

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Wipro INC ("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 profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those 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, on the basis of the preparation to the special purpose financial statements. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the 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 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. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, the Company's and ultimate holding company's board of directors, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



D Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants

No.192, S.C. Road, Basavanagudi,
Bangalore, 560 004
Contact No.: 98451-67131
Email id: caprasanna.64@gmail.com

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.




D Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants

No.192, S.C. Road, Basavanagudi,
Bangalore, 560 004
Contact No.: 98451-67131
Email id: caprasanna.64@gmail.com

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.
- 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.

As per our report attached For
D. Prasanna & Co. Chartered
Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S


D Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No: 211367



Place: Bengaluru
Date: 29th April 2026

UDIN: 26211367PAWLUXV3901

Wipro Inc.
Balance sheet As at 31 March 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments	4	5,66,667	5,66,667
		5,66,667	5,66,667
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	32,793	32,929
Other financial assets	6	185	-
		32,978	32,929
		5,99,645	5,99,596
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	10	10
Other equity	8	5,95,636	5,99,586
		5,95,646	5,99,596
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
		-	-
Current liabilities			
Provisions	9	4,000	-
		4,000	-
		5,99,645	5,99,596
Summary of significant 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 D. Prasanna & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

Prasanna Kumar D

Proprietor

Membership No.: 211367

Place : Bengaluru

Date - 29th Apr 2026

UDIN : 26211367PAWUXV3901



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Inc.

Anil Raibagi

Anil Raibagi

Director

Amit Kumar

Amit Kumar

Director

Wipro Inc.
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	10	1,097	48
		<u>1,097</u>	<u>48</u>
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	11	5,155	452
		<u>5,155</u>	<u>452</u>
Profit before tax		(4,058)	(404)
Tax expense	12		
Current tax		(108)	-
Total tax expense		<u>(108)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net profit/(loss) for the year		<u>(3,950)</u>	<u>(404)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss (net of tax)			
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(3,950)</u>	<u>(404)</u>
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted			
		-	-
Summary of significant 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 D. Prasanna & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 909619S

Prasanna Kumar D

Proprietor

Membership No.: 211367

Place : Bengaluru

Date - 29th Apr 2026

UDIN : 26211367PAWUXV3901



For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors

Anil Raibagi

Anil Raibagi
Director

Amit Kumar

Amit Kumar
Director

Wipro Inc.
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(4,058)	(404)
<u>Adjustments :-</u>		
Interest income	(1,097)	(48)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(5,155)	(452)
<u>Adjustments for working capital changes:</u>		
Cash generated from operations	(1,340)	(452)
Net cash generated from / (used In) operating activities	(A) (1,232)	(452)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of investments	-	(5,66,667)
Interest received	1,097	48
Net cash generated from / (used In) investing activities	(B) 1,097	(5,66,619)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
<i>Other Equity Movement</i>	-	5,99,990
Issue of Share Capital	-	10
Net cash generated from / (used In) financing activities	(C) -	6,00,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)	(135)	32,929
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	32,929	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 5)	32,793	32,929
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 5)		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	32,793	32,929
In deposit accounts	-	-
	32,793	32,929

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

As per Our reports attached

For D. Prasanna & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 009619S

Prasanna Kumar D

Proprietor

Membership No.: 211367

Place : Bengaluru

Date - 29th Apr 2026

UDIN : 26211367PAWUXV3901



For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors


Anil Ralbagi
Director


Amit Kumar
Director

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Wipro Inc.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended

March 31, 2026

(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company Overview

The company is private liability company incorporated & domiciled in Delaware USA on 10th October 2024. The main object of the company are for a investment in the post-approval pharma services area (GEI) & further funding to new subsidiary Wipro Life Science LLC for the capital structure to meet the seed money. The company's holding company is Wipro Limited, which is incorporated and domiciled in India. Wipro Limited has 100.00 % shareholding of the company

The Financial Statement were approved for issue by Directors on May 22, 2025

2. Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These Financial Statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements,

The financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS I, "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. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle. Based

on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in USD Currency except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

Amounts below rounding off norm adopted by the Company been disclosed as nil in the financial statement.

