

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD ABN 67 003 785 617

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

I certify that the attached document is a true copy of the annual reports required under Section 319, as outlined in Form 388.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Viral Shah". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Director: Viral Shah

Date: June 06, 2026

**WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD ABN 67 003 785 617  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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**DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

Your director presents their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

**Director**

The name of the Director in office at any time during or since the end of the year is:

Viral Shah (Appointed on 31st December 2020).

Murali Marath (Appointed on 10th December 2024).

**Operating result**

The profit of the company for the financial year 2026 after providing for income tax amounted : \$801,785.

**Significant changes in the state of affairs**

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

**Principal activities**

The principal activities of the company during the financial year consisted of:

- (a) Development of innovative trade promotions management and optimisation software;
- (b) Sale, customisation, maintenance and integration of IT and telecommunication systems;
- (c) Licencing and maintenance of the developed software; and
- (d) Provision of implementation and other consulting services in respect of the developed software.

**Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period**

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

**Likely developments and expected results of operations**

The company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and hence there are no likely developments in the operations in future financial years.

**Dividends**

No dividends were declared or paid since the start of financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

**Options**

No options over issued shares or interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

**Environmental regulation**

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD  
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**DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

**Indemnification of officers**

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

**Proceedings on behalf of the Company**

No person has applied for leave of a Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

**Auditor's independence declaration**

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 31.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Director.



**Viral Shah**

Director

Date: June 06, 2026

**WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**  
**ABN 67 003 785 617**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Note	31-Mar-26 \$	31-Mar-25 \$
Sales revenue	2(a)	18,615,747	30,129,941
Other revenue	2(b)	4,523,441	2,763,680
		<u>23,139,188</u>	<u>32,893,621</u>
Development and Maintenance oncost		(13,849,035)	(21,716,129)
Employee costs		(2,508,091)	(4,608,303)
Administrative expenses		(446,467)	(319,751)
Marketing expenses		(24,093)	(18,671)
Occupancy expenses		(1,557,875)	(1,122,334)
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses		(2,070,426)	(1,514,824)
Finance costs		(1,902,362)	(4,824,288)
Other expenses		(161,402)	(8,414,205)
<b>Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense</b>		<u>619,437</u>	<u>(9,644,884)</u>
Income tax adjustment related to earlier years	3	182,348	370,055
<b>Net profit/(loss) after income tax expense</b>		<u>801,785</u>	<u>(9,274,829)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<u>801,785</u>	<u>(9,274,829)</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**  
**ABN 67 003 785 617**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Note	31-Mar-26 \$	31-Mar-25 \$
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	7,307,250	3,091,399
Trade and other receivables	8	6,581,543	10,844,178
Intercompany receivables	8	4,213,617	5,889,250
Other current assets	9	-	360,984
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>18,102,410</b>	<b>20,185,811</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	10	256,500	301,845
Right of use asset	10	9,960,481	12,013,516
Investments	11	49,700,000	49,700,000
Deferred tax assets	16	2,315,488	4,702,269
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>62,232,469</b>	<b>66,717,630</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>80,334,879</b>	<b>86,903,441</b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	12	4,686,378	4,753,751
Intercompany payables	12	3,590,220	21,080,919
Lease liabilities	13	1,505,488	1,432,148
Provisions	14	89,970	104,981
Borrowings	15	15,469,867	75,000,000
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>25,341,923</b>	<b>102,371,799</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	13	9,275,732	11,036,639
Provisions	14	144,645	175,305
Borrowings	15	-	15,548,904
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>9,420,377</b>	<b>26,760,848</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>34,762,300</b>	<b>129,132,647</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>45,572,579</b>	<b>(42,229,206)</b>
<b>Equity &amp; Reserves</b>			
Share capital	17	162,200,002	75,200,002
Pre-acquisition reserves		1,319,359	1,319,359
General reserve		255,826	255,826
(Accumulated losses)	18	(118,202,608)	(119,004,393)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>45,572,579</b>	<b>(42,229,206)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD  
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 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Shares on issue \$	Acquisition reserve* \$	Retained profit/(loss) \$	General reserve \$	Total \$
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2024</b>	75,200,002	1,319,359	(109,905,944)	432,206	(32,954,377)
General reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of equity share capital	-	-	-	-	-
Profit attributable to the members	-	-	(9,274,829)	-	(9,274,829)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2025</b>	<u>75,200,002</u>	<u>1,319,359</u>	<u>(119,180,773)</u>	<u>432,206</u>	<u>(42,229,206)</u>
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2025</b>	75,200,002	1,319,359	(119,180,773)	432,206	(42,229,206)
General reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of equity share capital	87,000,000	-	-	-	87,000,000
Profit attributable to the members	-	-	801,785	-	801,785
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2026</b>	<u>162,200,002</u>	<u>1,319,359</u>	<u>(118,378,988)</u>	<u>432,206</u>	<u>45,572,579</u>

