

**WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES, S. A. DE C. V.
(SUBSIDIARY OF WIPRO IT SERVICES UK
SOCIETAS)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024,
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Wipro Technologies, S. A. de C. V.
(Subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas)

**Financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025
and 2024, and independent auditors' report**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholders meeting of
Wipro Technologies, S. A. de C. V.
(Subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wipro Technologies, S. A. de C. V. (the "Company") (Subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Wipro Technologies, S. A. de C. V., as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years that ended under Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits under the International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company under the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants (IMCP Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under the IMCP Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NIF, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted under ISA 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 based on these financial statements.

As part of an audit under ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

CASTILLO MIRANDA Y COMPAÑÍA, S. C.

C.P.A. Edgar Omar Hernández Contreras

México City,
May 15, 2026

Wipro Technologies, S. A. de C. V.
(Subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas)

Statements of financial position
December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Mexican Pesos)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 196,998,496	\$ 122,889,860
Accounts receivable, net	4	150,628,996	455,658,528
Related parties	5	71,913,979	79,146,323
Taxes to recover	6	82,852,666	46,281,007
Other debtors		103,219,068	134,900,342
Prepaid expenses	7	<u>5,149,276</u>	<u>3,080,611</u>
Total current assets		<u>610,762,480</u>	<u>841,956,671</u>
Property, plant, and equipment, net	8	127,041,031	159,129,865
Right-of-use assets	9	68,448,736	49,161,280
Deferred Tax	14	19,374,631	22,946,567
Deferred PTU	10	5,871,100	6,953,505
Deposits in guarantee		<u>4,795,083</u>	<u>8,476,719</u>
Total non-current		<u>225,530,581</u>	<u>246,667,936</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 836,293,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,624,607</u>
Liabilities			
Current			
Suppliers		\$ 12,515,598	\$ 31,618,369
Several creditors		36,999,068	19,222,218
Related parties payable	5	46,561,363	93,288,320
Short-term lease liabilities	9	18,232,412	17,950,567
Profit share employee	10	2,563,839	27,965,751
Taxes and duties payable		96,849,462	128,905,890
Employee benefit	10-d	<u>86,367,693</u>	<u>79,187,439</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>300,089,433</u>	<u>398,138,554</u>
Long-term lease liabilities	9	68,043,640	50,686,019
Employee Benefit	10-d	<u>19,680,761</u>	<u>19,962,055</u>
Total non-current		<u>87,724,401</u>	<u>70,648,074</u>
Total liabilities		<u>387,813,834</u>	<u>468,786,628</u>
Contingencies and commitments	15		
Stockholders' equity	11		
Common stock		50,000	50,000
Contributions for future capital increases		200,443,353	200,443,353
Retained earnings		<u>247,985,874</u>	<u>419,344,626</u>
Total stockholders' equity		<u>448,479,227</u>	<u>619,837,979</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		<u>\$ 836,293,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,624,607</u>

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

WiproTechnologies, S. A. de C. V.
(Subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas)

Statements of income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Mexican Pesos)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net sales		\$ 1,509,736,536	\$ 2,223,256,059
Cost of sales		<u>(1,668,999,605)</u>	<u>(2,059,598,172)</u>
Gross (loss) profit		<u>(159,263,069)</u>	<u>163,657,887</u>
Other income, net		3,963,883	669,375
Administrative expenses	12	<u>(18,868,968)</u>	<u>(47,023,646)</u>
Operating (loss) income		<u>(174,168,154)</u>	<u>117,303,616</u>
Comprehensive loss of financing:			
Interest income		11,685,753	13,495,445
Interest expense		-	(15,949,138)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	13	<u>(5,304,415)</u>	<u>(21,316,715)</u>
		<u>6,381,338</u>	<u>(23,770,408)</u>
(Loss) income before taxes on income		(167,786,816)	93,533,208
Income tax	14	<u>3,571,936</u>	<u>86,135,138</u>
Net (loss) income for the year		<u>\$ (171,358,752)</u>	<u>\$ 7,398,070</u>

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

,WiproTechnologies, S. A. de C. V.
(Subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas)

Statements of stockholders' equity
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Mexican Pesos)

	<u>Capital stock</u>	<u>Contributions for future capital increases</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Net income for the year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balances as of December 31, 2023	\$ 50,000	\$ 200,443,353	\$ 350,318,852	\$ 61,627,703	\$ 612,439,908
Application of profit from 2023			61,627,703	(61,627,703)	-
Net income for the year				<u>7,398,071</u>	<u>7,398,071</u>
Balances as of December 31, 2024	50,000	200,443,353	411,946,555	7,398,071	619,837,979
Application of profit from 2024			7,398,071	(7,398,071)	-
Net income for the year				<u>(171,358,752)</u>	<u>(171,358,752)</u>
Balances as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,443,353</u>	<u>\$ 419,334,626</u>	<u>\$(171,358,752)</u>	<u>\$ 448,479,227</u>

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

WiproTechnologies, S. A. de C. V.
(Subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas)

