

N. M. RAIJI & CO.
Chartered Accountants

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Bengaluru - 560 001, INDIA
Telephone : 22289918 / 22260674

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Telecom Consulting

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Wipro Telecom Consulting** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2026**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of preparation referred to in note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and Profit and Other Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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 SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Special Purpose Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company, in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in India, in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company, in accordance with the basis described in note 2(i) of the Special Purpose Financial Statements. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design,



implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company, or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors of the Company are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use and Distribution

We draw attention to note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for the inclusion in the annual report of Wipro Limited under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and Wipro Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company and Wipro Limited, except with our prior consent in writing. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose, or to any other person to whom this report is shown, or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For N. M. Raiji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 108296W



Santosh Burande

Partner

Membership No.: 214451

UDIN: 26214451SKPKKU3721

Place: Bangalore

Date: 11.05.2026

Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Special Purpose 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			
Property, plant and equipment	4	423	1,158
Deferred tax asset (Net)	7	88,262	250,632
Total Non-Current Assets		88,685	251,790
Current assets			
Trade receivables	8	106,480	506,813
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,395,229	4,111,284
Unbilled Receivables		1,049	8,771
Other financial assets	5	1,122,358	1,354,974
Contract assets		-	744
Other assets	6	8,123	829
Total Current Assets		4,633,239	5,983,415
Total Assets		4,721,924	6,235,205
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1,601,483	1,601,483
Other equity	11	1,970,706	1,445,684
Total Equity		3,572,189	3,047,167
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16	106,642	157,807
Total Non-Current Liabilities		106,642	157,807
Current liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises			
Total outstanding dues other than above			
	15	84,055	235,813
Other financial liabilities	12	7,781	260,782
Contract Liabilities		107,591	450,598
Statutory liabilities	14	125,961	150,341
Other liabilities	13	47,647	497,021
Provisions	16	615,458	1,412,205
Current tax liability (Net)	7	54,600	23,471
Total liabilities		1,043,093	3,030,231
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,721,924	6,235,205

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

1-3


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

As per Our reports attached

For N. M. Rajji & Co.

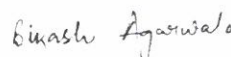
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 108296W

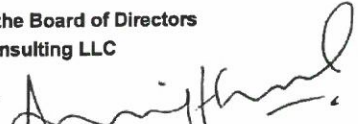

Santosh Burande
Partner
Membership No.: 214451
Place : Bengaluru
Date - 11.05.2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC


Bikash Agarwala

Director


Amit Kumar

Director

Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Special Purpose 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	17	16,217,410	24,281,680
Other income	18	109,895	234,570
		16,327,305	24,516,250
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	19	13,689,155	19,600,421
Sub-contracting and technical fees		1,603,087	3,992,992
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense	20	735	736
Other expenses	21	292,892	449,402
		15,585,869	24,043,551
Profit before tax		741,436	472,699
Tax expense	22		
Current tax		54,044	(306,866)
Deferred tax		162,370	391,674
Total tax expense		216,414	84,808
Net profit/(loss) for the year		525,022	387,891
Total comprehensive income for the year		525,022	387,891

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information 1-3

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As per Our reports attached

For N. M. Rajji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 108296W


Santosh Burande

Partner

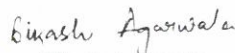
Membership No.: 214451

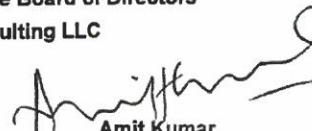
Place : Bengaluru

Date - 11.05.2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC


Bikash Agarwala
Director


Amit Kumar
Director

Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows 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	741,436	472,699
<u>Adjustments :-</u>		
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense	735	736
Interest income	(107,624)	(230,714)
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>634,547</u>	<u>242,721</u>
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables and unbilled revenue	408,799	5,428,687
Decrease / (increase) in other assets	225,322	(1,345,686)
Decrease in trade payables and unearned revenues	(494,765)	509,551
(Decrease) / increase in provisions and other liabilities	(1,574,667)	(4,501,545)
Cash generated from operations	<u>(800,764)</u>	<u>333,728</u>
Direct taxes paid	(22,915)	183,182
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	<u>(A) (823,679)</u>	<u>516,910</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	107,624	230,714
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	<u>(B) 107,624</u>	<u>230,714</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividend Paid	-	(5,200,000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	<u>(C) -</u>	<u>(5,200,000)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)	<u>(716,055)</u>	<u>(4,452,376)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4,111,284	8,563,660
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 9)	<u>3,395,229</u>	<u>4,111,284</u>
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 9)		
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	3,395,229	4,111,284
	<u>3,395,229</u>	<u>4,111,284</u>

