

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 March 2026**

## Wipro Appirio UK Limited

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**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	Omkar Bhalchandra Nisal Shaily Jain
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Yecla Limited
<b>Company Registration Number</b>	06767474
<b>Registered Office and Business Address</b>	Kings Court 185 Kings Road Reading Berkshire United Kingdom
<b>Independent Auditors</b>	HLB Ireland Audit Services Limited Suite 7 The Courtyard Carmanhall Road Sandyford Dublin 18
<b>Bankers</b>	HSBC Bank Plc 8 Canada Square London, E14 5HQ United Kingdom

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**DIRECTORS' REPORT**  
for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

**Principal Activity**

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was the provision of professional services in the cloud computing marketplace.

**Principal Risks and Uncertainties**

The director considers that the financial risks relevant to the company are credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk.

The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors which are primarily from group undertakings.

The company's cash flow risk is primarily attributable to its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by the fact that most of the revenue is from group undertakings and these contracts are profitable.

**Results and Dividends**

The profit for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation amounted to £37,268 (2025 - £297,176).

**Directors**

The directors who served during the financial year are as follows:

Omkar Bhalchandra Nisal  
Shaily Jain

**Political Contributions**

The company did not make any disclosable political donations in the current financial year.

**Statement of Directors' Responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A (Small Entities). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Disclosure of Information to Auditor**

Each persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

# Wipro Appirio UK Limited DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

## Auditors

The auditors, HLB Ireland Audit Services Limited have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

## Future developments

Our vision is to:

- be a trusted partner to our clients in their transformation journey and enable them in achieving leadership in their respective industries;
- orchestrate value for our clients as part of their transformation journey through sector focused 'AI Powered' 'Business Solutions', 'Digital' and 'Technology' capabilities, cutting edge innovation, leveraging our strategic ecosystem partnerships and our world class talent; and
- stay resolute in our commitment to the environment, societies and communities in which we live and work.

## Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has prepared the business forecast for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which shows expected profitability. The company is not subject to any external debt or covenants.

The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by the fact that most of the revenue is from group undertakings and these contracts are profitable. Hence, the directors consider that the financial statements have been appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

## Special provisions relating to small companies

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board



\_\_\_\_\_  
Omkar Bhalchandra Nisal  
Director

Date: 20th May 2026



\_\_\_\_\_  
Shaily Jain  
Director

Date: 20th May 2026

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## to the Shareholders of Wipro Appirio UK Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wipro Appirio UK Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A (Small Entities).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

## **to the Shareholders of Wipro Appirio UK Limited**

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report.

### **Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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 financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance;
- Enquiry of entity staff compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluation the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

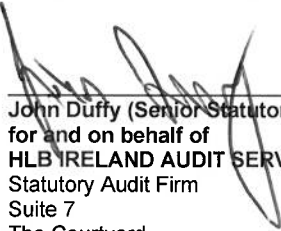
Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. This risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 9, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the Shareholders of Wipro Appirio UK Limited

## Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



John Duffy (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of  
**HLB IRELAND AUDIT SERVICES LIMITED**  
Statutory Audit Firm  
Suite 7  
The Courtyard  
Carmanhall Road  
Sandyford  
Dublin 18

Date: 20 May 2016

## **Wipro Appirio UK Limited**

# **APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor**

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
for the financial year ended 31 March 2026


	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
Revenue		596,287	1,150,431
Cost of sales		(501,175)	(950,603)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>95,112</b>	<b>199,828</b>
Administrative expenses		(67,431)	(81,404)
Other operating income		-	188,714
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>27,681</b>	<b>307,138</b>
Finance income		9,587	5,944
Finance costs		-	(15,906)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>37,268</b>	<b>297,176</b>
Tax on profit		-	-
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>37,268</b>	<b>297,176</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>37,268</b>	<b>297,176</b>

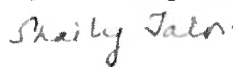
**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
Company Registration Number: 06767474  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
as at 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	930	2,341
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Receivables	6	237,911	248,572
Cash and cash equivalents		428,534	421,591
		666,445	670,163
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	7	(158,214)	(200,611)
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>508,231</b>	<b>469,552</b>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<b>509,161</b>	<b>471,893</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital		5,500,001	5,500,001
Retained earnings		(4,990,840)	(5,028,108)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		<b>509,161</b>	<b>471,893</b>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities).

