

Special Purpose Financial Statements

Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC
(Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)

31 March 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Board of Directors of **Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC**
Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the special purpose financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements is prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company ("Wipro Limited") under the requirement of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 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 Management and Board of Directors are responsible for



assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is 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 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 in the special purpose financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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 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 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.



Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. This audit opinion has been issued solely for the purpose of inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro Limited) under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Act. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. 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 audit opinion is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018



Athiyar R
Partner

Membership No.: 237588

UDIN No -26237588RGWFKP9115

Bengaluru

21st May 2026

Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

| | Notes | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|-------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 135 | 160 |
| Deferred tax asset (net) | 20 | - | 3 |
| Total non-current assets | | 135 | 163 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Trade receivables | 5 | 57 | 145 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | 561 | 743 |
| Other financial assets | 7 | 225 | 56 |
| Current tax assets (net) | | - | 13 |
| Other current assets | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| Total current assets | | 847 | 967 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 982 | 1,130 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Equity share capital | | - | - |
| Other equity | 9 | 758 | 701 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | 758 | 701 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 20 | 13 | - |
| Provisions | 13 | 10 | 44 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 23 | 44 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | 10 | 153 | 272 |
| Other financial liabilities | 11 | 18 | 58 |
| Other current liabilities | 12 | 10 | 14 |
| Provisions | 13 | 12 | 41 |
| Current tax liabilities (net) | | 8 | - |
| Total current liabilities | | 201 | 385 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 982 | 1,130 |
| Summary of material accounting policies | 1 - 3 | | |

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

As per our report attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018



Bengaluru
21 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srikant Godavarti
Director

Texas, USA
21 May 2026

Ritesh Tyagi
Director

California, USA
21 May 2026

Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

| | Notes | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| Revenue from operations | 14 | 1,044 | 2,181 |
| Other income | 15 | 60 | 37 |
| Total income | | 1,104 | 2,218 |
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Employee benefits expense | 16 | 831 | 1,414 |
| Depreciation expense | 17 | 24 | 37 |
| Other expenses | 18 | 159 | 917 |
| Total expenses | | 1,014 | 2,368 |
| Profit (loss) before tax | | 90 | (150) |
| Tax expenses | | | |
| Current tax | | 17 | (90) |
| Deferred tax | | 16 | 39 |
| Total tax expense | 20 | 33 | (51) |
| Profit / (loss) for the period | | 57 | (99) |
| Other comprehensive Income | | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | - | - |
| Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year, net of taxes | | 57 | (99) |

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

As per our report attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018


Athiyar R
Partner
Membership No: 237586

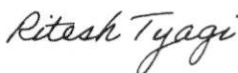
Bengaluru
21 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Srikant Godavarti
Director

Texas, USA
21 May 2026



Ritesh Tyagi
Director

California, USA
21 May 2026

Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital

The company is registered as a Limited Liability Corporation under the local regulations. The company is not required to issue share capital as per the local laws. Accordingly, there is no share capital issued.
The ownership of the entity was transferred by way of share purchase agreement between the holding company and the previous member. There is also an operative agreement entered which confirms the ownership and confirming the holding company being the sole member.

b. Other Equity

| | Retained earnings | Total other equity |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| As at 1 April 2024 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| Net profit for the year | (99) | (99) |
| Dividend paid during the year | (800) | (800) |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 701 | 701 |
| Net profit / (loss) for the year | 57 | 57 |
| As at 31 March 2026 | 758 | 758 |

As per our report attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018


Athiyan R
Partner
Membership No: 237538



Bengaluru
21 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 
Srikant Godavarti **Ritesh Tyagi**
Director Director

Texas, USA
21 May 2026

California, USA
21 May 2026

Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Special Purpose Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

| | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Profit / (loss) after tax | 57 | (99) |
| Adjustments: | | |
| Depreciation expense | 24 | 37 |
| Income tax expense | 33 | (51) |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | 114 | (113) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | |
| Trade receivables | (80) | 754 |
| Other assets | 7 | (9) |
| Trade payables, other liabilities and provisions | (227) | (454) |
| Cash generated from operating activities before taxes | (186) | 178 |
| Direct taxes paid | (4) | (59) |
| Net cash generated by operating activities | (182) | 237 |
| B Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Acquisition of fixed assets including capital advances | - | 1 |
| Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities | - | 1 |
| C Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Payment of dividends | - | (800) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | - | (800) |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year | (182) | (562) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 743 | 1,305 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 6) | 561 | 743 |

As per our report attached
For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018


Athiyar R
Partner
Membership No. 237588


Bengaluru
21 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Srikant Godavarti
Director

Texas, USA
21 May 2026


Ritesh Tyagi
Director

California, USA
21 May 2026

Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1 The Company overview

Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC), is a subsidiary of Wipro IT Services, LLC. (the holding company). The company was founded in 2013 and is headquartered in San Jose, USA with other development centers in India. The Company is a Leading full service VLSI design services company covering areas of design, verification, physical design, analog design, FPGA. Provides product engineering services in mainly 4 verticals Semiconductors, Hi-tech & Consumer Electronics, Storage & datacentres and Industrials. The Company was acquired on 25 February 2021.