\* This pertains to pre-acquisition reserve recorded by the company in prior years.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**  
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Note	31-Mar-26 \$	31-Mar-25 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers		130,381,945	49,033,406
Payments to suppliers and employees		(135,937,243)	(41,519,955)
Interest received		155,895	102,663
Interest paid		(1,996,707)	(4,627,903)
Other income/ expense		1,997,829	879,928
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>		<u><b>(5,398,281)</b></u>	<u><b>3,868,139</b></u>
<b>Cash Flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(45,435)	(359,603)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities</b>		<u><b>(45,435)</b></u>	<u><b>(359,603)</b></u>
<b>Cash Flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital		87,000,000	-
Proceeds from borrowings		-	15,000,000
Loan repayments		(75,000,000)	(18,000,000)
Lease payment		(2,340,433)	(1,275,304)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities</b>		<u><b>9,659,567</b></u>	<u><b>(4,275,304)</b></u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		4,215,851	(766,768)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,091,399	3,858,167
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<u><u><b>7,307,250</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>3,091,399</b></u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

**Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies**

The financial statements cover Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd as an individual entity. Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

**Financial reporting framework**

The Company is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the directors there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, these special purpose financial statements have been prepared to satisfy the directors' reporting requirements under the parent entity.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 06th June 2026

The principal accounting policies are set out as below.

**a) Property, plant and equipment**

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

**Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated on diminishing value basis over the estimated useful life of assets in the following classes of assets as follows:

Computer equipment	2.5 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 8 years
Office equipment's	3 - 20 years
Leasehold improvements	10 - 40 years
Intangibles	4 - 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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**b) Impairment of assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment).

**c ) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company has applied the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses on trade receivables as described by IFRS 9, which requires the use of lifetime expected credit loss provision for all trade receivables. These provisions are based on assessment of risk of default and expected timing of collection.

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

**d) Contractual customer relationships and non-compete rights**

Contractual customer relationships and non-compete rights acquired in a purchase of a business are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are at cost less accumulated amortisation less impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method over ten year, which is their expected life.

**e) Revenue and other income**

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 are recognized as the related services are rendered.

**B. Fixed-price contracts**

**i. Fixed-price development contracts**

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are 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 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 consolidated statement of income 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.

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

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

**ii. Maintenance contracts**

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

Interest revenue is recognised when it becomes receivable on a proportional basis taking in to account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Other revenue is recognised when the right to receive the revenue has been established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

**f) Finance cost**

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

**g) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

**h) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on bank. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

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**i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

**j) Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. The entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

**k) Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

**l) Income tax**

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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**m) Foreign currency transactions and balances**

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

**n) Employee benefits**

**Short-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

**Employee benefits other long-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefits expense.

**o) Current and non-current classification**

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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**p) Comparative figures**

When required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

**q) Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

**r) Key judgements**

***Employee benefits***

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the company expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the directors consider that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

***Allowance for expected credit losses***

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

***Estimation of useful lives of assets***

The entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

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**s) Leases**

IFRS 16 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term are included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

**t) Going concern assessment**

The Company has net assets amounting to AUD 45,572,579 as at March 31, 2026. During the current year, the Company has generated profits, further strengthening its financial position. In addition, Management has prepared projected cash flows, which indicate that the Company will have sufficient cash balances to meet its obligations as they fall due. Considering the same, the Management believes that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

**u) Accounting policies on the Separate Financial Statements**

In preparing these financial statements, the Company elected to adopt the following standard: AASB 127 Para 16 Special Purpose Financial Statements.

a) the financial statements are separate financial statements; that the exemption from consolidation has been used.

b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:

(i) Wipro Ampion Holdings Pty Ltd is the subsidiary of the company.

(ii) the principal place of business - Wipro Ampion Holdings Pty Ltd, Unit 19 L, 201 Kent Street Sydney, NSW, 2000.