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

As per Our reports attached

For N. M. Rajji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 108296W

Santosh Burande

Partner

Membership No.: 214451

Place : Bengaluru

Date - 11.05.2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC

Bikash Agarwala
Bikash Agarwala
Director

Amit Kumar
Amit Kumar
Director

Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended

March 31, 2026

(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

1. The Company Overview

Convergence Acceleration Solutions LLC is a comms-focused Consulting & Program Management Organization, that specializes in driving large-scale business & technology transformations for Fortune 100 Cable & Telecom clients in US. CAS was founded in 2007 with headquarters in Rosewell, Georgia. The CAS team provides services including clients' mobile/wireless division and/or 5G/IoT/Wireless Technology Transformation projects, services to support clients' enterprise business, primarily for internal business transformation from strategy to optimization and Services to support client's internal business transformation.

The company is domiciled in USA and it was acquired by Wipro IT Services LLC on April 11, 2022.

2. Basis of preparation of Special Purpose Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"), as applicable for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro Limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company.

The Financial Statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the Financial Statements, where applicable.

(ii) Consolidation

These Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the Separate Financial Statements of the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through its circular dated July 27, 2016 has exempted a company from preparing and filing of Consolidated Financial Statements if its ultimate or intermediate holding company is filing Consolidated Financial Statements. Further Sub - Para (iv) to Para 4 of Ind AS 110 - Consolidated Financial Statements exempts a company from consolidation if its ultimate parent produces Ind AS complied Consolidated Financial Statements, which are available for public use. In view of above exemptions, the Company is not required to file the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company has complied with Ind AS 27: Separate Financial Statements whereby investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are to be valued either

- at cost; or
- in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiaries and associates at cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27 at original cost of investment in subsidiaries and associates."

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



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

(iv) 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 service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is 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 obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price, the Company uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognised revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer. Revenue is recognized on net basis in scenario where the company is not the primary obligor.

b) Income Taxes:

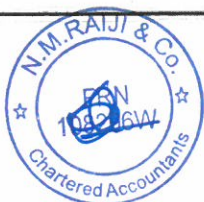
The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is in United States of America. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods."

c) Deferred Taxes:

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

d) Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets:

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 reporting period.



e) 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.

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 statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

B. Other Financial Assets:

Other Financial Assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as Current Assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as Non-Current Assets. These are initially recognised 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.



C. 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.

b) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. If the Company, retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Equity

a) Share Capital and Share Premium

The Company does not have share capital.

b) Retained earnings

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

c) Dividend

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on equity shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. An interim dividend, including tax thereon, is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the board of directors.

d) Other reserves

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity in other reserves.

(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
Buildings	Useful life or lease term whichever is lower
Computer Equipment and Software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	3 to 10 years



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

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) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is, or contains a lease if, fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Arrangements where the Company is the lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and machinery including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –

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

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

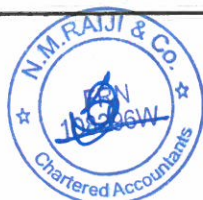
The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right of-use asset. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

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

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

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the RoU assets. Where the carrying amount of the RoU asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss. Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.



(vii) Impairment

A) Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments classified as FVTOCI, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets, finance lease receivables and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted using the effective interest rate.

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

B) Impairment of Investment in subsidiaries

The Company assesses investments in subsidiaries for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary. The recoverable amount of such investment is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") and its value-in-use ("VIU"). The VIU of the investment is calculated using projected future cash flows. If the recoverable amount of the investment is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

C) Non - financial assets

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognised are reversed such that the asset is recognised at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognised initially.