The Company's Board of Directors authorized these special purpose financial statements for issue on 21 May 2026.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"), as applicable. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

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

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of USD Currency, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Amounts below rounding off norm adopted by the Company been disclosed as nil in the financial statement.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value;
- Defined benefits plan – Plan assets measured at fair value

(ii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) Revenue recognition:

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

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

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

d) Expected credit losses on financial assets: On application of Ind AS109, the impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.



Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

3a Material accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which this entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the company is USD and these financial statements are also presented in USD '000.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results of operating activities except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. Gains/(losses) relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance expense. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as FVTOCI are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

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

Non derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

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

A. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

B. Other financial assets:

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled revenues, cash and cash equivalents and other assets.

C. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.



Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Equity and Share Capital

a) Share capital and share premium

There is no requirement of share capital in the company as per the local laws. Hence there is no share capital introduced in the company.

b) Retained earnings

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

c) Dividend

The company has paid dividend of USD Nil for the year ended 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025 : USD 800)

(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 capitalized as part of the cost.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized 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.

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 capitalized 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.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before each reporting date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Deposits & advances paid towards acquisition of fixed assets, outstanding at each balance sheet date are shown as capital advances under the head of other non-current assets.

(vi) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company 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 right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

The Company as a lessor:

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee, the lease contracts are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

vii) Impairment

Non - financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant, equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell (FVLCTS) and its value-in-use (VIU). If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.



Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

viii) Employee benefits

a) 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 recognized 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.

b) Termination benefits

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

c) Compensated absences

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

ix) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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

(x) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

a) Services:

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

A. Time and material contracts:

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

B. Fixed-price contracts:

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

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

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

C. Maintenance Contracts

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

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

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

D. Others

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

(xi) Finance Cost

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

(xii) Other income

Other income comprises interest income. It is recognized proportionately over the period of the instrument



Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

(xiii) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

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

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xiv) Cash Flow Statement

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



Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

3b) New amended standards and interpretations

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.

(i) New amendments adopted by the Company effective from 01 April 2026

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 special purpose financial statement.

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 special purpose financial statement.

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 special purpose financial statement.

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 Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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.

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Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

| Particulars | Plant and Machinery | Computers | Furniture and Fixtures | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| Gross block (at cost) | | | | |
| As at 1 April 2024 | 146 | 266 | 7 | 419 |
| Additions | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 147 | 266 | 7 | 420 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2026 | 147 | 266 | 7 | 420 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | |
| As at 1 April 2024 | 13 | 205 | 5 | 223 |
| Depreciation | 7 | 29 | 1 | 37 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 20 | 234 | 6 | 260 |
| Depreciation | 7 | 17 | - | 24 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| As at 31 March 2026 | 27 | 251 | 6 | 284 |
| Net block | | | | |
| As at 31 March 2025 | 127 | 32 | 1 | 160 |
| As at 31 March 2026 | 120 | 15 | 0 | 135 |

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Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

| | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| 5 Trade receivables | | |
| Current, unsecured: | | |
| Considered good | | |
| With related parties - considered good* | 57 | 145 |
| Less: Allowance for expected credit loss | - | - |
| Total | 57 | 145 |
| Refer Note No 21 for ageing schedule and *refer Note 19 for related parties disclosure. | | |
| 6 Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Balances with Bank in current accounts | 561 | 743 |
| Total | 561 | 743 |
| 7 Other financial assets | | |
| Current | | |
| Receivable from related parties (Refer Note-19C) | 225 | 56 |
| Total | 225 | 56 |
| 8 Other current assets | | |
| Employee travel & other advances | - | 10 |
| Prepaid expenses | 3 | - |
| Others | 1 | - |
| Total | 4 | 10 |
| 9 Other equity | | |
| Retained earnings | | |
| Balance as at the beginning of the year | 701 | 1,600 |
| Profit/(Loss) during the year | 57 | (99) |
| Dividend distributed during the year | - | (800) |
| Balance as at the end of the year | 758 | 701 |
| Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other | | |
| 10 Trade payables | | |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises | 20 | 45 |
| Payable to related parties* | 133 | 227 |
| Total | 153 | 272 |
| Refer Note No 22 for ageing schedule and *refer Note 19 for related parties disclosure. | | |
| 11 Other financial liabilities | | |
| Dues to employees | 18 | 37 |
| Others | - | 21 |
| Total | 18 | 58 |
| 12 Other liabilities | | |
| Current | | |
| Statutory liabilities | 10 | 14 |
| Total | 10 | 14 |
| 13 Provisions | | |
| Provision for employee benefits | | |
| Non Current | | |
| Compensated absences | 10 | 44 |
| Total | 10 | 44 |
| Current | | |
| Compensated absences | 12 | 41 |
| Total | 12 | 41 |



Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

14 Revenue from operations

| | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sale of services | 1,044 | 2,181 |
| Total revenue from operations | 1,044 | 2,181 |

A. Contract Asset and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset. Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract by contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognised as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date which are, contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.

There is no performance obligations on the contracts entered by the Company as on 31st March 23 (31st March 22-NIL)

C. Disaggregation of Revenues

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by business segment, customer location and contract-type. The

| | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Revenue | | |
| Sales of Services | 1,044 | 2,181 |
| | 1,044 | 2,181 |
| Revenue by nature of contract | | |
| Fixed price and volume based | 1,044 | 2,181 |
| | 1,044 | 2,181 |
| 15 Other income | | |
| Interest Income on deposits | 25 | 37 |
| Liabilities written back | 35 | - |
| Total | 60 | 37 |
| 16 Employee benefits expense | | |
| Salaries and wages | 831 | 1,414 |
| Total | 831 | 1,414 |
| 17 Depreciation | | |
| Depreciation on property, plant and equipment | 24 | 37 |
| Total | 24 | 37 |
| 18 Other expenses | | |
| Rent | 93 | 651 |
| Software expenses * | 0 | 72 |
| Travel | 6 | 8 |
| Legal and professional fees | 31 | 121 |
| Rates and taxes | - | 5 |
| Corporate overheads | 7 | 17 |
| Recruitment expenses | 20 | 37 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 159 | 917 |

*Amount below rounding off norms

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Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

19 Related party disclosure

(A) Names and description of relationship

| Nature of relationship | Name of the related party* | Country of Incorporation |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Holding company | Wipro IT Services, LLC | USA |
| Ultimate Holding Company | Wipro Limited | India |
| Fellow subsidiaries* | Wipro LLC | USA |
| | HealthPlan Services, Inc. | USA |
| | Wipro VLSI design services India Pvt.Ltd | India |
| | Wipro IT Services, Inc. | USA |
| | Egdile LLC | USA |

* Parties with whom the transactions happened during the year

Key managerial personnel

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Director | Snkant Godavart |
| Director | Ritesh Tyagi |

(B) The Company has the following related party transactions

| Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sale of services | | |
| Wipro Ltd | 1,044 | 1,987 |
| Wipro LLC | | 196 |
| Other Reimbursements | | |
| Wipro VLSI design services India private limited | 6 | |
| Wipro Ltd | 3,768 | 6,580 |
| Wipro LLC | 150 | |
| HealthPlan Services, Inc. | 11 | 56 |
| Wipro IT Services, Inc. | | 41 |
| Egdile LLC | | 56 |
| Corporate overheads | | |
| Wipro Ltd | 7 | 17 |

(C) The Company has the following related party balances

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Receivables | | |
| Wipro Limited | 65 | 145 |
| Wipro LLC | 150 | |
| HealthPlan Services, Inc. | 67 | 56 |
| Payables | | |
| Wipro Limited | 133 | 186 |
| Wipro IT Services, Inc. | | 41 |

All related party transactions were entered at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the company with promoters, directors or key managerial personnel which may have a potential conflict with the interests of the company at large.