(iii) the company holds 100% ownership interest and voting right in Wipro Ampion Holdings Pty Ltd.

c) investments listed under (b) are recorded at cost net of impairment, if any.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the Company are expressed in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

**WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Note	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
		\$	\$
<b>Note 2. Revenue and expenses</b>			
<b>(a) Sale of goods and services</b>			
Sale of goods and services		18,615,747	30,129,941
		<u>18,615,747</u>	<u>30,129,941</u>
<b>Disaggregate revenue information</b>			
The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 2025 by contract-type.			
<b>Revenue by contract type</b>			
Fixed price contracts		16,395,701	25,909,821
Time and materials based contracts		(13,062)	390,110
Cost plus Mark-up (Sale to Subsidiaries)		2,233,108	3,830,010
		<u>18,615,747</u>	<u>30,129,941</u>
<b>(b) Other income</b>			
Interest income		155,895	136,964
Other income		4,367,546	2,626,716
		<u>4,523,441</u>	<u>2,763,680</u>

**Note 3. Tax expense**

The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to income tax as follows:

Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 30% (Profit 2026:30%)	185,831	(2,893,465)
Add- Tax effect of:		
- Other non-deductible items		2,490,000
- Deferred tax liability	-	-
- Tax related to prior years	(368,179)	33,410
Less- Tax effect of:		
- Other non-deductible items	-	-
- Deferred tax asset		
- Prior year tax losses utilised	-	-
<b>Income tax attributable to entity</b>	<u>182,348</u>	<u>370,055</u>
Deferred tax liability at year end	1,309,108	1,309,108
Deferred tax asset at year end	3,624,596	6,011,377

The company has carried forward losses as on 31st March 2026 as per the tax returns lodged on 9th Dec 2025 to used to set off any future taxable income.

**Note 4. Key management personnel compensation**

Remuneration of key management personnel is not paid by Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd. The remuneration of Viral Shah & Murali Marath who are the directors of Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd is paid by the ultimate holding company Wipro Limited.

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	Note	31-Mar-26 \$	31-Mar-25 \$
<b>Note 5. Auditor's remuneration</b>			
- Audit services (standalone & consolidated) : BDO audit (TAS)		44,960	39,683
- Other services: FIRB audit		99,500	105,000
		144,460	144,683

**Note 6. Dividends**

No dividends were declared or paid since the start of financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

**Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash at bank		7,307,250	3,091,399
		7,307,250	3,091,399

**Note 8. Trade and other receivables**

Current

Trade receivables		3,791,287	2,744,537
Loss Allowance		(113,817)	(119,161)
		3,677,470	2,625,376

Other receivables		2,904,073	6,599,457
Advance income tax (net of provision for income tax amounting to 3,028,307)		-	1,619,345
		6,581,543	10,844,178

Intercompany receivables (refer note 20)		4,213,617	5,889,250
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**Credit risk**

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 8. The main source of credit risk to the company is considered to relate to the class of assets described as "Trade and Other Receivables".

**Note 8.1.1 Ageing analysis of receivables**

	Carrying amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)		
			<30	31 - 90	> 90
<b>2026</b>					
Trade receivables	3,791,287	-	3,553,842	21,340	216,105
<b>2025</b>					
Trade receivables	2,744,537	-	2,490,859	177,066	76,612

	Note	31-Mar-26 \$	31-Mar-25 \$
<b>Note 9. Other current assets</b>			
Inventories		-	360,984
		-	360,984