Statements of cash flows
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Mexican Pesos)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating activities		
Income before taxes on income	\$(167,786,816)	\$ 93,533,208
Items related to investing activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	36,995,642	63,502,487
Interest income	(11,685,753)	(13,495,445)
Items related to investment activities:		
Interest expense	-	15,949,138
	(142,476,927)	159,489,388
Changes in: -		
Accounts receivable and others.	368,842,447	189,775,854
Suppliers and other accounts payable.	(103,566,663)	(455,768,857)
Income tax paid	(55,469,168)	(49,510,642)
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>67,329,689</u>	<u>(156,014,257)</u>
Investing activities		
Interest received	11,685,753	13,495,445
Machinery and equipment disposal	8,781,965	-
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	(13,688,771)	(18,405,314)
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>6,778,946</u>	<u>(4,909,869)</u>
Cash flow (to be obtained from) surplus to apply in financing activities	<u>74,108,636</u>	<u>(160,924,126)</u>
Financing activities		
Interest paid	-	(15,949,138)
Net cash flows from (apply in) financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,949,138)</u>
Net increase of cash and cash equivalents	74,108,636	(176,873,264)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>122,889,860</u>	<u>299,763,124</u>
Cash flows and cash equivalents at the end of year	<u>\$ 196,998,496</u>	<u>\$ 122,889,860</u>

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

WiproTechnologies, S. A. de C. V.
(Subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas)

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Mexican Pesos)

1. Activity

Wipro Technologies, S. A. de C. V. (the "Company"), was formed in June 2007, it is located in Mexico City, United Mexican States.

The Company is a subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas, incorporated in Berkshire, United Kingdom. The Company is a provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) and IT Products globally. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

a. Compliance with financial reporting standards

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared under Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (Spanish initials, NIFs), issued by the Mexican Council of Financial Reporting Standards (Spanish initials, CINIF).

b. Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements under NIFs requires that use of certain estimations and assumptions to measure some amounts of the financial statements and to make the disclosures required therein. However, the actual results may differ from such estimations, therefore it is considered that the estimations and assumptions used were adequate under the circumstances.

The relevant key assumptions used in the determination of accounting estimates are reviewed periodically, and the relative effects, if any, are recognized in the same period and the future periods affected. The key estimates are described in the following notes:

- Note 3-b Accounts receivable and allowance for expected credit losses. Evaluation of the probability of non-payment of accounts receivable.
- Note 3-f Allowance for inventory impairment losses. Determination of the net realizable value.
- Note 3-i Impairment of non-financial assets. Estimate of future cash flows and determination of the discount rate.
- Note 3-j Leases. Determination of the lease term, whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise lessee options, and determination of the incremental borrowing rate.
- Note 3-k Provisions. Identification and quantification of present obligations, determination of the present value of the obligation.
- Note 3-l Employee benefits. Key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 3-m Revenue recognition and cost of contracts with customers. Assessment of the timing of revenue recognition, over time or at a point in time, an estimate of expected returns.
- Note 3-o Income tax. Provisions for income taxes on various jurisdictions.
- Note 3-p Contingencies. Assessment of the likelihood and amount of outgoing cash flows.

c. Functional and reporting currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Mexican peso MXN, because it is the currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates, as its sales and purchase transactions, as well as its main assets and liabilities, are denominated in such currency.

The Company does not translate its financial statements from the functional currency to the reporting currency (Mexican peso) because the reporting currency is the same as the recording currency and the accompanying financial statements are used only for legal and tax purposes.

d. Effects of inflation

Effective January 1, 2008, the effects of inflation in the financial information are recognized only when the cumulative inflation of the previous three years in the Mexican economy is equal to or greater than 26%; due to the Company was formed after such date, the accompanying financial statements do not recognize the effects of inflation under the provisions of the corresponding NIF.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the accumulated inflation percentage of the three previous years is 13.10 and 17.60%, respectively.

e. Statements of income

The statements of income include all the components that are part of the net income or loss, and it is presented in one single statement, due to the fact that during the current and preceding year, there were no items related to other comprehensive income.

The ordinary costs and expenses are presented based on their function because it is the practice of the sector (industry) which the Company belongs and allows to know the gross profit margin.

Additionally, the operating income item is presented in the statements of income and is obtained from decreasing the net sales (revenues from services) with the cost of sales and general expenses. This item is included since it contributes to a better understanding of the economic and financial performance of the Company. In addition, other income (expenses) is included as it is considered convenient to present in the amounts of activities that are not directly related to the Company's activities.

f. Statements of cash flows

The statements of cash flows have been prepared by using the indirect method, which consists of first presenting the income or loss before income taxes and subsequently, changes in working capital, investing and financing activities.

g. Accounting changes

The improvements to the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (NIF) issued by the CINIF (Mexican Council for Research and Development of Financial Reporting Standards) that became effective on January 1, 2025, and which did not result in material changes to accounting policies, are as follows:

- NIF A-1 "Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting Standards." It is clarified that material accounting policies are those whose lack of disclosure affects users' understanding of the financial statements. As a result of this clarification, the wording of the accounting policies included in Note 3 was not modified to include the specific information because it was already adequately disclosed.

