3,194
	<b>59,076</b>	<b>65,610</b>
<b>17 Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense</b>		
Depreciation on PPE	403	666
	<b>403</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>18 Other expenses</b>		
Legal and professional fees	1,034	372
Travel	275	246
Miscellaneous expenses	67	29
Other Foreign exchange losses, net	-	41
Facility expenses	7,465	7,465
Rates, taxes and insurance	1	-
Communication	426	334
Software license expenses	(40)	46
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	2	-
	<b>9,230</b>	<b>8,533</b>




**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

19 <u>Tax expense</u>	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax	408	547
Deferred tax	-	-
<b>Total income taxes</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>547</b>
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	4,352	3,772
Enacted income tax rate	16%	16%
Computed expected tax expenses	696	604
<b>Effect of</b>		
Permanent Differences	42	34
Temporary differences	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Others	(331)	(90)
	<b>408</b>	<b>548</b>

20 Earnings per equity share

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

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

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

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	3,944	3,225
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	300	300
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (in RON)	<b>13,146.67</b>	<b>10,750.00</b>




**Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026**  
(Amount in RON Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

**21 Related Party Disclosures: 31 March 2026**

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Company:

<u>Holding Company</u>	<u>Name of the related party</u>
Wipro Business Solutions GMBH	Holding Company
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Wipro Travel Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	Fellow Subsidiary
Wipro Technologies SRL	Fellow Subsidiary

(B) The Company has the following related party transactions and balances:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year Ended 31 March 26</u>	<u>Year Ended 31 March 25</u>
<b>Sale of Services</b>		
Wipro Limited	73,176	79,294
<b>Commission &amp; Other Expenses</b>		
Wipro Travel Services Limited	3	12
<b>Reimbursement</b>		
Wipro Limited	21	13
<b>Rental Expenses</b>		
Wipro Technologies SRL	8,991	8,935
<b>Euro Pool Interest Income &amp; balance</b>		
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	1,078	13,855
 <b>Amount from / (due to) (Net) related party as on 31st March 2026</b>		
Wipro Limited	18,078	26,585
Wipro Travel Services Limited	-	(5)
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	14,928	13,853
Wipro Technologies SRL	(752)	(805)



**Wipro Technologies Solutions SRL**  
**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information**  
(Amount in Ron, unless otherwise stated)

**22 Financial risk management**

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 and Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

**A 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. The company has only one customer which contributes 100% of revenue and has no other significant customer base. This only customer is the ultimate holding company and hence, we dont see significant concentration of credit risk.

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.

**B 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, 2026, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

**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.

31 March 2026	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
<b>Non-derivatives</b>				
Borrowings			-	-
Trade payables	3,780	-	-	3,780
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,780</b>

**C Interest rate risk**

The Company does not have any borrowings. Hence the company is not exposed to Interest rate risk

**D Foreign currency risk**

The Company operates mainly in Europe and most of its business is transacted in Euro. Consequently, the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk through receiving payment for sales or thorough payment to suppliers.



**Wipro Technologies Solutions SRL**  
**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information**  
(Amount in RON, unless otherwise stated)

**23 Financial Instruments**  
**Financial instruments by category**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2026 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
<b>Financial assets :</b>						
Cash & Cash equivalents	9	-	-	5,092	5,092	5,092
Trade receivables		-	-	33,017	33,017	33,017
Other financial assets	5	-	-	20	20	20
<b>Total financial assets</b>				<b>38,129</b>	<b>38,129</b>	<b>38,129</b>
<b>Financial liabilities :</b>						
Trade payables		-	-	3,780	3,780	3,780
Lease Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>				<b>3,780</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>3,780</b>

**Notes to financial Instruments**

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

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

**24 Commitments and contingencies**

As at March 31, 2026, the company has committed to spend RON 0 under agreement to purchase property and equipment. This amount is net of capital advance paid in respect of these purchases.

**25 Segment reporting**

The Company operates in one business segment, namely sale of software services. In line with IND-AS 108, as the relevant information is available from 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.

As per Our reports attached  
For Appaji & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 014147S

  
CA P Appaji  
Partner

Membership No.: 214156  
Place : Bengaluru  
Date - May 15, 2026





For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
of Wipro Technology Solutions S.R.L

Ciprian Dan  
Director

  
Arindam Banerjee  
Director