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 20th May 2026 and signed on its behalf by

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Omkar Bhalchandra Nisal  
Director

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Shaily Jain  
Director

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
as at 31 March 2026

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
<b>At 1 April 2024</b>	5,500,001	(5,325,284)	174,717
Profit for the financial year	-	297,176	297,176
<b>At 31 March 2025</b>	5,500,001	(5,028,108)	471,893
Profit for the financial year	-	37,268	37,268
<b>At 31 March 2026</b>	<b>5,500,001</b>	<b>(4,990,840)</b>	<b>509,161</b>

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

**1. General Information**

Wipro Appirio UK Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The registered number of the company is 06767474. The registered office of the company is Kings Court, 185 Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire, United Kingdom which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Pound (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

**Statement of compliance**

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

**Revenue**

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received for receivables provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognized as interest income.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably. Revenue from group undertakings is recognized on an accrual basis using a cost plus mark up approach.

**Leases**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
 for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

**Property, plant and equipment and depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	-	33% on cost
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

**Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

**Trade and other receivables**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**Trade and other payables**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognized as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognized as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognized in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognized immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

**Taxation and deferred taxation**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

### **Financial Instruments**

#### **Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

**Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Investment in debt instrument that include redeemable preference shares of subsidiaries are measured at fair value through profit and loss. These investments are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in IFRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**Ordinary share capital**

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

**3. Going concern**

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has prepared the business forecast for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which shows expected profitability. The company is not subject to any external debt or covenants.

The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by the fact that most of the revenue is from group undertakings and these contracts are profitable. Hence, the directors consider that the financial statements have been appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

**4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 4, (2025 - 7).

The directors' compensation is paid by the ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited.

	2026 Number	2025 Number
Administrative employees	2	2
Cost of sales employees	2	5
	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

**5. Property, plant and equipment**

	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2025	182,124	182,124
Disposals	(39,559)	(39,559)
At 31 March 2026	<u>142,565</u>	<u>142,565</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 April 2025	179,783	179,783
Charge for the financial year	1,242	1,242
On disposals	(39,390)	(39,390)
At 31 March 2026	<u>141,635</u>	<u>141,635</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 March 2026	<u>930</u>	<u>930</u>
At 31 March 2025	<u>2,341</u>	<u>2,341</u>

**6. Receivables**

	2026 £	2025 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	199,457	211,573
Other debtors	38,454	36,999
	<u>237,911</u>	<u>248,572</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

<b>7. Payables</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade payables	5,990	5,750
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14,687	12,740
Taxation (Note 8)	29,082	41,728
Other creditors	42,884	34,831
Accruals	65,571	105,562
	<u>158,214</u>	<u>200,611</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest bearing and payable on demand.

<b>8. Taxation</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Payables:</b>		
VAT	16,437	23,946
PAYE / NI	12,645	17,782
	<u>29,082</u>	<u>41,728</u>

**9. Capital commitments**

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 March 2026.

**10. Contingent liabilities**

The company had no material contingent liabilities at the financial year-ended 31 March 2026.

**11. Related party transactions**

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

**12. Parent and ultimate parent company**

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Wipro Limited which is incorporated in India. The address of Wipro Limited is Wipro Limited Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road Bengaluru - 560 035, India. The consolidated Financial Statements of Wipro Limited form the largest and smallest group into which this entity is consolidated. Consolidated Financial Statements of Wipro Limited are accessible from website (<https://www.wipro.com/investors/annual-reports/>).

The immediate parent company undertaking is Wipro Appirio (Ireland) Limited, a company with registered office at 77 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Grand Canal Dock, Dublin 2, Ireland.

The directors' compensation is paid by the ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited.

**13. Post-Balance Sheet Events**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

**14. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on

20 May 2026

WIPRO APPIRIO UK LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

NOT COVERED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Wipro Appirio UK Limited**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**TRADING STATEMENT**  
for the financial year ended 31 March 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
<b>Sales</b>	<u>596,287</u>	<u>1,150,431</u>
<b>Cost of sales</b>		
Software cost	674	754
Wages and salaries	501,318	948,210
Staff Welfare	(817)	1,639
	<u>501,175</u>	<u>950,603</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<u>95,112</u>	<u>199,828</u>
<b>Gross profit Percentage</b>	<u>16%</u>	<u>17.4%</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Rent intercompany	26,331	13,698
Travelling expenses	1,086	17,236
Legal and professional fees	16,981	7,777
Bank charges	1,703	2,530
Profit/loss on foreign exchange	1,891	(347)
Sundry expenses	6,016	5,371
Professional subscriptions	-	20,983
Auditor's remuneration	12,181	11,300
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,242	2,856
	<u>67,431</u>	<u>81,404</u>
<b>Finance</b>		
Interest paid to group companies	-	15,906
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>		
Sundry income	-	188,714
Bank interest	9,587	5,944
	<u>9,587</u>	<u>194,658</u>
<b>Net profit</b>	<u><u>37,268</u></u>	<u><u>297,176</u></u>