20 A) Income tax expense

| | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises of | | |
| Current tax | 17 | (90) |
| Deferred tax | 16 | 39 |
| Total | 33 | (51) |
| Reconciliation of tax charge | | |
| Profit before tax | 90 | (150) |
| Tax rate applicable | 29% | 29% |
| Income tax expense at tax rates applicable | 26 | (44) |
| Tax effects of | | |
| - fixed taxes payable | 1 | 14 |
| - Item not deductible for tax | 5 | (1) |
| - Prior period items | 2 | (20) |
| Income tax expense | 33 | (51) |

B) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)

| | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Property plant and equipment | (19) | (22) |
| Others | 6 | 25 |
| Total | (13) | 3 |

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Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

21. Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | | Total |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months - 1 year | 1- 2 years | 2- 3 years | More than 3 years | |
| (i) Undisputed – considered good | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | 57 |
| (ii) Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) Undisputed – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Disputed –considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (v) Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (vi) Disputed – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | 57 |
| Less : Allowance for credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net trade receivables | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | 57 |

As at 31 March 2025

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | | Total |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Not due | Less than 6 months | 6 months - 1 year | 1- 2 years | 2- 3 years | More than 3 years | |
| (i) Undisputed – considered good | 145 | - | - | - | - | - | 145 |
| (ii) Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) Undisputed – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Disputed –considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (v) Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (vi) Disputed – credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 145 | - | - | - | - | - | 145 |
| Less : Allowance for credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net trade receivables | 145 | - | - | - | - | - | 145 |

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Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

22 Trade payables ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2026

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| | Unbilled and not due | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| (i) Trade payables - MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) Trade payables - Others | 153 | - | - | - | - | 153 |
| (iii) Disputed dues - MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Disputed dues - Others | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 153 | - | - | - | - | 153 |

As at 31 March 2025

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| | Unbilled and not due | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| (i) Trade payables - MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) Trade payables - Others | 39 | 233 | - | - | - | 272 |
| (iii) Disputed dues - MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Disputed dues - Others | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 39 | 233 | - | - | - | 272 |

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Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

23 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

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

| Particulars | Note | FVTPL | FVTOCI | Amortized cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Financial assets : | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | - | - | 561 | 561 | 561 |
| Trade receivables | 5 | - | - | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Other financial assets | 7 | - | - | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Total financial assets | | - | - | 843 | 843 | 843 |
| Financial liabilities : | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 10 | - | - | 153 | 153 | 153 |
| Other financial liabilities | 11 | - | - | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Total financial liabilities | | - | - | 171 | 171 | 171 |

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2025 were as follows :

| Particulars | Note | FVTPL | FVTOCI | Amortized cost | Total carrying value | Total fair value |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Financial assets : | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | - | - | 743 | 743 | 743 |
| Trade receivables | 10 | - | - | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| Other financial assets | | - | - | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Total financial assets | | - | - | 944 | 944 | 944 |
| Financial liabilities : | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 10 | - | - | 272 | 272 | 272 |
| Other financial liabilities | 7 | - | - | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Total financial liabilities | | - | - | 330 | 330 | 330 |

Notes to financial instruments

- The management assessed that the fair value of Cash & Cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, other current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments.
- The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

24 Financial risk management

The Company manages market risk through a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management and Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

A Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. The company do not see significant concentration of credit risk.

During the periods presented, the Company made no write-offs of trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off.

The Company has a single external customer — Wipro Limited (the Ultimate Holding Company) — which accounted for 100% of revenue from operations for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. The revenue is reported within the single operating segment

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. As of March 31, 2026, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

| 31 March 2026 | Less than 1 year | 1 year to 5 years | 5 years and above | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Non-derivatives | | | | |
| Trade payables | 153 | - | - | 153 |
| Other financial liabilities | 18 | - | - | 18 |
| Total | 171 | - | - | 171 |

| 31 March 2025 | Less than 1 year | 1 year to 5 years | 5 years and above | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Non-derivatives | | | | |
| Trade payables | 272 | - | - | 272 |
| Other financial liabilities | 58 | - | - | 58 |
| Total | 330 | - | - | 330 |

C Interest rate risk

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

D Foreign currency risk

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

25 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, additional paid in capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

26 Earnings per Share

The company does not have any share capital. Hence the reporting of earnings per share is not applicable to the company. The parent Wipro Limited computes consolidated EPS at the group level under Ind AS 33.

27 Commitments and contingencies

| | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Contingent liabilities — Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt | - | - |
| (b) Capital commitment | - | - |

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Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC)
Notes to the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(USD in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

28 Segment reporting

Management currently identifies a single reportable operating segment as per Ind AS 108- 'Segment Reporting' which is providing IT solutions and services. These operating segments are monitored by the company's chief operating decision maker. The Company operates primarily in USA and there is no other significant geographical segment.

29 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

30 Prior period comparatives

Figures for the previous year have been reclassified, where necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation and disclosure. There were no material reclassifications in the comparative figures for FY26.

As per our report attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 003990S/S200018


Athiyar R

Partner

Membership No: 237588

Place: Bengaluru

21 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Srikant Godavarti

Director

Texas, USA

21 May 2026



Ritesh Tyagi

Director

California, USA

21 May 2026