- NIF C-19 "Financial Instruments Payable." Certain requirements are added for derecognizing a financial liability when it is paid in cash using an electronic payment system. The obligation may be considered settled on the date the payment instruction is executed in the electronic system, provided that the payment instruction cannot be withdrawn, stopped, or canceled, the cash is inaccessible, and the risk of non-payment is deemed insignificant. This improvement did not affect the financial statements.
- NIF D-1 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." The scope of this NIF is modified, and the supplementary application of International Financial Reporting Standard 17 "Insurance Contracts" is eliminated for cases in which a service provider enters into contracts agreeing to compensate the customer if an uncertain future event occurs, when the primary purpose is to provide services for a fixed fee, provided that the established requirements are met. This improvement did not affect the financial statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Cash and cash equivalents

It is measured at fair value and consists mainly of cash available for the operations of the Company, high liquidity deposits which are easily convertible in cash and subject to non-significant risks of changes.

b. Accounts receivable and allowance for expected credit losses

Accounts receivables are generated from the sale of goods, as well as other activities and are recognized initially at fair value, and subsequently at amortized cost, which is equal to the nominal value of the contract which supports them, net of provisions for returns and discounts, and the allowance for expected credit losses for impairment in accounts receivable.

The Company established an accounting policy for the creation of an allowance for impairment of accounts receivable based on expected credit losses during the expected life of the financial instruments. During this process, the Company assesses the likelihood of default for accounts receivable at the time of their recognition in accordance with its historical experience from the last 3 years and subsequently adjusts it based on current credit conditions and future macroeconomic factors, such as the growth of domestic product, unemployment rates and inflation, which the Company considered could affect the likelihood of default by its customers.

Expected credit losses are determined on groups of debtors classified based on their credit risk, such as geographical areas, types of products sold, types of clients such as wholesale and retail, credit ratings and similar aging.

When the Company confirms that an account receivable will not be recovered, the net carrying value of the account receivable is cancelled against the applicable allowance.

As of December 31, 2025 the expected credit losses during the expected life of accounts receivable are as follows:

	<u>Expected credit losses</u>
Current	0%
0 - 180 days	0%
181 - 365 days	35.00%
Over 365 days	100.00%

c. Financial instruments held to collect principal and interest (Spanish initials, IFCPI)

The Company classifies financial instruments as IFCPI when the objective of the business model is to hold said instruments to collect the contractual cash flows and the terms of the agreement include established dates to collect said cash flows, which relate exclusively to payments of principal and interest on the amount of principal pending payment.

The IFCPI are originated from the sale of goods or services (finance leases or loans) and is recognized initially at the fair value of the estimated cash flows to be received from principal and interests.

After their initial recognition, IFCPI is measured at amortized cost including increases due to the effective interest accrued, decreases due to the amortization of the costs of transaction and other items collected in advance such as commissions and interest, and decreases due to the collection of principal and interests and the cancellations or discounts.

Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is used in the calculation of the amortized cost of financial instruments to distribute their income or expense by an effective interest during the expected life of the financial instruments.

d. Prepayments

Prepayments are recorded based on the value paid of goods or services to be received and are presented in the short or long term based on the classification of the destination item. Advance payments for services are recognized in the results of the period in which services are received.

e. Inventories and cost of sales

Inventories are recorded at the lowest of acquisition cost or net realizable value and are measured under the average cost allocation formula.

Cost of sales represents the cost of inventories at the time of sale, increased, if applicable, by reductions in the net realizable value of inventories during the year.

f. Allowance for inventory impairment losses

The Company recognizes an allowance for inventory impairment losses, obsolescence, slow movement, and other causes which indicate that the use or realization of the products that are part of the inventory will be less than the net carrying value.

g. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of assets, as follows.

	<u>Annual rate %</u>
Software	15%
Transportation equipment	25%
Computer equipment	30%
Machinery and industrial equipment	10%
Furniture and equipment	10%

Leasehold improvements are amortized at the lower of the useful period of the improvement or the lease term.

Minor maintenance and repair expenses are recorded in the net income (loss) when they are incurred.

h. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost at the time of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired as well as all costs incurred in developing intangible assets, are capitalized when future economic benefits can be associated and there is evidence that control over such assets is maintained. Expenditures not meeting these requirements are charged to profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred. Net values as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 do not exceed their recoverable value or value in use.

Amortization is calculated by using the straight-line method, based on the future economic benefits of the asset that will be accrued. Likewise, these assets do not exceed the recovery value or value in use.

	<u>Annual rate %</u>
Software	15%

i. Impairment and disposal of long-lived assets

The net carrying amount of long-lived assets is periodically evaluated to determine whether there is an indication that the amounts exceed their recoverable value. The recoverable value represents the amount of potential revenue reasonably expected to be obtained as a result of the use of assets. If it is determined that restated values are excessive, the necessary estimates are recorded to reduce them to their recoverable value. When the intention to sell the assets exists, these are presented in the financial statements at the lower of net carrying amount or recovery value.

j. Leases

Leases are those contracts where there is an identified asset, all the economic benefits from the use of the asset are obtained and the Company has the right to direct use of the asset.