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	Computers	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Right to use on building	Total
<b>Note 10. Property, plant and equipment</b>				
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance at 1 April 2024	6,266,364	-	1,993,095	8,259,459
Additions	25,832	333,770	13,470,080	13,829,682
Disposals/ Transfers	(32,258)	-	-	(32,258)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>6,259,938</b>	<b>333,770</b>	<b>15,463,175</b>	<b>22,056,883</b>
Balance at 1 April 2025	6,259,938	333,770	15,463,175	22,056,883
Additions	-	45,435	-	45,435
Disposals/ Transfers	(6,198,267)	-	(70,848)	(6,269,115)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2026</b>	<b>61,671</b>	<b>379,205</b>	<b>15,392,327</b>	<b>15,833,203</b>
<b>Depreciation/Amortisation/Impairment</b>				
Balance at 1 April 2024	(6,265,845)	-	(1,993,095)	(8,258,940)
Additions	(13,591)	(44,671)	(1,456,564)	(1,514,826)
Disposals/ Transfers	32,244	-	-	32,244
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>(6,247,192)</b>	<b>(44,671)</b>	<b>(3,449,659)</b>	<b>(9,741,522)</b>
Balance at 1 April 2025	(6,247,192)	(44,671)	(3,449,659)	(9,741,522)
Additions	(9,751)	(79,789)	(1,982,187)	(2,071,727)
Disposals/ Transfers	6,197,026	-	-	6,197,026
<b>Balance at 31 March 2026</b>	<b>(59,917)</b>	<b>(124,460)</b>	<b>(5,431,846)</b>	<b>(5,616,223)</b>
<b>Carrying Amounts</b>				
At 31 March 2024	519	-	-	519
At 31 March 2025	12,746	289,099	12,013,516	12,315,361
At 31 March 2026	1,755	254,745	9,960,481	10,216,981

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**Note 11. Investments**

Name of company	% holding 2026	% holding 2025	Carrying amount 2026	Carrying amount 2025
Ampion Holdings Pty Ltd	100%	100%	49,700,000	49,700,000

On April 1, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% equity interest in Ampion Holdings Pty Ltd, an Australia-based provider of cyber security, DevOps and quality engineering services. The investment in Ampion Holdings Pty Ltd consists of 62,225,921 shares of AUD 1 each.

The acquisition was consummated on August 6, 2021 and total cash consideration paid, was AUD 166mn.

The Company reviewed its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss. During the FY 2025-26, the management has done the impairment testing and there is no further impairment loss to be booked.

**Note 12. Trade and other payables**

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	56,052	121,709
Trade & other payables	594,180	1,016,500
Employee payables	10,700	25,799
GST payable	895,690	513,054
Other accounts payable	3,129,756	3,076,689
	<b>4,686,378</b>	<b>4,753,751</b>
<b>Intercompany payable (refer note 20)</b>	<b>3,590,220</b>	<b>21,080,919</b>

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Note	31-Mar-26 \$	31-Mar-25 \$
<b>Note 13. Lease liabilities</b>		
Current	1,505,488	1,432,148
	<u>1,505,488</u>	<u>1,432,148</u>
Non current	9,275,732	11,036,639
	<u>9,275,732</u>	<u>11,036,639</u>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Category of ROU asset</b>	
	<b>Building</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	-
Unamortised interest balance as on April 01, 2024	-	-
Additions	13,171,634	13,171,634
Deletions	-	-
Interest accretion	572,454	572,454
Lease payments	1,275,304	1,275,304
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>12,468,784</u>	<u>12,468,784</u>
<b>Particulars</b>		
Balance as at April 1, 2025	12,468,784	12,468,784
Unamortised interest balance as on April 01, 2025	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deletions	70,845	70,845
Interest accretion	723,714	723,714
Lease payments	2,340,433	2,340,433
Balance as at March 31, 2026	<u>10,781,220</u>	<u>10,781,220</u>
<b>Maturity analysis of lease liabilities</b>		
Less than one year	2,351,082	2,543,987
One to five years	10,689,022	11,580,232
More than five years	-	1,491,679
	<u>13,040,104</u>	<u>15,615,897</u>

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<b>Note 14. Provisions</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>31-Mar-26</b>	<b>31-Mar-25</b>
<b>Current</b>			
Provision for annual leave and sick leave		61,460	82,205
Provision for long service leave		28,510	22,776
		<u>89,970</u>	<u>104,981</u>
<b>Non-Current</b>			
Provision for annual leave and sick leave		70,539	106,911
Provision for long service leave		74,106	68,394
		<u>144,645</u>	<u>175,305</u>
<b>Note 15. Borrowings</b>		<b>31-Mar-26</b>	<b>31-Mar-25</b>
<b>Current:</b>			
Intercompany borrowings		15,469,867	-
Borrowing from bank - HSBC		-	75,000,000
		<u>15,469,867</u>	<u>75,000,000</u>
<b>Non-Current</b>			
Intercompany borrowings		-	15,548,904
		<u>-</u>	<u>15,548,904</u>
<b>Note 16. Deferred taxes</b>		<b>31-Mar-26</b>	<b>31-Mar-25</b>
<b>Non current:</b>			
Deferred tax liability	(a)	1,309,108	1,309,108
Deferred tax asset	(a)	3,624,596	6,011,377
(a) Also refer to income tax expense Note 3.			