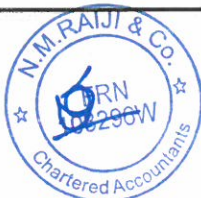
(viii) Employee benefits

a) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

b) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.



c) Compensated absences

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

(ix) Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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.

(x) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from clients' mobile/wireless division and/or 5G/IoT/Wireless Technology Transformation projects, services to support clients' enterprise business, primarily for internal business transformation from strategy to optimization and Services to support client's internal business transformation.

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

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price 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 recognised 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.



Services

The Company recognises revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. 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 recognised as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

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

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period. 'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognised. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

C. Maintenance contracts

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised proportionately over the period of the contract using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion. In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognised with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilised by the customer is recognised as revenue on completion of the term.

Contract Asset and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the company recognizes a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume-based contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realizable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognised which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognised as revenue in future periods.

Disaggregation of Revenues

Note 17 presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by business segment and contract-type. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors.

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

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

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. The Company considers whether it has the primary obligation to fulfill the contract, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the goods or services and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contract and are recognised in net profit in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognised. 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 recognised as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortised over the contract term.

The Company recognises 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 recognised 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 twelve months or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.

(xi) Other Income

Other income comprises interest income on deposits. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(xii) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognised 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. While determining the tax provisions, the Company assesses whether each uncertain tax position is to be considered separately or together with one or more uncertain tax positions depending upon the nature and circumstances of each uncertain tax position. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised 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 recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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.

(xiii) Cash flow statement

Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past 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, requires 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).

(xiv) Disposal of assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

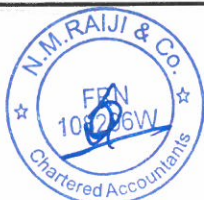
i. New amendments adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2025:

a. Amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

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

b. Amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

On August 13, 2025, the MCA has issued "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants (Amendments to Ind AS 1)" The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies to determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendments also clarified the classification requirements for debt a company



might settle by converting it into equity. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025, and are to be applied retrospectively. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 1 did not have any material impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

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

d. Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

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

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

ii. New amendments not yet adopted:

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



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computers	Total
Gross Carrying Value :-		
As at 1 April 2024	2,211	2,211
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	2,211	2,211
Accumulated Depreciation :-		
As at 1 April 2024	317	317
Additions	736	736
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	1,053	1,053
Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2025	1,158	1,158

Particulars	Computers	Total
Gross Carrying Value :-		
As at 1 April 2025	2,211	2,211
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	2,211	2,211
Accumulated Depreciation :-		
As at 1 April 2025	1,053	1,053
Additions	735	735
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	1,788	1,788
Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Net Carrying value As at 31 March 2026	423	423



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

<u>5 Other financial assets</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current assets		
Inter-Company Receivable	1,108,693	1,348,499
Interest Receivable	7,190	-
Other Financial Assets	6,475	6,475
	1,122,358	1,354,974

<u>6 Other assets</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current assets		
Prepaid expenses	7,294	-
VAT/GST/Sales Tax Receivable	829	829
	8,123	829

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

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the Year ended March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Credit/ (charge) in P&L	Credit/ (charge) in OCI	As at 31 March 2026
Trade payables and other liabilities	250,632	(162,350)	-	88,282
Others	-	(20)	-	(20)
Total	250,632	(162,370)	-	88,262

Movement during the Year ended March 31, 2025	As at 31 March 2024	Credit/ (charge) in P&L	Credit/ (charge) in OCI	As at 31 March 2025
Trade payables and other liabilities	638,404	(387,772)	-	250,632
Others	3,902	(3,902)	-	-
Total	642,306	(391,674)	-	250,632

<u>8 Trade receivables</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured		
Considered good	106,480	506,813
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	-	-
	106,480	506,813



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

9 <u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and bank balances	3,395,229	4,111,284
	3,395,229	4,111,284

10 <u>Equity share capital</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Equity Contribution	1,601,483	1,601,483
	1,601,483	1,601,483

As per the local laws of USA, there is no requirement of number of shares and face value thereof for a Limited Liability Company (LLC). Hence the investment by the Company is considered as equity contribution.