In determining whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, it only considered the economic benefits that arise use of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits. In addition, the Company considers whether the supplier has substantive substitution rights, if this is the case, the contract is not a lease.

The Company accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it transfers the right to use an asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

In determining whether the Company has the right to direct use of the asset, the Company considers whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Company considers whether it was involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use. If the contract or portion of a contract does not satisfy these criteria, the Company applies other applicable NIFs rather than NIF D-5.

All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for leases of low-value assets and leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the future lease payments to be made, discounted using the inherent interest rate in the lease unless this is not readily determinable, in which case the Company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- i. amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee.
- ii. the exercise price of any purchase option if it is reasonably certain to assess that option;
- iii. any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease provides that the option will be exercised.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- i. Lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease.
- ii. Initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- iii. The amount of any provision recognized where the Company is contractually required to dismantle, remove, or restore the leased asset.

After initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest accrued at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset, which is expected to happen first.

k. Provisions

Provisions are recognized if, as a result of a past event, there is a present legal or assumed obligation that can be estimated reliably, and an outflow of economic benefits will probably be necessary to settle the obligation.

l. Employee benefits

Short-term direct benefits. They are recognized as accrued based on current salaries expressed at nominal value and correspond mainly to salaries, wages, and contributions to social security institutions, compensated absences, such as holidays, holiday bonuses, bonuses and incentives, and statutory employee profit sharing (Spanish initials, PTU).

Termination benefits. They are recognized in the results of the year at nominal value when they are inevitable to pay and relate to the remunerations that must be paid at the end of the employment relationship when this occurs before the employee reaches retirement age and there are no pre-existing conditions of accumulation. These benefits correspond to severance indemnities and seniority premiums due to death, invalidity, dismissal, and voluntary separation before the retirement date, determined under the applicable labor provisions.

Defined benefit plan. Are recognized as they accrue and are determined according to the projected unit credit method at the end of each annual reporting period, using for such purpose certain assumptions and hypotheses determined by independent actuaries. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the result of the year in which they are determined. Past service cost is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is determined.

The PTU is recognized in the year it is incurred and is recorded under the cost and expenses. Deferred PTU is determined by the temporary differences between the book and tax values of assets and liabilities, only when it is reasonably assumed that a liability or benefit will be caused, and that there are no signs that this situation is going to change in the future.

m. Revenue recognition

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

The majority of the Company's revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognized at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer. However, for export sales, control might also be transferred when delivered either to the port of departure or port of arrival, depending on the specific terms of the contract with a customer. There is limited judgment needed in identifying the point control passes: once physical delivery of the products to the agreed location has occurred, the Company no longer has physical possession, and usually will have a present right to payment (as a single payment on delivery) and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

Some goods sold by the Company include warranties which require the Company to either replace or mend a defective product during the warranty period if the goods fail to comply with agreed-upon specifications. Under NIF D-1, such warranties are not accounted for as separate performance obligations, and hence no revenue is allocated to them. Instead, a provision is made for the costs of satisfying the warranties. On some product lines, a customer can take out extended warranties. These are accounted for as separate performance obligations, with the revenue earned recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the warranty.

Determining the transaction price

Most of the Company's revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations

For most contracts, there is a fixed unit price for each product sold, with reductions given for bulk orders placed at a specific time. Therefore, there is no judgement involved in allocating the contract price to each unit ordered in such contracts (it is the total contract price divided by the number of units ordered). Where a customer orders more than one product line, the Company can determine the split of the total contract price between each product line by reference to each product's standalone selling prices (all product lines are capable of being, and are, sold separately).

n. Foreign currency balances and transactions

Foreign currency balances and transactions are recorded at the applicable exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Mexican pesos at the applicable exchange rate in effect at the statements of financial position date. Foreign exchange fluctuations are recorded as a component of the comprehensive result of financing in the statements of income.

o. Income tax

Income tax (Spanish initials, ISR) is determined based on the current tax provisions, and it is recorded in the results of the year it is incurred, except those arising from a transaction that is recognized in the ORI or directly in a stockholders' equity heading.

Deferred income tax is determined based on the assets and liabilities method, which consists of comparing the tax and book values of assets and liabilities, from which temporary deductible and taxable differences arise. To all resulting temporary differences, including the benefit of tax loss carry-forwards, the corresponding tax rate is applied and is recognized as a deferred asset or liability. Deferred tax assets are recorded only when there is a high probability of recovery.

p. Contingencies

Significant obligations or losses related to contingencies are recorded when it is probable that their effects are materialize and there are reasonable elements to estimate the amount. If there are no reasonable elements, qualitative disclosure is provided in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent revenues, earnings, or assets are not recognized until their realization is certain.

4. Accounts receivable, net

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounts receivable in MXN	\$ 93,645,884	\$ 385,283,467
Accounts receivable in USD	-	85,446,407
Accounts receivable in Euro	1,841,742	1,442,008
Accounts receivable in Uyu	2,770,266	-
Unbilled Customer Invoice	55,682,964	152,814,597
Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(3,311,860)</u>	<u>(169,327,951)</u>
	<u>\$ 150,628,996</u>	<u>\$ 455,658,528</u>

The Company does not hold any collateral as a guarantee of the accounts receivable.