(ii) Basis of Measurement

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

a) Derivative financial instruments

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

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

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

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

a) Revenue Recognition:

The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative standalone

selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. 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

b) Impairment testing:



Investments in subsidiaries, goodwill and intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit to which these pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit is higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation of value in

use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

c) Income Taxes:

The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is in United States of America. 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.

d) Deferred Taxes:

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

e) Defined benefit plans and compensated absences:

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

f) Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets:

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

g) Measurement of fair value of non-marketable equity investments:

These instruments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of investments is determined using the market and income approaches. The market approach includes the use of financial metrics and ratios of comparable companies, such as revenue, earnings, comparable performance multiples, recent financial rounds and the level of marketability of the investments. The selection of comparable companies requires management judgment and is based on a number of factors, including comparable company sizes, growth rates and development stages. The income approach includes the use of discounted cash flow model, which requires significant estimates regarding the investees' revenue, costs, and discount rates based on the risk profile of comparable companies. Estimates of revenue and costs are developed using available historical and forecast data.

h) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

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

i) Useful lives of intangible assets:

The Company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life is estimated based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually

j) Leases:

Ind AS 116 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.

k) Other estimates:

The share-based compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. Fair valuation of derivative hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges involves significant estimates relating to the occurrence of forecast transaction

3. Material Accounting Policies

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

These special purpose financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation



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

(iii) Financial Instruments

a) Non-Derivative Financial Instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets;
- financial liabilities, which include trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non- derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value.

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

A. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

B. Investments

Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost:

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- . the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- . the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial

recognition) . the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and . the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to statement of profit and loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

Investments in equity instruments designated to be classified as FVTOCI:

The Company carries certain equity instruments which are not held for trading. The Company has elected the FVTOCI irrevocable option for these instruments. Movements in fair value of these investments are recognized in other comprehensive income and the gain or loss is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss on disposal of these investments. Dividends from these investments are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

C. 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 amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled revenues, cash and cash equivalents and other assets. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

D. Trade and Other Payables

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

(iv) Equity



a) Retained earnings

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

(v) Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Recognition and Measurement

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

b) Depreciation

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

Category	Useful Life
Plant & Machinery	1 to 7 years
Leasehold Building	2 to 6 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	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. Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as at each reporting date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets. The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

(vi) Business combination, Goodwill and Intangible assets

a) Business combination :-

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued at the date of exchange by the Company. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business acquisition are expensed as incurred. The cost of an acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration measured as at the date of acquisition. Any subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration classified as liabilities, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Common Control business combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control using the pooling of interests method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor shall be transferred to capital reserve and should be presented separately as Common Control Transactions Capital reserve.

b) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recognized as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized in equity as capital reserve. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment (if any).

Goodwill associated with the disposal of an operation that is part of cash-generating unit is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained, unless the entity can demonstrate that some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of.

(viii) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, including necessary provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

(ix) Employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation carried out by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Nonaccumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses



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.

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

(xi) Revenue

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

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

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

A. Time and materials contracts

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

B. Fixed-price contracts

i) Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price 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 statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

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

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

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

ii) Maintenance contracts



Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are 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 straightline 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.

iii) Volume based contracts

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

C. Products

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

D. Others

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

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

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortised over the contract term.

The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

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

The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer,

(xii) 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xiii) Other Income

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

(xiv) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax 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 realise 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 utilised.

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

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

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

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

(xvi) Earnings per share

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

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

(xvii) Cash flow statement

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

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

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as Issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31.,2026, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

4 Investments

Equity Instruments-Inter Company

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
5,66,667	5,66,667
5,66,667	5,66,667

Investment of \$ 566,667/- in Wipro Life Science Solutions LLC



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

6 Other financial assets

Non-current assets

Current assets
Inter-Company Receivable
Interest Receivable

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	-	-
	108	-
	77	-
	185	-



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

6 **Cash and cash equivalents**

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and bank balances	32,793	32,929
	<u>32,793</u>	<u>32,929</u>

7 **Equity share capital**

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised capital 1,000 equity share Par value \$0.01 per share	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital 1,000 equity share Par value \$0.01 per share	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

a) Shares held by holding company (Wipro Limited, the holding company)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1000 Number of equity shares of \$ 0.01 each	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

(a) **Reconciliation of equity outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year / period**

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	10	-
Add : Contribution during the period	-	10
Balance at the end of the period	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Name of shareholders	-	-
% of the holding	0%	0%
Wipro Limited	10	10
% 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

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

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has one member, Wipro Technologies ("the Member"). The Member owns 100% interests of the Company. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the Member is entitled to receive 100% of the available net assets of the Company.