(a) <u>Reconciliation of equity outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year / period</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,601,483	1,601,483
Add : Contribution during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	1,601,483	1,601,483

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

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has one member, Wipro IT Services LLC ("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.

11 Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Share premium	OCI	Minority Interest	Total
As at 1 April 2024	6,257,792	-	-	-	6,257,792
Add :- Profit For the year	387,892	-	-	-	387,892
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	(5,200,000)	-	-	-	(5,200,000)
As at 31 March 2025	1,445,684	-	-	-	1,445,684
Add :- Profit For the year	525,022	-	-	-	525,022
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	1,970,706	-	-	-	1,970,706

12 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current liabilities		
Due to officers and employees	2,496	2,500
Inter-Company Payable	5,285	258,282
	7,781	260,782

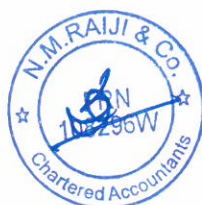
13 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current liabilities		
Advance from customers	47,647	497,021
	47,647	497,021



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

14 <u>Statutory liabilities</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Other Statutory Liabilities	125,961	150,341
	125,961	150,341
15 <u>Trade Payables</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured		
Sundry Creditors	84,055	235,813
	84,055	235,813
16 <u>Provisions</u>	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non current		
Provision for employee benefits - compensated absences	106,642	157,807
	106,642	157,807
Current		
Employee related provisions	319,005	949,107
Other provisions	114,109	228,710
Provision for employee benefits - compensated absences	182,344	234,388
	615,458	1,412,205



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

17 <u>Revenue from operations</u>	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Rendering of services	16,217,410	24,281,680
	16,217,410	24,281,680
 <u>Revenue by nature of contract</u>		
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Fixed price and volume based	63,323	3,794,130
Time and Material	16,154,087	20,487,550
	16,217,410	24,281,680

Contract assets and liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the Company recognises a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume based contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realisable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, USD 744 of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed-price development contracts (contract assets) which had an amount of USD 744 as at 31st March 2025, has been reclassified to trade receivables on completion of milestones.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, USD 265,906 of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed-price development contracts (contract assets) which had an amount of USD 265,906 as at 31st March 2024, has been reclassified to trade receivables on completion of milestones.

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract by contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company believes that the above disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors.



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose 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
18 Other income		
Interest income	107,624	230,714
Other Foreign exchange gains, net	2,271	3,856
	109,895	234,570
19 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	13,682,717	19,495,270
Staff welfare expenses	3,120	9,615
Share based compensation	3,318	95,536
	13,689,155	19,600,421
20 Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment expense		
Depreciation on PPE	735	736
	735	736
21 Other expenses		
Legal and professional fees	50,660	68,165
Travel	79,950	163,733
Facility expenses	1,800	1,922
Communication	978	216
Software license expenses	3,395	2,171
Marketing and brand building	9,426	17,103
Corporate Overheads	135,894	179,549
Miscellaneous expenses	10,789	16,543
	292,892	449,402
22 Tax expense		
Current tax	54,044	(306,866)
Deferred tax	162,370	391,674
Total income taxes	216,414	84,808
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	741,436	472,699
Enacted income tax rate	29.00%	29.00%
Computed expected tax expenses	215,016	137,083
Effect of		
Permanent Differences	1,075	25,166
Temporary differences	(477)	(77,441)
Fixed taxes payable	800	-
	216,414	84,808



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

23 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 Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	India
Wipro IT Services LLC	Holding Company	USA
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Canada
Wipro Travel Services	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Wipro Designit Services Inc	Fellow 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
Sales of goods and services	14,150,021	8,848,521
Purchase of services	-	1,014,562
Employee benefit expenses	941,958	1,200,097

The following are the entity- wise breakup of significant related party transactions