5. Balances and transactions with related parties

a. Balances with related parties

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounts receivable:		
Wipro Limited	\$ 52,936,653	\$ 54,872,632
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	79,171	-
Wipro LLC	8,232,099	7,982,504
Wipro Technologies Peru, S. A. C.	-	1,296,931
Health Plan Services, Inc.	5,883,640	9,192,680
Wipro Technologies, S.A. Argentina	2,281,316	1,728,785
Wipro Technology Chile SPA	114,877	3,689,714
Wipro Philippines, INC	8,958	360,552
Wipro Insurance Solutions LLC	9,149	22,525
Wipro Technologies W.T Sociedad	7,150	-
Wipro Gallagher Solutions	<u>2,360,966</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 71,913,979</u>	<u>\$ 79,146,323</u>
Accounts payables:		
Wipro Limited	\$ 40,730,538	\$ 87,730,759
Wipro Gallagher Solutions LLC	85,556	-
Wipro Travel Services Limited	298,676	366,362
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	73,585	-
Wipro Technologies S.A. Argentina	4,593,060	5,181,448
Wipro Insurance Solutions	-	9,751
Wipro Chengdu Limited	298,776	-
HCS Inc.	481,172	-
Wipro Technology Chile SPA	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 46,561,363</u>	<u>\$ 93,288,320</u>

b. Transactions with related parties

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue from development software:		
Wipro Limited	\$ 746,184,151	\$ 949,163,347
Wipro LLC	101,282,283	86,353,909
Healthplan Services, Inc.	52,561,354	28,988,982
Wipro Do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda	113,375	2,462,460
Wipro Philippines, Inc	955,959	2,055,258
Wipro Networks Pte. Limited	-	250,426
Wipro Technologies S.A.	785,193	-
Wipro Technologies Chile SPA	731,957	-
Wipro Technologies W.T. Sociada	<u>7,212</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 902,621,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,069,274,382</u>
Revenue from sub-lease:		
Wipro Insurance Solutions LLC	\$ 273,182	\$ 84,428
Wipro Gallagher Solutions LLC	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 273,182</u>	<u>\$ 84,428</u>
Expenses from development software and specialist services:		
Wipro Limited	\$ 184,368,907	\$ 302,683,267
Wipro Technology Chile SPA	42,606	-
Wipro Technologies Peru S.A.C	2,312	-
Wipro Technologies Chengdu S.A.C	301,009	-
Wipro Do Brasil	<u>876,777</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 185,591,611</u>	<u>\$ 302,683,267</u>
Expense interest:		
Wipro Holdings Hungary KFT	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,949,138</u>
Other costs:		
Wipro Limited	\$ 60,550,551	\$ 36,492,501
Wipro Insurance Solutions	-	-
Wipro Travel Services Limited	<u>2,491,220</u>	<u>1,228,784</u>
	<u>\$ 63,041,771</u>	<u>\$ 37,721,285</u>

6. Taxes to recover

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income tax to recover (ISR)	\$ 71,842,861	\$ 26,369,072
VAT to recover (IVA)	2,775,211	10,635,102
Improper Payments	2,349,520	1,977,956
VAT retained (IVA)	2,924,033	3,227,748
Accreditable VAT (IVA)	<u>2,961,041</u>	<u>4,071,129</u>
	<u>\$ 82,852,666</u>	<u>\$ 46,281,007</u>

7. Prepaid expenses

	2025	2024
Prepayment insurance	\$ 4,775,951	\$ 2,893,929
Advance to suppliers	<u>373,325</u>	<u>186,682</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 5,149,276</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,080,611</u></u>

8. Property, plant and equipment, net

	2025			
	Initial balance	Additions	Disposals	Final balance
Investment:				
Cell phone Programming	\$ 13,802,660	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,802,660
Equipment	20,970,130	434,249	(228,765)	21,175,614
Computer equipment	316,913,652	13,374,327	(58,260,439)	272,027,540
Licenses and software	2,311,051	-	(703,950)	1,607,101
Furniture and equipment	30,834,935	-	(10,163)	30,824,772
Machinery	4,324,533	3,953	(267,070)	4,061,416
Vehicles	1,104,668	-	-	1,104,668
Intangible assets	-	481,172	-	481,172
Leaseholds improvements	<u>130,632,712</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130,632,712</u>
Total investment	<u>520,894,341</u>	<u>14,293,701</u>	<u>(59,470,386)</u>	<u>475,717,656</u>
Depreciation:				
Cell phone Programming	(9,259,365)	(768,378)	-	(10,027,743)
Equipment	(13,691,089)	(1,919,705)	50,805	(15,559,989)
Computer equipment	(277,771,006)	(26,506,990)	51,994,520	(252,283,476)
Licenses and software	(885,452)	(242,924)	131,991	(996,386)
Furniture and equipment	(13,959,764)	(3,116,355)	10,163	(17,065,955)
Machinery	(2,597,838)	(432,552)	152,560	(2,877,829)
Vehicles	<u>(1,104,664)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,104,664)</u>
	<u>(319,269,178)</u>	<u>(32,986,904)</u>	<u>52,340,038</u>	<u>(299,916,044)</u>
Leaseholds improvements	<u>(42,495,298)</u>	<u>(6,265,285)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(48,760,583)</u>
Total depreciation	<u>(361,764,476)</u>	<u>(39,252,188)</u>	<u>52,340,038</u>	<u>(348,676,627)</u>
Total machinery, furniture and equipment, net	<u><u>\$ 159,129,865</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (24,958,486)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (7,130,348)</u></u>	<u><u>127,041,031</u></u>
	2024			
Investment:				
Cell phone Programming	\$ 13,802,660	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,802,660
Equipment	<u>20,724,594</u>	<u>245,536</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,970,130</u>
Total investment (to the next page)	<u>34,527,254</u>	<u>245,536</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,772,790</u>