(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

8 **Other equity**

Particulars	Retained earnings	Share premium	OCI	Minority Interest	Total
As at 1 April 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Add :- Profit For the year	(404)	5,99,990	-	-	5,99,586
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	<u>(404)</u>	<u>5,99,990</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,99,586</u>
Add :- Profit For the year	(3,950)	-	-	-	(3,950)
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	<u>(4,354)</u>	<u>5,99,990</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,95,636</u>



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

9 Provisions

	<u>As at</u> <u>31 March 2026</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31 March 2025</u>
Employee related provisions	-	-
Other provisions	4,000	-
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>-</u>



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

Trade Payables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000

Trade Payables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
 (Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
10 Other income		
Interest income	1,097	48
	<u>1,097</u>	<u>48</u>
Finance costs		
Interest expense	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
11 Other expenses		
Legal and professional fees	4,000	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,155	452
	<u>5,155</u>	<u>452</u>
12 Tax expense		
Current tax	(108)	-
Total income taxes	<u>(108)</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	(4,058)	(404)
Enacted income tax rate	0.00%	0.00%
Computed expected tax expenses	-	-
Effect of		
Others	(108)	-
	<u>(108)</u>	<u>-</u>



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

12 Related party relationship and transactions

List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the period:

Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Ltd	Holding Company	India
Wipro Life Science Solutions LLC	Subsidiary	USA
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	Subsidiary	USA

The Company has the following related party transactions

Transactions / balances	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Investment in Subsidiary	5,66,667	5,66,667
Inter Group Loss Utilization	108	-
Purchase of services		
Employee benefit expenses		

Balance as at the year end	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables		
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	108	-
Payables		
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	-	-
Wipro Limited	-	-
Rational	-	-



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD, unless otherwise stated)

13 Financial Instruments measurement and disclosure
Financial Instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				As at March 31, 2025			
	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:								
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	32,793	32,793	-	-	32,929	32,929
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	185	185	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	32,978	32,978	-	-	32,929	32,929
Financial liabilities:								
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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



14 Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Management:

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

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

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

A Credit Risk

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

Credit Risk Management

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

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

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

During the period 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.

Concentration Risk

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
No of customers who owed more than 10% of total receivables	0	0
Contributions of customers owning more than 10% of total receivables	0%	0%

Details of the customer as at March 31, 2025

Customer	AR Balance	% of total AR balance	AR Balance	% of total AR balance
Charter Communications Inc	-	0%	-	0%
Comcast	-	0%	-	0%
Alice	-	0%	-	0%



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

14 Financial Risk Management (continued)

B Liquidity Risk

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

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

Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

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

March 31, 2026	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Beyond 5th year	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

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

C Market Risk

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

D Interest rate risk

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

E Foreign currency risk

There is no foreign currency risk involved as all transactions are denominated in the entity's functional currency.

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings		-	-
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	Financial Assets	(32,793)	(32,929)
Net debt		(32,793)	(32,929)
Member's Equity	Equity	10	10
Other Equity	Equity	5,95,636	5,99,596
Total Capital		5,95,646	5,99,596
Overall Financing		5,62,853	5,66,667
Gearing ratio - Net Debt / Total Capital		0.06	0.00



Wipro Inc.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

15 Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between March 31, 2026 and the date of authorization of these financial


16 Reclassification for prior periods

The company has retrospectively reclassified and regrouped the comparative figures as per IND AS.

17 Segment reporting

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

For D. Prasanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 008618S

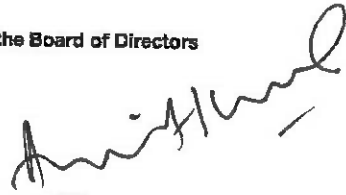

Prasanna Kumar D
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - 29th Apr 2026



UDIN: 26211367PAWUXV3901

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Inc.


Anil Ralbagi
Director


Amit Kumar
Director