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of services		
Wipro Limited	6,193,125	5,066,567
Wipro LLC	7,956,896	3,781,954
Purchase of services		
Wipro Limited	-	667,661
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	-	346,901
Employee benefit expenses		
Wipro IT Services LLC	941,958	-
Wipro Limited	-	1,200,097
Balance as at the year end	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables (Refer Note 5)		
Wipro LLC	622,455	820,126
Wipro Limited	486,238	478,636
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	-	49,555
Payables (Refer Note 12)		
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	-	-
Wipro Limited	-	-
Wipro IT Services LLC	-	258,282
Wipro LLC	-	-
Wipro Travel Services	5,285	-
Egdile LLC	-	-
Member's Equity (Refer Note 10)		
Wipro IT Services LLC	1,601,483	1,601,483



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

24 Commitments and Contingencies

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Guarantees given by the banks on behalf of the Company	-	-
Guarantees given by the Company on behalf of subsidiaries	-	-

There are no Contingent Liabilities, Capital and Other Commitments as at March 31, 2026

25 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	-	-	106,480	106,480	-	-	506,813	506,813
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,395,229	3,395,229	-	-	4,111,284	4,111,284
Unbilled revenue	-	-	1,049	1,049	-	-	8,771	8,771
Other financial assets	-	-	1,122,358	1,122,358	-	-	1,354,974	1,354,974
Total	-	-	4,625,116	4,625,116	-	-	6,981,842	6,981,842
Financial liabilities:								
Trade payables	-	-	84,055	84,055	-	-	235,813	235,813
Other financial liabilities	-	-	7,781	7,781	-	-	260,782	260,782
Total	-	-	91,836	91,836	-	-	496,595	496,595

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.

26 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 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 off.



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

26 Financial Risk Management (continued)

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, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
No of customers who owed more than 10% of total receivables	1	2
Contributions of customers owning more than 10% of total receivables	100%	99%

Details of the customer as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Customer	AR Balance	% of total AR balance	AR Balance	% of total AR balance
Altice	106,480	100%	404,972	80%

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					
Trade payables	84,055	-	-	-	84,055
Other Financial liabilities	7,781	-	-	-	7,781
Total	91,836	-	-	-	91,836

March 31, 2025	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Beyond 5th year	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade payables	235,813	-	-	-	235,813
Other Financial liabilities	260,782	-	-	-	260,782
Total	496,595	-	-	-	496,595

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, 2026. 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.



Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD , unless otherwise stated)

27 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The structure is managed to maintain an investment grade credit rating, to provide ongoing returns to shareholders and to service debt obligations, whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity :

- Equity includes equity share capital and all other equity components, which attributable to the equity holders
- Net Debt includes trade payables and other financial liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents.

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings		-	-
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	Financial Assets	(3,395,229)	(4,111,284)
Net debt		(3,395,229)	(4,111,284)
Member's Equity	Equity	1,601,483	1,601,483
Other Equity	Equity	1,970,706	1,445,684
Total Capital		3,572,189	3,047,167
Overall Financing		176,960	(1,064,117)

Gearing ratio - Net Debt / Total Capital

In order to achieve the objective of maximising shareholders value, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to manage its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or return capital to shareholders.

28 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 statements.

29 Reclassification for prior periods

Certain items in the previous year's financial statements have been reclassified/regrouped, wherever necessary, to conform to the classification in the current year's presentation. These regroupings/reclassifications have no impact on the total equity or net profit as previously reported.

Particulars	Previous Classification	Revised Classification	Amount
Contract Assets	Unbilled revenues	Contract assets	744
Provision for employee benefits - compensated absences	Other liabilities	Provisions	392,195
Provision for Expenses	Provisions	Trade Payables	-3573
Provision for Volume Discount	Provisions	Trade Payables	14,756

30 Segment reporting

The company operates in one business segment, namely sale of software services. 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.

As per Our reports attached

For N. M. Rajji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 106296W

Santosh Burande

Partner

Membership No.: 214451

Place : Bengaluru

Date - 11.05.2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Wipro Telecom Consulting LLC

Bikash Agarwala

Bikash Agarwala

Director

Amit Kumar

Amit Kumar

Director