	2024			
	Initial balance	Additions	Disposals	Final balance
From previous page	\$ 34,527,254	\$ 245,536	\$ -	\$ 34,772,790
Computer equipment	282,754,413	34,159,239	-	316,913,652
Licenses and software	967,582	1,343,469	-	2,311,051
Furniture and equipment	29,423,429	1,411,506	-	30,834,935
Accessories	-	-	-	-
Machinery	4,184,449	140,084	-	4,324,533
Vehicles	1,104,668	-	-	1,104,668
Leaseholds improvements	130,632,712	-	-	130,632,712
Total investment	483,594,507	37,299,834	-	520,894,341
Depreciation:				
Cell phone Programming	(8,465,601)	(793,764)	-	(9,259,365)
Equipment	(11,696,319)	(1,994,770)	-	(13,691,089)
Computer equipment	(232,396,180)	(45,374,826)	-	(277,771,006)
Licenses and software	(701,512)	(183,940)	-	(885,452)
Furniture and equipment	(10,831,835)	(3,127,929)	-	(13,959,764)
Machinery	(2,167,720)	(430,118)	-	(2,597,838)
Vehicles	(1,104,664)	-	-	(1,104,664)
	<u>(267,363,831)</u>	<u>(51,905,347)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(319,269,178)</u>
Leaseholds improvements	<u>(36,203,847)</u>	<u>(6,291,451)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(42,495,298)</u>
Total depreciation	<u>(303,567,678)</u>	<u>(58,196,798)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(361,764,476)</u>
Total machinery, furniture and equipment, net	<u>\$ 180,026,829</u>	<u>\$ (20,896,964)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 159,129,865</u>

9. Leases

a. Nature of leasing activities

The Company leases property in diverse jurisdictions from which it operates. In some jurisdictions it is customary for lease contracts to provide for payments to increase each year by inflation or in others to be reset periodically to market rental rates. In some jurisdictions the periodic rent is fixed over the lease term.

The Company also leases certain items of plant and equipment. Leases of plants comprise only fixed payments over the lease terms.

Lease contracts are normally executed over a period of 3 years, with the option to extend the lease agreement after that date.

b. Right-of-use assets

	2025				
	Initial balance	Increases	Depreciation	Payments adjustment	Final balance
Land and buildings (i)	\$ 49,161,280	\$ -	\$ 19,632,452	\$ 38,919,908	\$ 68,448,736

		2024			
<u>Underlying asset</u>	<u>Initial balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Depreciation</u>	<u>Payments adjustment</u>	<u>Final balance</u>
Land and buildings (i)	\$ 61,300,280	\$ _____	\$ 17,954,593	\$ 5,815,593	\$ 49,161,280

c. Lease liabilities

		2025					
<u>Underlying asset</u>	<u>Initial balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Interest expense</u>	<u>Variable lease payments adjustments</u>	<u>Variable lease exchange movements</u>	<u>Foreign exchange and lease payments</u>	<u>Final balance</u>
Land and buildings (i)	\$ 68,636,586	\$ 38,919,908	\$ 7,177,918	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ (28,458,360)	\$ 86,276,052

		2024					
<u>Underlying asset</u>	<u>Initial balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Interest expense</u>	<u>Variable lease payments adjustments</u>	<u>Variable lease exchange movements</u>	<u>Foreign exchange and lease payments</u>	<u>Final balance</u>
Land and buildings (i)	\$ 81,728,201	\$ 5,815,593	\$ 7,335,396	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ (26,242,605)	\$ 68,636,586

- (i) As of December 31, 2025, the Company entered into 3 lease agreements for buildings in two locations, one in Mexico City and two in Guadalajara.