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	Note	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
		\$	\$
<b>Note 17. Share capital</b>			
<b>Ordinary shares</b>			
At the beginning of the reporting period (CY : 23,338,533,933 ,PY: 23,338,533,933 shares)		75,200,002	75,200,002
Shares issued during the year (CY: 87,000,000, PY: Nil)		87,000,000	-
At reporting date (CY: 23,425,533,933 ,PY: 23,338,533,933 shares)		<b>162,200,002</b>	<b>75,200,002</b>

**Ordinary shares**

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held. At shareholders' meeting each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

**Capital management**

Management controls the capital of the company in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The company's debt and capital include ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the company's capital by assessing the company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the company since the prior year.

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
	\$	\$
Accumulated (loss) at the beginning of the financial year	(119,004,393)	(109,729,564)
Add:		
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the company	801,785	(9,274,829)
Adjustment of GR included in opening balance	-	-
<b>Retained (loss) at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>(118,202,608)</b>	<b>(119,004,393)</b>

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	Note	31-Mar-26 \$	31-Mar-25 \$
<b>Note 19. Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets</b>			
Bank Guarantee		2,330,967	2,375,964

The company has guarantee agreement with HSBC bank for a limit of 2.5mn AUD, out of which only 2,330,967 AUD has been utilised during the FY 2025-26. The beneficiaries of the bank guarantee are - Australian Nuclear Science - 597,878 AUD, GPT Funds Management Limited - 276,985 AUD, Maritime Nominees Pty Ltd - 1,065,713 AUD, MHPHA Marsden Street Pty Ltd - 359,976 AUD & 167 Eagle Street Pty Ltd - 30,415 AUD

**Note 20. Related party transactions**

***(a) Payable to related parties***

Wipro Limited		905,043	12,413,850
Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd		2,129,134	4,075,411
Rizing Solutions Pty Ltd		232,539	3,527,374
Rizing Philippines Inc		6,132	-
Rizing Solutions Canada Inc		5,150	-
Rizing Pte Ltd		1,896	-
Revolution IT Pty Ltd		-	18,851
Wipro Shelde Australia Pty Ltd		76,462	743,114
Wipro Ampion Holdings Pty Ltd		233,864	302,318
Loan payable to Wipro Revolution IT Pty Ltd		15,469,867	15,548,904
		<b>19,060,087</b>	<b>36,629,822</b>

***(b) Receivable from related parties***

Wipro Limited		461,414	516,510
Rizing Solutions Pty Ltd		177,142	2,478,618
Revolution IT Pty Ltd		2,009,119	1,530,051
Wipro Shelde Australia Pty Ltd		130,319	10,958
Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd		1,435,622	1,353,113
		<b>4,213,617</b>	<b>5,889,250</b>

**(c) Other transactions in normal course of business**

Equity from Wipro IT Services SE	87,000,000	-
Software development charges/other cost incurred with Wipro Ltd	13,260,271	21,511,505
Software Development charges incurred with Revolution IT Pty Ltd	41,963	222,623
Software Development charges incurred with Rizing Philippines Inc	10,171	-
Software Development charges incurred with Rizing Pte Ltd	14,623	-
Software Development charges incurred with Rizing Solutions Canada Inc	5,064	-
Software Development charges incurred with Rizing Solutions Pty Ltd	27,811	-2,628
Reimbursement of direct tax expenses to Wipro Revolution IT Pty Ltd	3,416	-
Reimbursement of direct tax expenses to Wipro Shelde Australia Pty Ltd	842	-
Service Fees with Wipro Travel Services Pvt Ltd	-	6,851
Revenue from Wipro Ltd	4,698,511	5,123,885
Revenue from Rizing Consulting Ltd	1,258,364	914,400
Revenue from Revolution IT Pty Ltd	438,716	117,931
Revenue from Wipro Shelde Australia Pty Ltd	200,321	103,545
Revenue from Designit Denmark A/S (London Branch)	2,347	-
Reimbursement of direct tax from Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd	2,419,799	-
Reimbursement of direct tax from Rizing Solutions Pty Ltd	47,260	-
Interest on Borrowings to Revolution IT Pty Ltd	701,988	634,027
Interest payment on Borrowings to Wipro Revolution IT Pty Ltd	781,025	-

**(d) Terms and Conditions**

All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates, except that there are no fixed terms of repayments of loans between the parties. The average interest rate on loans during the year was 4.65% (2025: 5.31%).