Mexico City - The lease term is 10 years, starting from January 2020. The building is approximately 2,199.96 square meters, the monthly rent corresponds to 51,699 USD plus the corresponding VAT. The additional rent or maintenance quote will be paid monthly with a total amount of \$ 75 per square meter, plus VAT, the equivalent of \$ 164,997. The parties hereby expressly agree that the duration of this agreement will be 124 months, mandatory for the parties, starting on the lease Commencement date. The lease will be increased, starting the second year of the lease payment and in each subsequent renewal and anniversary, based on INPC published by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

Guadalajara 1 - The lease term is three years, beginning in February 2023. The property is approximately 3,552 square meters, and the monthly rent is \$322,000 plus applicable VAT. Additional rent or maintenance fees will be paid monthly in the amount of \$37,500 plus VAT. The parties expressly agree that the duration of this contract will be 36 months, of which 19 months are mandatory for both parties, commencing on the lease commencement date. The rent will increase starting in the second year of payment and with each subsequent renewal and anniversary, according to the National Consumer Price Index (INPC) published by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

Guadalajara 2 - The lease term is 3 years, beginning in August 2023 and ending in July 2025. The property is approximately 5,343 square meters, and the monthly rent is \$493,510 plus applicable VAT. Additional rent or maintenance fees will be paid monthly in the amount of \$44,780 plus VAT. The parties expressly agree that the duration of this contract will be 36 months, binding on both parties, starting from the lease commencement date. On August 1, 2025, a lease agreement was entered into for a term of 60 months, with 36 months being mandatory. The monthly rent is \$657,211 plus applicable VAT. Additional rent or maintenance fees will be paid monthly in the amount of \$51,560 plus VAT. The lease price will increase from the second year of payment and at each subsequent renewal and anniversary, based on the INPC plus one point published by the Bank of Mexico.

10. Employee benefits

- a. PTU is incurred at a rate of 10% based on the taxable income for ISR purposes, on basis that differs from the accounting income mainly for permanent differences such as the annual adjustment for inflation, as well as some expenditure items that are non-deductible for tax purposes. PTU is paid during the year and tax losses carry-forwards are not decreased from the PTU of the year.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current PTU	\$ 2,563,839	\$ 27,603,101
Deferred PTU	<u>179,547</u>	<u>2,219,898</u>
	<u>\$ 2,743,386</u>	<u>\$ 29,822,999</u>

The PTU liability as of December 31, 2025 corresponds to the outstanding payment from the 2024 fiscal year.

b. The deferred PTU is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred PTU assets:		
Allowance for expected credit losses	\$ 331,185	\$ -
Employee benefits	10,580,280	9,851,050
Advance customers	1,393,131	1,863,414
Employee participation in profit	76,837	2,796,575
Leases	<u>8,627,605</u>	<u>6,863,659</u>
	<u>21,009,038</u>	<u>21,374,698</u>
Deferred PTU liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	359,928	289,393
Unearned income	<u>14,778,010</u>	<u>14,131,800</u>
	<u>15,137,938</u>	<u>14,421,193</u>
Deferred PTU asset, net	<u>\$ 5,871,100</u>	<u>\$ 6,953,505</u>

c. The Company has a defined benefit plan covering all employees. This plan consists of a single payment of 12 days for each year worked based on the last salary, limited to twice the minimum wage established by law.

d. The main actuarial assumptions used to determine the defined benefit obligation for the plan are shown below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate	8.36%	9.73%
Increase salary rate	2%	2%

11. Stockholders' equity

a. Common stock

The capital stock is represented by ordinary and registered shares, of the "F" series and "V" series with a nominal value of one peso each fully subscribed and paid. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the capital stock is integrated as follows:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Fixed common stock	50,000	\$ 50,000
Variable common stock	<u>200,443,353</u>	<u>200,443,353</u>
	<u>200,493,353</u>	
Balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024		<u>\$ 200,493,353</u>

b. Distribution of dividends

Distribution of dividends from retained earnings and other equity reserves; as well as distributed earnings derived from equity reductions, will be subject to income tax at the rate in effect when the dividend and/or retained earnings are distributed on a grossed-up basis, except when the distribution comes from the Net Income Tax Account (Spanish initials, CUFIN) and when the distributed earnings related to equity reductions come from the Capital Contribution Account (Spanish initials, CUCA).

The tax paid for such distribution may be credited against the income tax of the year where the dividend tax is paid and in the following two years against the income tax of the year and the monthly advance tax payments. The payment of dividends and retained earnings coming from the CUFIN generated since January 1, 2014, to shareholders individuals, and residents abroad, are subject to an additional 10% of income tax on dividends as final payment in Mexico.

c. Legal reserve

In accordance with the General Corporate Law, at least 5% of the net income of the year be transferred to the legal reserve until the reserve equals to 20% of common stock at par value (historical pesos). The legal reserve may be capitalized but may not be distributed unless the entity is dissolved. This reserve is presented in the statements of changes in stockholders' equity in the line of retained earnings, the Company is in the process of realizing the reclassification from retained earnings.

d. Stockholders' equity tax accounts

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Capital contribution account	\$ 24,312,186	\$ 23,446,992
Net tax profit account	730,661,317	754,514,857

12. Nature expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Legal fees	\$ 8,345,799	\$ 8,325,829
Repairs	2,287,259	6,655,566
Loss Scrapping	487,885	814,323
Recruitment	4,870,151	5,843,130
PTU	<u>2,877,874</u>	<u>25,384,798</u>
	<u>\$ 18,868,968</u>	<u>\$ 47,023,646</u>

13. Foreign currency

During 2025 and 2024 transactions were settled in foreign currency, generated an exchange (loss) and gain of \$ (5,304,415) and \$ (21,316,715), respectively, which is shown in the statement of income. The monetary position in foreign currency as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

		<u>2025</u>	
	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Mexican peso equivalent</u>
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	5,843,795	\$ 104,993,707
Customers	EUR	87,298	1,841,742
Customers	UYU	6,023,628	2,770,266
Related parties	USD	<u>3,979,419</u>	<u>71,497,034</u>
To the next page			<u>181,102,749</u>

	<u>2025</u>	
<u>Currency</u>	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Mexican peso equivalent</u>
From previous page		\$ <u>181,102,749</u>
Liabilities:		
Related parties	USD 1,910,837	34,331,340
Related parties	INR 2,295,092	458,789
Several creditors	USD 1,257,541	22,593,869
Suppliers	<u>USD 397,969</u>	<u>7,150,191</u>
		<u>64,534,189</u>
Short position in foreign currency		<u>\$ 116,568,560</u>

	<u>2024</u>	
<u>Currency</u>	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Mexican peso equivalent</u>
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	USD 4,228,059	\$ 85,695,566
Customers	USD 2,062,107	42,941,551
Related parties	<u>USD 3,657,788</u>	<u>74,137,147</u>
		<u>202,774,264</u>
Liabilities:		
Related parties	USD 4,303,203	87,218,602
Related parties	INR 1,903,257	450,501
Suppliers	<u>USD 858,537</u>	<u>17,401,093</u>
		<u>105,070,196</u>
Short position in foreign currency		<u>\$ 97,704,068</u>

The exchange rates in effect as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, and of the issuance of the financial statements are as follows:

	<u>May 15, 2026</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
US dollar (USD)	\$ 18.1878	\$ 17.9667	\$ 20.5103
Euros (EUR)	20.1538	21.1233	21.5241
Canadian dollar (CAD)	12.5455	13.1216	14.4321
Indian Rupees (INR)	0.1845	0.4599	0.2400

14. Income taxes

a. Income tax charged to results is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income net:		
Current ISR	\$ -	\$ 86,671,657
Deferred ISR	<u>3,571,936</u>	<u>(536,519)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,571,936</u>	<u>\$ 86,135,138</u>

- b. The ISR rate was 30% on a basis that differs from the accounting income mainly due to permanent differences such as annual adjustment for inflation, as well as certain nondeductible expenses.
- c. Deferred income tax is detailed as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets:		
Allowance for expected credit losses	\$ 993,558	\$ -
Liability provisions	15,027,504	11,501,370
Employee benefits	16,713,336	18,051,782
Customer advances	4,179,392	5,590,243
Profit sharing employee	230,511	8,389,725
Deferred PTU	1,761,330	2,086,051
Leases assets	<u>25,882,816</u>	<u>20,590,975</u>
	<u>64,788,447</u>	<u>66,210,146</u>
Liability:		
Lease liability	44,334,031	42,395,400
Prepayment expenses	<u>1,079,785</u>	<u>868,179</u>
	<u>45,413,816</u>	<u>43,263,579</u>
Deferred income tax asset	<u>\$ 19,374,631</u>	<u>\$ 22,946,567</u>

- d. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the reconciliation of the statutory and effective ISR rate expressed as a percentage of income before ISR is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Legal rate	30%	30%
Plus the effect of permanent differences:		
Non-deductible expenses, expected credit losses	(19%)	55%
Non-deductible expenses	(5%)	19%
Annual adjustment for inflation	(4%)	(8%)
Other	<u>(2%)</u>	<u>(4%)</u>
Effective rate	<u>0%</u>	<u>92%</u>

15. Contingencies and commitments

- a. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, several labor disputes are pending. The law firm anticipates that these disputes will be resolved satisfactorily and, therefore, will not have a significant negative impact on the company's financial position or future operating results.
- b. In accordance with the current tax legislation, the authorities have the power to review up to five fiscal years prior to the last income tax return filed.
- c. According to the ISR Law, when there are operations with related parties, these must be subject to tax limitations and obligations, as for the determination of agreed prices, since these must be equivalent to the ones that will be used with or between independent parties in comparable operations.

16. Subsequent events

On February 11, 2026, an ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held for the purpose of revoking powers and faculties of some members of the Board of Directors and the Commissioner of the Company.

On April 9, 2026, an ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held for the purpose of revoking powers and faculties of some members of the Company.

17. New standards and amendments

During 2025, the CINIF issued NIFs and Improvements to NIFs that become effective in subsequent accounting periods, which the Company has decided not to adopt early. The most significant ones that generate accounting changes are the following:

NIF effective as of January 1, 2026

NIF A-2 "Uncertainties about Going Concern" This NIF establishes the basis for analyzing events and conditions that could generate uncertainties about an entity's going concern, and establishes the valuation, presentation, and disclosure standards applicable to the financial statements of an entity that is a going concern with significant uncertainties, or that is in a legal reorganization process, or that is not a going concern.

18. Issuance of financial statements

These financial statements have been approved by Mr. Nanda Avula, who is responsible for the financial information of Wipro Technologies. S. A. de C. V., as of May 15, 2026, and are subject to the approval of the Ordinary stockholder's meeting in accordance with the General Corporate Law.