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	Note	31-Mar-26 \$	31-Mar-25 \$
<b>Note 21. Cash flow Information</b>			
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit before income tax		619,437	(9,644,884)
Creation of general reserves		-	-
<b>Non cash flows in profit</b>			
- Depreciation of non-current assets		2,070,426	1,514,824
- Interest amortisation on right to use on building		723,714	572,454
<b>Changes in net assets and liabilities:</b>			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		4,262,635	2,406,563
(Increase)/Decrease in deferred tax asset/liabilities		2,386,782	(5,215,209)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		(67,373)	5,904,247
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		(45,671)	(164,370)
		<b>9,949,950</b>	<b>(4,626,375)</b>
		<b>9,949,950</b>	<b>(4,626,375)</b>

**Note 22. Events subsequent to reporting date**

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

**Note 23. Financial risk management**

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of cash at bank, accounts receivable and payables.

The totals of each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follow:

**Financial assets**

Cash and cash equivalents	7	7,307,250	3,091,399
Trade and other receivables	8	10,795,160	16,733,428
Investments	11	49,700,000	49,700,000
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>67,802,410</b>	<b>69,524,827</b>
		<b>67,802,410</b>	<b>69,524,827</b>

**Financial liabilities**

Trade and other payables	12	12,962,976	30,588,421
Provisions	14	89,970	104,981
Borrowings	15	15,469,867	75,000,000
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>28,522,813</b>	<b>105,693,402</b>
		<b>28,522,813</b>	<b>105,693,402</b>

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk.

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**Note 23. Financial risk management (cont'd)**

**a. Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's receivables from deposits with landlords and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Company does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

**b. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. (For example: The key liquidity risk the Company can face is the risk of subscription fee refund. As per the Company policy, no refunds are allowed once a subscription has been taken and it is only in exceptional cases that fee is refunded with proper approvals from senior Management. The Management believes that the probability of a liquidity risk arising due to fee refund is not there.. The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- financial support from its parent company.

**c. Market risk**

**(i) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/ Decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
<b>2026</b>		
AUD		69,614
AUD	45	(69,614)
<b>2025</b>		
AUD		407,470
AUD	45	(407,470)

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**(ii) Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

31-Mar-26	Change in Currency rate (Increase)	Change in Currency rate (Decrease)	Effect on profit Increase/(Decrease) before tax	Effect on profit Increase/(Decrease) before tax
EUR	+5%	-5%	-	-
GBP	+5%	-5%	-	-
INR	+5%	-5%	(25)	25
USD	+5%	-5%	2,328	(2,328)
CAD	+5%	-5%	(257)	257
PHP	+5%	-5%	(306)	306
SGD	+5%	-5%	(95)	95

31-Mar-25	Change in Currency rate (Increase)	Change in Currency rate (Decrease)	Effect on profit Increase/(Decrease) before tax	Effect on profit Increase/(Decrease) before tax
EUR	+5%	-5%	(189)	189
GBP	+5%	-5%	1,200	(1,200)
INR	+5%	-5%	(101)	101
USD	+5%	-5%	4,257	(4,257)
CAD	+5%	-5%	-	-
PHP	+5%	-5%	-	-
SGD	+5%	-5%	-	-

**Note 24. Company details**

The registered office of the company is:  
1198 Toorak Road  
Camberwell VIC 3124

The principal place of business is:  
Unit 19 L, 201 Kent Street  
Sydney Nsw 2000

The parent company of Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd is Wipro IT Services UK Societas (previously known as Wipro IT Services SE) and the ultimate holding company is Wipro Limited, India.

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**DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

The director of the Company declares that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 27, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

a. Comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and

b. Give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 March 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

2. In the director's opinion there is reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.



**Viral Shah**

Director

Date: June 06, 2026

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at 31 March 2026 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 1.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Emphasis of matter - Basis of accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist the Entity to meet the requirements of the parent entity. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the Directors report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Report**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 is appropriate to meet the requirements of the parent entity and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is 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 the Australian Auditing Standards 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 this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at:

[http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf)

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

*BDO Audit (TAS)*

**BDO Audit (TAS)**



David Palmer  
Hobart, 6 June 2026